"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair and colder today; Tuesday, probab'y fair; westerly gales.
☞ For weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXVIII...NO. 22,325. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1919. TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

CROWDER ASSERTS ANSELL TRIED TO SEIZE HIS POWERS

Got Appointment as Acting Judge Advocate General by Misrepresentation.

HAD NOT CONSULTED BAKER

Chief of Staff Signed Order Unknown to War Secretary, Who Promptly Revoked It.

CROWDER SOUGHT REFORMS

Drew Measure Giving Appellate Power to President, Which Died in Senate Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The accusation that former Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, attempted to supersede Maj. Gen. Enoch Crowder as Judge Advocate General without consulting Secretary of War Baker and by telling the acting chief of staff that General Crowder concurred in his request for an order appointing him in charge of General Crowder's functions, when the latter had merely referred him to Secretary Baker, is made in a letter written by General Crowder under yesterday's date to Secretary Baker.

According to the letter, General Ansell presented a draft of the order to the acting Chief of Staff, who marked it for suspended publication. When General Crowder learned of the order he informed Secretary Baker, who revoked it. This action, General Crowder says, was taken by General Ansell concurrently with his preparation of a brief urging the desirability of an appellate power in the Judge Advocate General, of which General Ansell had given him no intimation.

General Crowder further declared that he himself had advocated an appellate power in court-martial cases and had submitted a draft of legislation resting such power in the President, which Secretary Baker had approved and which had been introduced in Congress only to die in the Senate Military Committee.

General Crowder's letter further disclosed that the Inspector General of the army has been designated to conduct a thorough investigation into the administration of military justice during the war.

General Crowder's letter was written to Secretary Baker in response to the latter's request for all the facts in his possession bearing on the controversy which has arisen over General Ansell and the administration of military justice.

Secretary Baker's Letter.

Secretary Baker's letter to General Crowder follows:

"War Department, Washington,
"March 1, 1919.

"My dear General Crowder:

"I have been deeply concerned, as you know, over the harsh criticisms recently uttered upon our system of military justice. During the time of peace, prior to the war, I do not recall that our system of military law ever became the subject of public attack on the ground of its structural defects. Nor during the entire war period of 1917 and 1918, while the camps and cantonments were full of men and the strain of preparation was at its highest tension, do I remember noticing any complaints either in the public press, or in Congress, or in the general mail arriving at this office. The recent outburst of criticism and complaint, voiced in public by a few individuals whose position entitled them to credit, and carried throughout the country by the press, has been to me a matter of surprise and sorrow. I have had most deeply at heart the interests of the army and the welfare of the individual soldier, and I have the firmest determination that justice shall be done under military law.

"I have not been made to believe by the perusal of these complaints that justice is not done today under the military law, or has not been done during the war period. And my own acquaintance with the course of military justice, gathered as it is from the large number of cases which, in the regular routine, come to me for final action, convinces me that the conditions implied by these recent complaints do not exist and had not existed. My own personal knowledge of yourself and many of the officers in your department and in the field corroborates that conviction, and makes me absolutely confident that the public apprehensions which have been created are groundless. I wish to convey to you here the assurance of my entire faith that the system of military justice, both in its structure as organized by the statutes of Congress and the President's regulations, and in its operation as administered during the war, is essentially sound.

"But it is not enough for me to possess this faith and this convition. It is highly important that the public mind should receive ample reassurance on the subject. And such reassurance has become necessary, because all that the public has thus far received is the highly colored press reports of certain extreme statements, and the Congressional speeches placing on record certain supposed instances of harsh and illegal treatment. The War Department and its representatives have not been in a position to make any public defense or explanation and have refrained from doing so.

"The opportunity recently offered the members of your staff to appear before the Senate Committee on Mili-

Continued on Page Three.

HARTSHORNE, FALES & CO., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St.—Advt.

Bolshevists in Holland Set Fire to The Hague Barracks

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 9.—The Orangekazerne, the largest Hague barracks, are in flames, the fire being visible for miles around. This is the work of Bolshevist incendiarism. The fire started at 7:30 o'clock, and according to reports the barracks were ignited from four corners. Explosions are still being heard but no casualties have been reported so far.

The streets are swarming with people as the fire has been raging four hours. Mounted police and cavalary are exercising vigorous control of the streets, evidently fearing Bolshevist demonstrations.

The fear of Bolshevism in Holland is getting acute. Strict measures are taken against incoming strangers.

New regulations are enforced regarding the registration of all foreigners. Only today eight German Bolshevist were put across the frontier. In well-informed circles it is felt that Bolshevist revolutionaries are gaining ground, and the closeness of Germany makes people here extremely pessimistic.

VETERANS TO FIGHT OPERA IN GERMAN

Appeal to Hylan Failing, Men Back from France Will Parade to Theatre.

DEPLORE TALK OF VIOLENCE

Committee to Present Petition to Mayor Protesting Against Production in German.

In an effort to prevent the production of the German opera, "Der Vogelhändler" at the Lexington Avenue Theatre tonight, a committee of American soldiers and sailors, one of them hardly recovered from the treatment he received in a German prison camp, it was announced yesterday, had arranged to call on Mayor Hylan this morning to present a petition signed by more than 2,000 men asking the Mayor to use his authority to stop the performance. This plan was decided upon yesterday at the Navy Club, 509 Fifth Avenue, just after Governor Smith had telegraphed the men that the Mayor of New York was the only man with power to act in the case.

According to spokesmen of the soldiers and sailors, if Mayor Hylan does not act, several thousand men in the United States naval or military service or recently discharged therefrom will march to the theatre just before the performance. One of the men active in the fight against the production of the opera, said yesterday that if this demonstration was not sufficient the marchers would go into the theatre and suppress the performance. At the same time a statement issued at the Navy Club deplored rumors of mob violence, and said that public sentiment was depended on to stop the performance.

Dr. Max Winter, General Business Manager of the Rudolf Christians Corporation, presenting the opera, said yesterday that the performance would be held. He said that more than a hundred contracts had already been let involving a great expenditure of money and that it would be unfair to all concerned to stop now. He said that as a loyal American himself he could see no wrong in the idea of the German opera.

He had telegraphed to the War Department, he said, for protection against violence from men in uniform, but had received no answer.

Protest by John Drew.

Protests against the singing of a German opera poured in yesterday on the various canteens and community centres for soldiers and sailors in the city. The tenor of every communication was that the indignation of American fighting men should be heeded and that the performances should be canceled no matter at what cost. John Drew, the actor, sent this protest:

> Art is not international, never less so than now. We know how the Germans have obscured this issue. To present German operettas with our President on the high seas and our 27th Division on the eve of their formal welcome is an insult to our intelligence.
>
> This season of German operetta is either an act of local madness, or else the inspiration of the whining German Government, half imperial and entirely hypocritical. All my life and that of my forebears has been devoted to dramatic art, and I say this present project is transparent politics to obscure the issues of peace, to antagonize the French and to proclaim through German press agents that America is apathetic toward German infamy. Worst of all, the insult to our soldiers and sailors is too flagrant to be described. I am sure that in this protest I voice the sentiment and feeling of every one in my profession and all other true Americans.

A telegram from Mrs. E. C. S. Potter of Smithtown, L. I., addressed to Mrs. W. H. Hamilton, head of the Navy Club, said: "As the mother of a soldier, I wish to express emphatic objection to German propaganda as planned at the Lexington Opera House. Can I help?"

The men in uniform who started the agitation against the singing of a German opera in New York City, at this time did not have an idle moment yesterday. In the morning a telegram was sent to Governor Smith in Albany, which read:

> We enlisted sailors and marines in a meeting at the Navy Club, 509 Fifth Avenue, New York City, do respectfully beg that your Excellency let us know if you will help us keep the City of New

Continued on Page Nine.

LONDON POLICE USE CLUBS ON U. S. SOLDIERS

British and Colonials Also in Fight That Follows Raid on Craps Game.

SEVERAL MEN INJURED

Men and Women from Y. M. C. A. Eagle Hut Plead with Rioters to be Orderly.

OUR POLICE TAKE CONTROL

Admiral Sims Orders All Bluejackets in Capital Back to Their Ships.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 9.—For three hours this afternoon the streets near the Eagle Hut of the American Y. M. C. A. were the scene of an angry clash between the police and several hundred American sailors and American, British, and Dominion soldiers. In the course of it the police clubbed Corporal Zimmerman of the American Military Police as he was trying to induce the Police Sergeant in charge to withdraw his men and let an American take control. He was seriously injured, and the United States military authorities are likely to make strong representations to the British concerning not only his treatment but the general conduct of the police.

The trouble began about 11:30 o'clock. A party of American sailors were shooting craps in a small piece of waste land between the Eagle Hut and the Marconi Building. A knot of Americans and Canadians were standing round to watch when the police made a sudden dash on them. The real culprits, it is alleged, made a safe getaway, but the police collared three American sailors, one American soldier and one Canadian, and marched them off to the Bow Street Station.

Comrades Demand Their Release.

There the matter rested for a time, but the soldiers and sailors talked it over and as they realized that the prisoners had been only spectators their indignation arose. They decided to see the police and ask that they should be released. A deputation of five Americans and one Canadian were selected, and accompanied by a crowd of various nationalities they proceeded about 1 o'clock to Bow Street, a quarter of a mile away.

What happened then is not clear. The deputation quickly found that it is easier to get into the clutches of the law than out of it, and that the police would not release their comrades. The police allege that the deputation were far from soft-spoken and their friends outside shared their disposition to get ugly. The result was that the police drove the soldiers and sailors back down the street to in front of the Eagle Hut, and both sides prepared for serious trouble.

It must be remembered that although in what followed the Americans were the principal actors, it was not a scrimmage between Americans and British so much as a row between the civil police and soldiers and sailors. The Americans have given very little trouble at any time in London, but the police have had hard experiences with certain members of the British overseas forces. Moreover, the soldiers and sailors of all countries have a common objection to the police, and now all men in khaki or sailor's blue made common cause against the police.

About five hundred soldiers and sailors shouting defiance and bent on mischief pressed up Bow Street. Hastily a police cordon was thrown out to dispute their progress. The crowd howled for the release of the prisoners, and the constables and their officers grimly awaited any attempt to rescue them.

Missiles were flung, a lamppost was broken, and so threatening was the attitude of the crowd that it was decided to clear the thoroughfare. Batons were drawn and the police pressed forward. Where the soldiers or sailors resisted they were struck and the police steadily drove them back toward the Eagle Hut.

The fact that these trained fighting men thus yielded before a handful of police and made no attempt at organized resistance is taken as showing that they were not seriously disposed to cause real trouble.

The American military police were by this time on the scene, but not in sufficient number to be of much good. The 8Y. M. C. A. staff from the Eagle Hut were also exerting themselves to check the disorder. Miss Fisher of New York, Miss Burkett of Kansas City, Jack Combe of Philadelphia, and Lyle Fountain of Milwaukee were moving among the angry groups of

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

Paris Challenge to Lodge to Offer League Substitute

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Co.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 8.—If Senator Lodge were in Paris one question put to him would be: "What do you offer as a substitute for this covenant of the League of Nations which you oppose?"

As a matter of fact, he has been asked substantially that already in communications from this side of the Atlantic, and there is much interest as to what his reply to the challenge will be. It is pointed out that if Senator Lodge and his associates want a League charter that specifically excepts the Monroe Doctrine from the jurisdiction of the League, every other nation would come in with demands for exceptions in favor of various old or recent treaties and agreements; and the League of Nations, instead of being a device to bring about better world conditions, would deteriorate into an arrangement to preserve all the old conditions.

UPROAR IN MEETING OVER WILSON ATTACK

Soldiers and Sailors Resent Dr. Simons's Criticism of the President.

CALL POLICE TO ARREST HIM

200 Persons Leave and Others Hiss the Speaker—Fair Criticism, He Asserts.

A group of fifty soldiers and sailors demanded an apology from the Rev. Dr. George A. Simons, the former Methodist missionary minister in Russia who testified recently before the Senate committee, after he had made an address on "Bolshevism vs. Americanism" yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of the Central Branch Y. M. C. A., in Hanson Place, Brooklyn, because they considered certain of his statements to be unjust reflections upon President Wilson.

Before the military men took a hand in the protest some 200 persons in the audience of 700 men had denounced Simons, and left the hall in a body. Some one telephoned to the police, and when they arrived they were asked to arrest the minister on a charge of sedition.

At a recent session of the Senate committee in Washington Dr. Simons gave sensational testimony concerning Russian conditions, and charged that apostate Jews, some of them from New York and other American cities, were prominent in the Bolshevist movement and responsible for many of its outrages. Mr. Simons was missionary minister of a Methodist church in Petrograd for eleven years.

In beginning his address yesterday he referred to Colonel Roosevelt and announced that he would take his text from "the last chapter of the Acts of St. Theodore."

"What wouldn't he say to the Bolsheviki? What wouldn't he say about the red flag?" continued Dr. Simons. "And if he were here now there would be a sort of a hurricane in the vicinity of the White House.

"I believe in respecting our President so long as he respects the traditions of our fathers, but when he is guilty of criminal pussy-footing and playing to Bolshevism or Bolsheviki vote-getters it is time that Woodrow Wilson should come to the mourner's bench and be reconsecrated in the spirit of Americanism."

Dr. Simons had to shout the last part of his sentence to carry it above the shouts of angry protest and hisses which came from all sections of the hall. Men jumped from their seats, and some cried "Traitor!" "Alarmist!" "You are guilty of sedition!" and "People have been given twenty years for things like the words you uttered." Then a large part of the audience departed.

The persons who left the hall told sailors and soldiers they met outside of what they had heard. Ten or fifteen minutes later fifty sailors and soldiers, headed by William Giles of the receiving ship at Bay Ridge, George C. Long of the cruiser Chattanooga, and J. A. Feichtinger of the transport Freedom, marced into the hall from the Felix Street entrance and went quietly to seats in the gallery.

During the remainder of his talk Dr. Simons said nothing further to raise objections, but his listeners were antagonistic to him and showed it by refraining from applause at any point he made concerning Russian conditions.

When Dr. Simons stopped talking the soldiers and sailors marched from the gallery to the platform and surrounded him. Seaman Giles questioned him concerning the reported reflections upon President Wilson. Dr. Simons replied that he had said nothing unfair. Giles, acting as the spokesman, then asked one of the reporters to read his notes concerning what had been said about the President before the sailors and soldiers had entered the hall. The reporter complied, whereupon Giles said to Dr. Simons:

"We consider that needs an apology." He was supported in this request by many in the audience. Dr. Simons, insisting that he was justified in his criticism of the President, finally offered this statement:

"It was fair criticism. I believe President Wilson is a fine man. I have always been of that belief. His picture was always kept in my church in Petrograd."

Dr. Simons concluded with the assertion that he did not consider that the President was intentionally wrong, but he thought there was ground for criticising him and believed he had the same right of any American to criticise.

C. W. Dietrich, Secretary of the Central Branch of the Y. M. C. A., who had been on the platform throughout, made this statement to the audience:

"If Dr. Simons has no regrets for what he said, I, as Secretary, have regrets, and do regret the statements he has made concerning the President. It is the first time in the seventeen years I have been connected with the Y. M. C. A. that a speaker at any of our meetings has been publicly hissed. The association does not assume responsibility for statements of speakers at meetings."

In response to the telephone call to the Bergen Street Station Sergeant William McCauley and several patrolmen entered, and waited at the edge of the platform. Several persons wanted the police to arrest Dr. Simons.

McCauley said the police had no personal knowledge of the basis of the complaint, but if there was any one in the audience who wished to assume the responsibility for the charge and arrest he would escort prisoner and complainants to the station. No one offered to do this, and Dr. Simons left the platform.

The police took a copy of the statements made concerning the President, to be referred to the police authorities to determine if the matter should be presented to United States Marshal Power.

HOOVER TO QUIT FOOD RELIEF WORK IN EUROPE IN JULY

Says He and Most of His Aids Must Attend to Their Business.

PREDICTS WHEAT AT $3.50

And Thinks Our Government Can Market Next Year's Crop Without Loss.

AUSTRALIAN HARVEST SMALL

Largely Required to Feed Famine-Stricken India—Eastern Europe Must Import Cereals.

PARIS, March 9, (Associated Press.)—That Herbert C. Hoover, the American Food Administrator, and lately appointed Director General of the interallied relief organization, is to cease his relief work in the Summer was indicated in a statement issued today by Mr. Hoover concerning the wheat situation. He intimated that a majority of his coworkers would also return to private life.

Speaking of various problems connected with the wheat situation, Mr. Hoover said that they would need to be solved by some one else, "because neither myself, nor most of the men in the Food Administration will be able to continue in the service of the Government after next July."

When he was asked today whether the United States Government would lose the $1,000,000,000 appropriated to support the guarantee for next year's wheat crop, Mr. Hoover said:

"The question of Government loss, if any, will revolve around several different factors: First, whether we or the world will have any surplus from the 1918 crop to carry over into next year; second, what the supply and demand will be for the 1919 crop, and, third, whether the Government should deliberately decide to take a loss in order to lower the price of bread.

"As to the supply and demand for the 1918 crop, changes in the world demand during the last month, shown by widespread investigation of the food needs of Europe, indicate that there will be no surplus to carry over into the 1919 crop. The Indian famine has proved so serious that a large part of the Australian wheat must go there at once. In addition a considerable proportion of the Australian supply, which has been piling up for years, has spoiled.

"The needs of Europe are larger than our previous estimates. Altogether, the balance of the supply and demand for our present wheat now looks as though we might see wheat at $3.50 a bushel, as it was in the Spring of 1917, if there is a free market in wheat and uncontrolled prices. So much for the 1918 crop. There can be no free market of 90 per cent. of the world's exports. Wheat is controlled by the Wheat Executive in London.

"As to the 1919 crop, it is, of course, too early to come to any precise conclusion. Our crop looks anything from 10 to 20 per cent. greater next year than last year. Before the war, Russia, India, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Rumania all exported large amounts of wheat. The war famine, loss of seed, lack of fertilizers, and anarchy have cumulated to turn these countries into importers of wheat for the whole of next year. Central Europe seeding will be below normal. The Australian 1919 crop is small. The Argentine crop is no larger than that of Europe.

'No Bread to Waste' Next Year.

"Altogether, it would appear now that there would be no bread to waste in any quarter of the world for the next year, even if the world had the money to pay for it and if the Bolsheviki did not get more territory.

"Therefore, to all present appearances it should be possible to market the whole of next year's wheat crop without loss to the Government.

"As to whether the Government will deliberately take a loss below the price of $2.26 a bushel in order to lower the price of bread is a matter that will have to be determined by the officials of the day. It appears to me that the world price of wheat, if there is a free market, may be above $2.25, and in any event such a loss would be a direct subtraction from bread prices, just as it is now paid in most of the European countries. There are very great technical difficulties in the way of such procedure in the United States. Furthermore, it would, I believe, be proved upon investigation that to lower the price of flour by 50 per cent. would only reduce the price of a one-pound loaf from nine or ten cents, as at present, to seven or eight cents, because too large a proportion or the increased cost of a loaf since the war is due to higher wages, manufacturing costs and the cost of other supplies.

"These problems will, moreover, need to be solved by someone else, because neither myself nor most of the men in the Food Administration will be able to continue in the service of the Gov-

Continued on Page Three.

Additional trains to and from Harrisburg and Reading via New Jersey Central. Effective March 10, through express leaves New York, West 23d St., weekdays, 8:20 A. M.; Liberty St. daily, 8:30 A. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Lebanon, and Harrisburg. Returning, leaves Harrisburg 4:30 P. M., Reading 6:01 P. M., arriving New York 9:25 P. M. Through, parlor, dining-clubs cars and coaches in each direction.—Advt.

GERMANY NOW ASSURED OF FOOD RELIEF; TO GET 300,000-TON SUPPLY A MONTH; PLAN TO GIVE HER AN ECONOMIC CHANCE

Lloyd George Fought for Feeding of Germany; Negotiations to be Reopened at Brussels

PARIS, March 8.—The plans adopted by the Supreme War Council tonight, under which the negotiations with the German authorities regarding the turning over of the German merchant ships will be resumed after their recent interruption at Spa, provide for the holding of the sessions of the negotiators at Brussels. The allied delegates will leave Paris next Wednesday for the Belgian capital, and the first session in the resumption of the negotiations will probably be held on Thursday in one of the Government palaces there.

The plans determined upon by the council, as already stated, provide for the taking over of the German merchant ships in return for a food supply for Germany until the next harvest. The chief difficulty thus far has been over the manner of payment for the food supplies, but the new proposals are expected to meet the former objections.

It is understood that the payments will come from three sources—first, in the form of products such as coal and potash; second, from credits which Germany has in neutral countries which have thus far been unavailable because of the financial blockade, and, third, from foreign securities held by Germany.

It is estimated that these three sources will readily yield about $500,000,000, which is the sum required to pay for food relief to an extent considered adequate to carry the Germans until the time of their harvest.

One of the main influences in bringing about the decision of the Supreme Council was said to be a letter read by Premier Lloyd George from a British General setting forth the extreme seriousness of the food conditions in Germany. It was also stated that British soldiers in German territory were protesting against seeing women and children about them dying of starvation.

Marshal Foch, the allied Commander in Chief, may not attend the Brussels sessions, but all the other delegates of the allied and associated powers, appointed to conduct the negotiations, will be present.

The Havas Agency's report on Saturday's meeting of the Supreme War Council says:

"The greater part of the session was devoted to the discussion of the situation created by the interruption of the Spa negotiations. It was decided to notify Germany that she must execute the conditions of Article VIII. of the supplementary armistice signed at Treves on Jan. 16, which stipulated that in order to insure the provisioning of Germany and the remainder of Europe Germany must place her merchant fleet under the control of the allied and associated powers for the period of the armistice, this arrangement to have no effect upon the final disposition of the ships."

ALLIES NIP PLOT TO CRUSH POLAND

Intervention Upsets German-Russian Agreement for a Joint Attack.

UNCOVERED BY AMERICANS

Our Secret Service Reveals Scheming with Moscow to Intimidate Allies.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, March 8.—Further sensational revelations in connection with Kurt Eisner's declaration at Berne a short time before his death that the German General Staff was still secretly maintaining relations with Lenine's Government are foreshadowed by the announcement that the American Secret Service has discovered the existence of a German-Bolsheviki plot against the Entente.

It is still impossible to disclose all the details of this new conspiracy, which once more reveals the duplicity of the Germans, but from the information received here it appears that a secret agreement was concluded several months ago between the German General Staff, represented by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and the Soviet rulers in Moscow, by the terms of which he Bolsheviki engaged to undertake a vigorous offensive against Poland early in the Spring. The Germans undertook to attack the Poles simultaneously and actually launched their offensive several weeks ago, but their plans were frustrated by the energetic intervention of the Allies, which caused a storm of disappointed fury in Germany.

By letting loose the Bolsheviki against the Poles, the German General Staff hoped, in the first place, to keep Posen in the German Empire. It was calculated further that the military operations would revive the fighting spirit of the Germans and promote recruiting for the new German army.

Finally it was expected that the menace of the Bolshevist invasion would intimidate the Allies and influence them to grant to Germany easier terms and send her food and raw materials.

The recent declarations of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Gröner, painting in vivid colors the danger of a Bolshevist invasion of Europe, and exhorting the Entente to join forces with Germany against the Bolsheviki, form a part of this plot of intimidation. The publication of Hindenburg's and Gröner's statements in the official Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and the Essen organ of the great steel and iron industry, the Rheinisch Westfaelische Zeitung, shows that the Weimar Government and the German industrial leaders are a party to the intrigues of the General Staff.

The Rheinisch Westfaelische Zeitung's concern about the Bolshevist danger is particularly piquant in view of the fact, which I learn from an absolutely reliable source, that the iron and steel crowd recently established a special bureau at Stuttgart for Bolshevist propaganda in

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REMEMBER VENUS PENCILS
Remember Venus Pencils.—Advt.

AMERICANS WANT GERMANS TO WORK

Urge Colleagues in Paris to Recognize Necessity of Stabilizing Conditions.

FOOD AS CHECK TO ANARCHY

Pressing Need Held to be to Furnish It and Formulate Treaty Terms.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 8.—The American peace delegates and their expert business advisers have at last taken the definite stand in the Interallied negotiations that it is more essential to universal prosperity and happiness to get the world to work than to seek to devise means of making Germany a vassal nation. There have been blunt suggestions heretofore that this was the American policy. It has taken definite form now—a circumstance due to several reasons, among them the belief that the present delays in arranging the preliminary peace terms bring a danger of widespread disorders and possibly anarchy and the desire to have some definite peace program outlined before President Wilson returns to Paris next week.

The American representatives assert that the measures already decided on or in course of decision will make Germany impotent in a military way and render her unable to be a formidable industrial competitor for some time to come with the European countries which she sought to destroy. These things being so, the pressing essential is to fix Germany's status by treaty arrangement immediately, to furnish food sufficient to overcome the danger of anarchy in Germany, and to provide means of letting Europe return to normal conditions. The principle of "the Lord helps those who help themselves" is being emphasized by the Americans. They say it has direct application to the present situation.

To their allied confreres they have pointed out that the American Government and people are opposed to continuing a policy of advancing large sums out of the Federal Treasury to meet expenses incident to the maintenace of other Governments on a war footing when the war is over. They have contended that Continental Europe should seek private loans and have indicated how this could be done with the best results.

Assurances were given by our representatives that American private capital would be forthcoming promptly if guarantees were furnished that it

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves Indigestion—Don't forget.—Advt.

DEADLOCK ON FOOD BROKEN

French Compromise Proposal Accepted by the Other Allies.

HOW GERMANY MAY PAY

By Exporting Commodities, by Credits with Neutrals, and by Tapping Gold Reserve.

TREATY READY MARCH 24?

Conference Hopes to Save Ebert Regime by Early Conclusion of Peace.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.
Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless and Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 8.—Thursday's blunder at the Spa conference, when the Allies refused to guarantee food to Germany in return for the German merchant ships, which refusal caused the Germans to withdraw after declining to give up the ships without such a food guarantee, was rectified this afternoon by the Council of Ten.

The hitch on Thursday was due to the opposition of the French delegates to Germany's paying for the food by any method which in their opinion would impair Germany's financial ability to pay the war reparation bills. Today France yielded, when M. Loucheur offered a proposal of financing the food transaction which was acceptable to England, America, and Italy.

The arrangement in brief is for Germany to pay for food first by being allowed to export potash and other commodities; second, by the use of her still existing credits in neutral countries; third, but only as last resort, by dipping into the German gold reserve. What France had originally demanded was that America and other countries should furnish the food, taking in pay long-term notes not payable till after Germany had paid her war reparation bills.

300,000 Tons of Food Monthly.

Under the arrangement agreed upon today, Germany is to get 300,000 tons of food monthly till the harvest. Her ships are to be turned over for the transport home of American and Austrian soldiers. On the return voyage, the same ships will bring food to Germany. Germany is not expected to cause further delay by pressing the point that her ships be manned by German sailors—an impossible claim for various reasons, the most notable being that the ships will have to use French and British ports.

The yielding of France in the matter of feeding Germany follows Italy's similar backdown in regard to feeding Austria. So the big obstacle to taking care of the Central Powers and staving off Bolshevism is removed. Herbert C. Hoover is satisfied and ready to proceed with his work.

This was the day on which the various sub-committees of the Peace Conference commissions had been asked to present reports on various sections of peace treaty construction material assigned to them, but no report was ready. It is only fair, however, to say that many important reports scheduled for today may now be confidently expected within the coming week.

Treaty May Be Ready March 24.

The date most frequently whispered now among the delegates as the time when the conference will be ready to receive the German representativs at Versailles is March 24. The main question is: Will the present Government in Germany be able to keep itself in existence till then as the Government with which the United States and the Allies can make peace? It is becoming a race against time and the Spartacides. The peacemakers are praying for two things—one that no storm will delay the Wilson ship by so much as an hour, the other that the German people will get assurance from the Allies that they will have food, and will get such assurance before they yield to the influence of the Bolsheviki and upset the present Government.

Clemenceau and Lloyd George are both doing their utmost to lead their peacemaking forces to win this race, and President Wilson's aid in the effort is needed, and expected, as a matter of course, the moment he arrives in Paris.

Whatever may have been the early or even the present, suspicions of it, the Allies are now giving full recognition to the fact that the present German Government was set up in a legal fashion by a popular election in which 95 per cent. of the qualified voters did vote. Of that 95 per cent., the vast majority voted for the men now in control. Such is the enemy Government with which all are hurrying to make peace before it is too late. If it is overthrown by force before its representatives can be summoned to Versailles, the new Government that will succeed it will be a Government of force, with no difference in principle from that of Lenine and Trotzky.

In view of such conditions, the action of the allied delegates at Spa in refusing to guarantee food supplies to Germany in return for their merchant shipping was quickly recognized as a serious mistake on two counts. It made capital for the Spartacides by adding to the bitterness of the German people against the Allies. Furthermore, it made for delays in getting food supplies to the Germans which would enable them to go to work; and every added hour of hunger and idleness in that country now is a bid for the overthrow of the Ebert-Scheidemann Government.

Meantime, while there are no formal diplomatic channels for dealing with the enemy countries, steps are being taken by emissaries of various sorts and through neutral countries to carry encouragement to the German people and Government to hold out by assuring them that soon they will know what the Allies have in store for them, and that they will have an opportunity to put an end to the state of war and settle down to the business of paying their bills.

PICHON ACCUSES GERMANS.

Says They Held Up Food Relief by Refusing to Yield Ships.

PARIS, March 9, (Associated Press.)—Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, in his talk with the correspondents today, discussed the bearing of the food situation in Germany on the speedy conclusion of peace. He said that the urgent need of supplying Germany was recognized by all the Governments represented at Paris. The hunger with which Germany was confronted, he added, was a bad counselor. No one could be blind to the inhumanity of continuing present conditions there, and the Supreme Council had resolved to send to Germany all the food that country required.

On the other hand, however, this could not be done if the Germans ceased working and did nothing to make certain that the expense caused to the Entente countries by the destruction and damage of the war should be met. In signing the armistice last January, he said, Germany agreed to hand over her commercial fleet to be used in revictualing Europe generally, and Germany particularly. Yet at a recent meeting at Spa the German delegates declared that the arrangement was unsatisfactory, and that they would "absolutely refuse to part with their ships."

The Allies were willing, M. Pichon went on, not only to supply food, but to accord credit to Germany; but Germany must first declare her willingness to live up to the conditions of the January armistice.

The Foreign Minister defended the Peace Conference against the charges that its work had been slow, saying:

"It may have seemed slow at first, but there has been much progress during the last few days. It should be borne in mind that the instructions to the commissions to report on March 8 did not apply to important commissions which have been accredited since Feb. 15 and which have received another week's time."

As soon as the terms of the German peace had been concluded, M. Pichon said, the council would take up the Austrian peace terms, which would involve the future boundaries between Italy and former Austro-Hungarian territory. The subject had already been discussed, but had not yet come before the council.

The council has adopted Premier Lloyd George's plan for regulating the future military strength of Germany, according to the Minister, who confirmed the report that this involved the abandonment of conscription in favor of small professional armies.

GERMAN PHYSIQUE IMPAIRED.

Blockade Said to Have Reduced Population to "Continual Hysteria."

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COBLENZ, March 9.—Unless wholesome food is provided for Germany, the nation, physically deteriorated and mentally degenerated, is in danger of being engulfed at any moment by absolute Bolshevism. This is the essence of a formal report received here from an American officer who studied conditions in Berlin. Brief extracts from the report as follow:

"An official employed in the national grain depot at Berlin ventures to estimate that the present grain supply will last until the end of April or the beginning of May. There are rumors of an impending potato crisis.

"Observation reveals the lack of nourishing food, and the effect can be plainly recognized in the physical appearance of the population. In conversation and in editorials it is stated that the hunger blockade for the last four years has achieved physical deterioration and mental degeneration, resulting in a complete collapse of nervous systems, bringing about a state of continual hysteria.

"The Germans themselves willingly admit that the people of the German nation have lost mony good qualities for which they were once noted. I might say, it has developed into an 'Ersatz' nation, which is in danger of being engulfed at any moment by absolute Bolshevism, due to the people's impotency to regenerate themselves by wholesome food and labor."

In spite of this sweeping statement emanating from the German capital, the Third Army continues to receive conflicting reports of the food situation. The censorship of German mail shows that the bulk of the personal letters appeal for an adequate food supply, and conditions at Düsseldorf, Dortmund, Elberfeld, and other cities are described as desperate. Still the American Army's own investigation of the food supply in the area occupied shows an antithetical situation.

PARLEY IN VIENNA ON UNION

Germans Soon to Confer There—Move for Danube Ship Combine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, March 9.—Foreign Secretary Bauer, who has returned from Berlin, states it as his conviction that all the political and economic questions relative to the German-Austrian union will be easily solved by the negotiations of commissions soon to begin in Vienna. Vienna is to be the second capital of United Germany.

Great importance is attached in Vienna to a plan for the fusion of all the Danube shipping companies into one international company, to be largely financed by the British. An international Danube commission is to be created among the Danube States. This scheme will be submitted to the Peace Conference.

CALL FOR BIG MAN TO CALM GERMANY

Royalist Spirit Grows in the Rhineland as Nation's Turmoil Continues.

BUSINESS CHIEFS ALARMED

Move for Combination in Weimar Assembly to Outvote the Socialists.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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COBLENZ, March 8.—The Rhineland wants a Caesar for Germany. Up and down this richest and most important part of the country the royalist spirit, always strong here, is increasing day by day, as the present Government's continued failure to restore order appears to be leading only to worse things.

The course of the Ebert Government in making concession after concession to the radical, Independent Socialist, and even Spartacide element is disgusting this part of Germany, and there is a growing sentiment in favor of the Centrist Party withdrawing from all participation in the present Government's activities and lining up with the Nationalists to make the German political situation the simple one of radicalism against reaction.

The Centrist Party predominates in the Rhineland, and here, too, the Nationalists, who are out-and-out royalists, are strong and are fast growing stronger, as was shown in the recent local elections.

Want to Unite Against Socialists.

The alliance of the Centrist delegates of the National Assembly with the Majority Socialists was never very popular, and now the most influential Germans in this region favor an immediate termination of that alliance, pointing out that if the Centrist, Nationalist, and German Democratic Parties get together they can control the National Assembly, their votes together being about thirty more than the combined vote of the Majority and Independent Socialists.

This was the situation expected here during the National Assembly campaign, but in considering the Rhineland sentiment, which is always important because of the attitude of France toward the Rhineland, one must realize that party lines are not clear cut. Without strict regard to party lines, the wish from Mayence to Cologne is for the establishment of order and the resumption of business.

This section is the greatest workshop of Germany, and it wants to resume business activity and that quickly. It is in good shape industrially and regards itself as an object lesson for the ill-behaved parts of Germany, although not all of the Rhineland's good behavior is due to the Germans residing therein. One must count the effect of the armies of occupation. The Germans know this, and are eager to get back to normal conditions before the allied armies depart and leave a fair field for the work of the Bolsheviki.

Ever loud in their praise of the Kaiser and what he did for Germany, the big business men hereabout want some one else like him. They do not care now whether the Chancellor is responsible to the Kaiser alone or not; they do not care for details. They want a strong person to lead in the agitation for him and prompt action in the Catholic Church, represented in politics by the Centrist Party.

Deplores Lack of Great Leader.

In the territory occupied by the American Army, the official organ of the Catholic Party is the Coblenzer Volkszeitung, which in an editorial in large type on the front page today bewails the fact that no big man has appeared who is able to do something to end the chaos. It predicts woe for Germany from the present course. In mournful notes it says:

"Are we facing a revolution in Germany? Is another civil war in store for our much tired people? There are many signs of an approaching storm and the political horizon is obscured by black clouds.

"The hope that the coming together of the National Assembly and the formation of a new democratic Government would put an end to the worst dangers must be abandoned, since our situation today seems less promising than ever. The danger of complete collapse seems imminent. The country is in upheaval from one end to the other. The strike movement is constantly growing, and nobody is available who can avert the chaos with which we are threatened.

"Large parts of the German people seem absolutely blind to the dangers of the situation. Apparently they are unable to see that their demands and threats are bringing us all to destruction.

"We had sufficient strength to bear the consequences of losing the war, but it is extremely doubtful whether we can survive the collapse for which we are ourselves responsible.

"The sad and tragic part of it is that the German people, who had attained such a high level of culture and was devoting its energy to peaceful enterprises, should have been plunged into a war in which everything hung in the balance and that upon emerging from it, wounded to the death and stripped of its powers, it should still be unable to find peace and rest, and that while in this condition it should be expending what little strength is still retained in self-mutilation, and thus destroying all that is left.

People Declared to be Heedless.

"It would seem as if there was no depth to which we had not already descended, and yet there are large groups of people who are apparently prepared to dance into the abyss which has opened in front of them.

"If there were the slightest realization of the crisis which confronts us it might still be possible for us to save the situation by combining all our efforts with that end in view. But wherever one turns, he sees nothing but an abject surrender by one class and a greedy appetite for enjoyment and hideous satisfaction by another class. The National Assembly has shown itself incapable of performing the duties devolving upon it.

"At a time like this when all corners of the house are in flames, lengthy deliberations as to how it shall be furnished are out of place. The first thing to do is to extinguish the conflagration.

"Intelligent leadership is sadly lacking, and that was exactly what we were hoping to obtain from the National Assembly. The one thing we must not have is compromise of any sort.

"The terrorism of the Spartacides and the Independents can be met only by the most vigorous action. Unless our enemies are prepared to assist us in our efforts, it is unlikely that we shall succeed in averting chaotic conditions."

LONDON POLICE CLUB U. S. SOLDIERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

soldiers, imploring them to get back into the Eagle Hut or go away to other parts of the city. Their work was made more difficult by the police, who kept trying to "move the men on," and enforced their orders with their batons.

The Attack on Zimmerman.

Then came the assault on Corporal Zimmerman. It was thus described to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent by Combe:

"We were just around the corner from Bow Street near the drug stores in Aldwych Street and Zimmerman was speaking to a British police sergeant when the police across the way began pushing the crowd before them, using their batons. Seemingly the Corporal was mistaken for a rioter, for he was struck on the head. Instinctively his hand went toward his gun, but he never produced it, for five policemen set about him and bludgeoned him. He received severe scalp wounds and was removed from the scene.

The Americans were furious at what had happened to Zimmerman. They realized that he had been trying to help the police against themselves and they held he had been treacherously assaulted. They knew he was really hurt and rumors flew around, fortunately false, that he had been killed.

Military Police Take Charge.

By this time mounted police had been called up and Major Campbell of the American Military Police and a large number of his men arrived on the scene. The British police decided that they had better withdraw and leave the Y. M. C. A. people and military police to handle the situation. As the policemen disappeared toward Bow Street the angry soldiers made a sudden rush after them and a violent collision occurred in Bow Street, where a policeman was severely wounded by a blow from an ebony cane with a polished knob which the police seized and exhibited later at the station.

This ended the actual fighting, although a mounted policeman who rode by shortly afterward was hit with a stone on his helmet. His assailant was arrested by the American police, but it was mainly because the military were left in uncontested possession of their own territory that the trouble was not renewed. All afternoon and evening the soldiers stood around in groups reading accounts of the row in the newspapers and talking over the fight. The Y. M. C. A. workers achieved wonders in keeping them quiet. They mixed incessantly among them.

They talked to them and made what they termed soap box speeches. Particularly they impressed on them that Zimmerman was not dead, and when the soldiers realized that, they began to look on the matter as it truly was, merely a typical camp brawl.

Admiral Sims, who was quickly informed of the disturbance, immediately took steps to deal with it. About 400 American sailors were on leave from East Leigh, and he issued orders for them to be rounded up and entrained back from London by 7 o'clock.

Altogether it is calculated that the civil and military authorities made twenty arrests, while six American casualties, including Zimmerman, and an Australian stretcher case were sent to the hospital. Five police were also injured. Numerous other service men were hit, and a dressing room was improvised in the Eagle Hut, where the wounded receiver first aid treatment. Most of the injuries were on the head and arms.

Colonel Mitchell, Chief of Staff at the United States Army Headquarters, made this statement tonight:

"The American authorities are now making a very thorough investigation into the circumstances. They greatly deplore that there should have been the slightest friction with either the British military or civil police, and every effort will be made to maintain order among the American forces in London. At the present time there are not over 4,000 American soldiers in England. In London there are not more than 400, plus about 150 on leave from France."

Kindly Word for the Soldiers.

LONDON, Monday, March 10.—The Daily Chronicle this morning, commenting on what it terms the "unlucky occurrence" of yesterday, says:

"American soldiers have been such welcome guests in this country, their behavior has been generally so excellent and our relation toward them as hosts has been such an extremely pleasant one that the story of yesterday's riot in Aldwych and the Strand cannot be read without a certain regret.

"But the affair should not be taken too tragically. It was more of a 'rag' than anything else, and where large numbers of soldiers are waiting about on leave released from the strain of war and bereft of any engrossing object to concentrate their high spirits upon, it is scarcely to be wondered at if those spirits occasionally overflow.

"We say this, of course, without desiring to overlook the difficulty and unpleasantness of the rôle which such disorders impose on our police nor to prejudice one way or another the trials of those placed under arrest."

BELGIUM'S CLAIMS TOTAL $8,000,000,000

She Wants Priority in Indemnity Payments or a $2,000,000,000 Loan.

PARIS, March 9, (Associated Press.)—All the allied belligerent nations have presented their bills for indemnities to the Reparation Commission, except France. That of France will not be ready for another week.

The amounts claimed by the various nations from Germany cannot yet be made public, the commission reserving to itself the right to give out the figures. It can be stated, however, that Belgium's demands total between 35,000,000,000 and 40,000,000,000 francs, 20,000,000,000 for actual physical war destruction and the balance for thefts, unpaid-for requisitions, seizures, and the like. This is the largest figure claimed by any belligerent with the exception of France.

"There is one thing, however, of greater immediate importance and absolutely vital to Belgium than presenting its indemnity bill," said one of the Belgian delegation to the correspondent this afternoon. "That question is priority for Belgium's claim on the first installment paid by Germany. If this cannot be guaranteed, then an interallied loan must be made to Belgium immediately. Otherwise the present stagnation will continue, and Belgium's economic situation will be crippled and helpless for long years to come."

This delegate placed the figure of Belgium's immediate need at a credit of 10,000,000,000 francs.

M. Despret, a member of the Commission on Reparation, told The Associated Press today that Belgium wanted an advance of 10,000,000,000 francs as immediate working capital and a preferential tariff for her exports to allied countries. "Then the Belgian workmen will do the rest," M. Despret added.

RUSSIANS LEAD GERMAN OUTBREAKS

Armed "Sailors" Who Join in All Disorders Are Really Bolshevist Agents.

BERLIN STRIKE A FAILURE

Badly Organized and Prematurely Begun—Plain Signs of Bolshevist Influence.

By LEONARD SPRAY.

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ROTTERDAM, March 8.—Badly organized and prematurely set on foot, the Berlin general strike is over, and all there is to show for it on the surface is a death roll of nearly 200 Spartacides and Government soldiers.

The course of events makes it sufficiently clear that those behind these disorders in Germany are following the Bolshevist methods and pursuing Bolshevist aims, but the connection is much closer than that. I have learned today the history of the movement. The most striking piece of information, and it is incontrovertible, is that the real leadership is in the hands of Russians with Spartacide rebels as their lieutenants. They have their headquarters in Berlin, and the secret organization's tentacles stretch northward to Bremen, westward to Düsseldorff, and southward to Munich.

Preparations for the latest coup began immediately after the murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemberg, while the loss of those Spartacist leaders appeared irretrievable it was as a matter of fact turned into profit by the Bolshevist chiefs. It gave the authorities a sense of false security and made it easier for the Russians to carry out their secret preparations for the next move.

There was a more or less loose connection between all the outbreaks of last month. Immediately there was anywhere spontaneous strike or riot the Bolshevist agents were sent from Berlin headquarters to the particular seat of trouble in order to foment it. If the disorders promised to increase auxiliary troops were sent. This was managed skillfully.

The phenomenon may have been noticed in every district where there have been strikes of the appearance, apparently from nowhere, of armed sailors leading the agitation. These sailors were in every case Bolshevist auxiliaries. They traveled in small numbers and attracted no attention en route because "armed" only with a parcel containing their personal belongings, wrapped in a large pocket handkerchief, which is a sort of international badge of a sailor home from the sea.

Every one of these sailors, however, was in reality a Bolshevist "soldier" going to his allotted destination and with his orders from Berlin in his pocket. The "marine division" at Berlin was the nucleus of this wandering army. This division was supposed to be at the disposal of the Government, but this week's events in Berlin, when it openly took the side of the Bolsheviki, finally swept away that illusion, and the sequel is that yesterday it was officially disbanded.

Although the Berlin strike has collapsed mainly on account of the Government's semi-capitulation, detailed accounts at hand today show there was some very severe fighting before the Government troops mastered the situation. The trouble began with the plundering of jewellers' shops, from which $250,000 worth of valuables was stolen and with the seizure of police stations in various parts of the city on a carefully prepared tactical scheme.

The operations culminated in a night attack on great police headquarters on Alexander Square. This was carried out by sailors and disloyal men of the Republican Guard, members of the so-called "Red Soldiers' League" and Spartacides in civilian clothes. After a preliminary bombardment with small cannon and machine guns the attackers advanced by way of a tunnel on the underground close up to the building but were beaten back with heavy losses.

1,000 CASUALTIES IN BERLIN BATTLES

Wolff Bureau Thus Estimates the Killed and Wounded in Recent Fighting.

LONDON, March 9, (Associated Press.)—One thousand persons were killed or wounded in the fighting in Berlin last week, according to an estimate of the casualties made by the Wolff Bureau, the leading news agency of Germany.

BERLIN, March 7, (Associated Press.)—The conditions under which the Workingmen's Council of Greater Berlin declared itself willing to approve the action of the Berlin Federation of Labor in adopting a resolution calling the strike off were announced today. The conditions included the retirement of the volunteer regiments from Berlin and the release of insurgents arrested during the strike. The council is the body dominated by the Radicals which has been directing the strike.

WEIMAR, March 7, (Associated Press.)—By a law to be passed immediately, the powers and duties of the Workmen's Councils which the Government promised to create as a means of putting a stop to the strikes will be defined.

These councils will be the economic representatives of the workingmen. Each of the industries will have its industrial council, which is to be consulted as to working conditions in all cases, while workingmen's associations will be created for the control and regulation of production and distribution in all branches of industry and trade. The members will be factory leaders, workers, and employes, co-operating with the employers.

District Workmen's Council chambers will be created for certain sections of the country and a Central Workmen's Council for the empire. The members will be workmen of all sorts.

Employees' Councils will assist in the process of socialization and control of the socialized plants and industries. All economic and social legislation must be submitted to them for approval and they will have the right to propose such legislation to the Government.

Another bill provides for the right of labor to unite for the purpose of creating democratic constitutional relations in industries.

BASLE, March 8.—The Leipsic strike has been settled and order has been restored, the Frankfurter Zeitung announces. Minister Schwarz has arrived in Leipsic and announced that severe measures would be taken against persistent idlers and that order would be maintained by all means at the disposal of the Government.

ALLIES NIP PLOT TO CRUSH POLAND

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

the Entente countries. From this office, which is situated in the Lorenzplatz, that city, Bolshevist pamphlets and leaflets are sent out by the thousands, and agents are dispatched into neutral countries with orders to get in touch with foreign anarchists.

Large amounts of money are willingly supplied for this propaganda by the iron and steel organization.

Rumors about this propaganda and the great results expected from it are so widely current in Germany today among all classes of the population that one continually hears the Germans declare confidently that "In a year Bolshevism will have avenged us and annulled the infamous treaty which the Entente dreams of imposing on us."

Report Big Drive Aimed at Russia.

COBLENZ, March 8, (Associated Press.)—Field Marshal von Hindenburg is planning to use volunteer units in a drive against the Bolsheviki, with Libau as the base of his operations, it is indicated by information which has reached American Intelligence officers.

Apparently the German Headquarters Staff in Kolberg is directing its energies again toward organization on the Baltic front in the confidence that there is no longer any immediate occasion for concern over the Polish front. Field Marshal von Hindenburg is in Kolberg, and the commanders of both the Northern and Southern Armies on the eastern front are presumed to be applying most of their efforts at present to the organization of the forces available.

Great numbers of volunteer companies have been raised throughout Germany for the eastern front, according to information here. Scores of these small units have been identified proceeding eastward, but whether they were organized into divisions afterward, or are undergoing training, and to what locality they have been assigned has not been established.

The total number of volunteers now on the eastern front or about to proceed there is estimated at nearly 100,000. Some of the old army troops are now on the eastern front.

To Arm German Women on Border.

WEIMAR, March 8, (Associated Press.)—Frau Brönner, an author and publisher and a delegate of the German Democratic Party in the National Assembly, has left for home in Königsberg to organize the women of East Prussia into a border militia against the Bolsheviki.

Frau Brönner says her action was prompted by reports that a Bolshevist force 1,000,000 strong was advancing toward the German frontier and her fear that the men alone would be unable to withstand the Bolshevist hordes. Therefore she thinks that the women must help in the defense.

AMERICANS WANT GERMANS TO WORK

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

would be used to rehabilitate industry and to put people to work, thereby showing an earnest intention to produce income, which could be applied in part to reimbursing American investors.

Dangers of Trade Paralysis.

These admonitory suggestions of the American representatives have had little, if any, effect. Having failed to make an impression behind closed doors, the American official representatives at the Peace Conference may let the world know the American view of the dangers that the present stand-still or mark-time policy is developing. Not only the allied countries, but Germany and her war partners, are involved in the dangers which, according to the American view, will threaten the world with disaster if the peoples are not permitted to get to work.

Behind the dissatisfaction in American quarters lies a set of circumstances that go to the very heart of the peacemaking effort. One of these is the deadlock in the Spa negotiations with the Germans, which has caused much embarrassment to the American representatives. The others involve proposals indicating a disposition on the part of some Governments to impose heavy financial burdens on the United States. Most of these difficulties, it is contended by the American officials, can be overcome by a revival of world industry through normal business means, but obstacles have always intervened to prevent progress toward that revival.

The reports to be made to the Supreme Council next week by several Interallied commissions will lay a foundation for hastening the proclamation of world peace. The Committee on Reparations will report the amount which it is believed Germany will be able to pay within a reasonable term of years. Following this will come a report fixing Germany's economic status with the world during the period between the preliminary peace and the re-establishment of Germany as a free factor in her business relations with other nations. The Supreme Economic Council will submit an economic program for all countries, which will be based on President Wilson's "fourteen points," including the ban placed on preferential tariffs.

Difficulty is expected over the preferential question, on account of the relationships between Great Britain and her dominions and the desire of other Governments to make special reciprocal arrangements. All these necessary provisions enter intimately into the American policy of getting the world to work as soon as possible. The conclusion of peace must be expedited, it is contended, and there are two essentials to that end. The first essential is to fix the amount of reparation to be imposed upon Germany. The second is the arrangement of business relations with Germany. The argument advanced in American quarters is that if an adequate amount of raw materials is denied Germany she will not be able to pay the bill for damages, and economic concessions must be dependent on the aggregate of that bill.

Problem of Lessening Allied Load.

From what has been told in previous Paris dispatches to THE NEW YORK TIMES it is easy to understand that these dispositions for Germany's immediate future will be difficult to arrange on account of the diverse views among the Allies as to the character of the treatment that should be accorded to the vanquished foe. Along with the matter of obtaining heavy damages is the question of finding other means of lessening the financial burden to which our allies have been subjected by four years of war. This question particularly concerns the United States.

One proposal in this connection is that the amount of German and Austrian properties seized by the United States Alien Property Custodian be placed in a general fund for distribution among all the Allies on a basis to be determined later. Our representatives had indicated that they would be willing to retain these properties and waive the right to share in the German indemnity.

In line with this is the proposal from some allied Governments that the entire allied war debt be lumped, and that each nation assume its pro rata share. This means that the United States would be expected to pay part of the war expenses of the European allies incurred during the period before we entered the war. Two methods of carrying out this proposal have been put forward. One is an international bond issue; the other the internationalization of exchange, which means that the value of the dollar will be reduced and the value of the franc increased.

Our representatives have indicated clearly that we would never consent to either method.

All these proposals, in the opinion of the American representatives, do not hit the nail on the head in providing means of bringing real peace. The whole series of problems involved, it is contended, could be simplified if all the Allied Governments would see the American point of view, that the essential thing is to get the world to work again. And Germany, it is maintained, is included in this policy. The American representatives maintain that the present delays are dangerous—that a refusal to make any concessions to Germany will hurt the entire world.

France and Belgium stand out against giving Germany an economic start until France and Belgium are reestablished economically. Great Britain and America want to give Germany a chance to resume business as soon as possible. How, it is asked by the British and Americans, is Germany to pay for restoring the devasted sections of France and Belgium, unless she is permitted to make money? And how, the Americans ask again, is the rest of the world to get ahead unless it starts work?

PROVE GERMANS ORGANIZED LOOT

Belgium Discloses Discovery of a Card Index of Seized Allied Property.

WRECKING CONTRACTS LET

Official "Destruction Companies" Shipped Machinery and Material to Germany.

PARIS, March 9, (Associated Press.)—Evidence of an organized system for the destruction of shops and manufacturing plants in Belgium and Northern France by the Germans has been uncovered by the Brussels police in documents left behind among the records of the German Government during the occupation of Brussels.

In view of the fact that Belgium is expected soon to fix the indemnity which she will demand from Germany, the documents, which were furnished to The Associated Press by the Belgian peace delegation, appear timely.

On their face the documents seem to establish that "destruction companies" were founded by and operated under the auspices of the Government of Occupation. They were five in number—the Gutehoffnunshutte Company of Oberhausen, Hein, Lehman & Co. of Düsseldorf, J. Hilgers of Rheinbrohl, C. H. Jucho of Dortmund and a Berlin firm (name almost illegible on the index card) probably Breest & Co.

Seizure of Loot Systematized.

Immediately upon the occupation of Northern France and Belgium a complete inventory of all the material and machinery of the large plants was taken by a special organization. Full indexes were made, copies of which were supplied to the various companies under a German official in Brussels.

The index cards were of different colors, yellow cards representing the district of Longwy-Briey, which was called "the yellow zone," and green cards for Maubeuge and vicinity, known as "the green zone," the "blue zone" being the region of Lille and Douai.

Under the system, the five destruction companies had to apply to the special organization for permission to begin work on any plant, the organization retaining 5 per cent. commission on the gross value, as well as 22 marks 50 pfennigs per ton on the iron destroyed and 15 pfennigs for each metre of destroyed material. This was done in order to reimburse it for the labor supplied to the destruction companies, consisting of prisoners of war.

The companies were required to pay within thirty days the sale price agreed upon with the special organization, according to the latter's valuation of the plant involved. Machinery and material were first removed from the plants and shipped to Germany, especially all boilers, rolling stock, electrical apparatus, zinc, copper, and materials of a similar character.

Millions of Tons Removed.

On Dec. 31, 1917, the five firms mentioned had made profits aggregating about 1,500,000 marks, according to the Belgian estimate.

The same firms had removed to Germany on April 30, 1918, for the German Quartermaster's Department 11,623,306 tons of iron and 207,242,003 square meters of other material, such as wood, glass, zinc, and tin. They had also removed for the account of German firms 24,293,827 tons of iron and steel, and about 300,000,000 square meters of other material.

The men engaged in the work were thus classified: German engineers, 69; French and Belgian civilians, 57; expert German soldiers, 98, and war prisoners, 1,289. The salaries paid were: Engineers, 50 marks daily; foremen, 35; carpenters, 35, and ordinary workmen, 25.

ALLIES TAKE CHARGE OF TRANSSIBERIAN

VLADIVOSTOK, March 6, (Associated Press.)—Allied control of the Transsiberian Railway has been effected by the formal organization of interallied technical and military committees. M. Oustrougoff, Minister of Communications in the Omsk Government, heads the Interallied Committee, and John F. Stevens, the American railway expert, the Technical Committee. The United States is represented on the Interallied Committee by C. H. Smith, once of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and on the Military Committee by Colonel Gallagher, Quartermaster of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Other representatives on the interallied and technical committees follow:

Great Britain, M. Elliott, Commissioner at Omsk, and Colonel Jack.

France, M. Bourgeois and Colonel Le Veuvre.

Italy, Signor Gasco Mater and Signor Garibaldi.

Japan, acting, M. Matsudaira and Hampel Nagao.

China, Liu, former Minister to Petrograd, and Dr. Jeme Tien-you.

The authority of Mr. Stevens is absolute concerning actual operations of the railroad. He is at liberty to employ American, Russian, and allied operatives at his discretion and has a free hand in technical matters.

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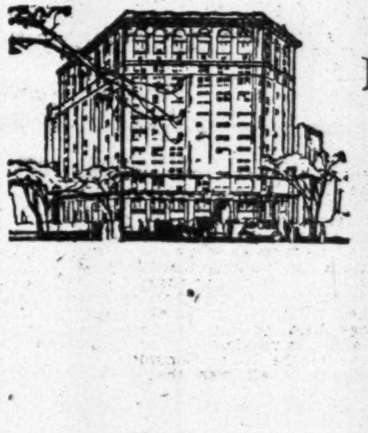

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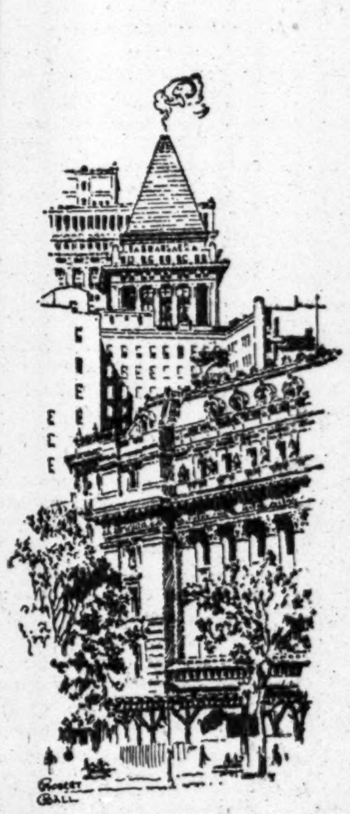

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J. S. WILLIAMS QUITS RAIL BOARD POST

But Controller Will Act as Adviser to Director Hines on Finance and Purchases.

AGAIN ASSAILS McFADDEN

Calls Representative's Investigation Resolution in House a Malicious and Cowardly Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Announcement was made tonight that John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, has resigned the additional office of Director of the Division of Finance and Purchases in the Railroad Administration, to take effect March 15. His resignation was accepted by Director General Walker D. Hines, who thereupon named Mr. Williams Chairman of a Finance Committee to advise on matters of financial policy, and Chairman of an Advisory Committee on Purchases. Mr. Williams also will remain on the staff of Director Hines and will preside at staff conferences in the absence of the Director General. The positions to be held after March 15 by Mr. Williams will be principally, if not entirely, of an advisory nature.

The nomination of Mr. Williams for another term as Controller of the Currency was not confirmed by the Senate, consideration being prevented by the filibuster aimed at the defeat of the General Deficiency bill. He is now serving in that capacity through a Treasury Department appointment.

Director General Hines announces that, pending the decision as to filling the positions in the Railroad Administration made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Williams, Henry B. Spencer, Chairman of the Central Advisory Purchasing Committee, and an ex-President of the Southern Railway, will direct the work of the Division of Purchases.

Because of the pressing financial problems resulting from the defeat of the General Deficiency bill by Congress, Mr. Hines himself will direct the work of the Division of Finance with the assistance of the associate Director of that division, Charles B. Eddy. Mr. Eddy is a financial lawyer who practiced in New York, and for a time was assistant general counsel of the Railroad Administration.

Hines's Letter to Williams.

The correspondence between the Director General and Mr. Williams was made public tonight. Mr. Hines wrote Mr. Williams yesterday:

"In accepting your resignation from the Division of Finance and Purchases I wish to testify in the most unqualified terms to the patriotism, integrity, and self-sacrifice with which you have at all times discharged the heavy additional duties which resulted from your unselfish acceptance of this important administrative position with the Railroad Administration. I have never come in contact with higher motives of public service than those which have consistently characterized your handling of the work in the Railroad Administration.

"It is a great satisfaction to me to know that while you are no longer in position to perform the burdensome administrative functions with which the Division of Finance and Purchases has been charged, you will still be able to give me the benefit of your wise counsel, long experience, and high standards of public service.

"In order to get the fullest benefit of these aids to my work, I wish to make you Chairman of a finance committee which will be expected to submit to the Director General from time to time its advice on matters of financial policy and also to make to the Director General preliminary reports on any proposed reorganizations which may require his approval.

"I also wish to make you Chairman of an Advisory Committee on Purchases, which will be charged with authority to investigate and advise on important questions of policy involving purchases of materials and supplies for the railroads.

Changes Suggested by Williams.

Mr. Williams's letter of resignation read:

"After unforeseen delays, and for reasons which I think should be stated in this letter—although I know you understand and sympathize with them—the time has now come to put fully into effect certain changes in your organization, which we discussed together on Feb. 12.

"You will recall that immediately upon your appointment as Director General of Railroads early in January, you asked that I continue with your administration as Director of the Division of Finance and Purchases. I told you then that I would gladly give to you and the Railroad Administration as much of time and energy as would be consistent with a due regard to the proper performance of my other important duties and responsibilities.

"On Feb. 12 we agreed that the business of the Division of Finance and Purchases had reached proportions to justify separation into two divisions, the creation of which I then advocated—one of finance and one of purchases—each requiring and receiving the entire time of an administrative head, to be in constant and immediate touch with you and under your direction.

"On Feb. 15, while we were arranging the working out of this readjustment, Representative McFadden of Pennsylvania introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution for investigation of my work both as Controller of the Currency and Director of Division of Finance and Purchases. After I had issued a public challenge to him to push the proposed investigation to the uttermost I felt it would be proper for me to remain as Director pending the result of the investigation or of the suggestion for it.

"Now, however, Congress has adjourned and no one knows when the next session will meet. I am not informed whether Mr. McFadden's curiosity or courage will survive the interval. He and his resolutions and utterances have been given all the public attention required. As you may recall, I not only invited, through the newspapers, the investigation suggested, but through the kindness of Congressman Montague, Representative from my district in Virginia, I had a similar challenge stated formally before the House on Feb. 20 and printed in the Congressional Record.

Denounces McFadden's Action.

"Mr. McFadden's resolution was a malicious and cowardly attack in which, under cover of the protection offered by the House of Representatives, he sought revenge for the necessary criticisms and admonitions which, in the course of official duty, it has been necessary for this bureau, for years past, to direct against him and his management of a bank of which he was an officer; and where, at the expense of stockholders and the resk of depositors, he had grossly abused the trust committed to him as a bank official. Else he merely submitted his services for use as a tool by other sinister enemies of the Administration.

"On March 1 I wrote him directing his attention to the fact that, although two weeks had elapsed since he had offered his resolutions for the appointment of an investigating committee, he had done nothing to induce action on it and had presented no facts or evidence whatsoever to support his insinuations or complaints. He thus stood solely and directly responsible for the false reports to which he gave circulation; therefore, I told him, I felt that justice to me and the Administration of which I was a part and the ordinary rules of fair play demanded that I be permitted to present facts which would make clear to the public the contemptible motives which had actuated him. These facts and conditions I set forth plainly in my letter to him of March 1.

"On March 3 he was directly challenged by Congressmen on the floor of the House to permit my letter to go into The Record. This he vigorously resisted, alleging as his excuse his fear that the publication of my letter, which set forth the true facts as to his operations, would injure the banking institution which he had so gravely mismanaged.

"He also stated that he had asked the Committee on Rules to have hearings held on his resolution, but this claim was publicly refuted by the Chairman of the Rules Committee. The result of it all was that Congress adjourned without further attention to the McFadden resolution for an investigation.

"I know you will appreciate why I have troubled you and myself by making part of this letter a full explanation of the delay in execution of the contemplated changes which we discussed early in February. Inasmuch as the causes for any further delay are removed, as far as possible, I ask that you now accept my resignation as Director of the Division of Finance and Purchases; and I shall be prepared to co-operate with you heartily in the reorganization of this important division of the Railroad Administration on the lines proposed, and in aiding you in any way I can, within the limits of my time and strength, in promoting the success of the great work you have before you."

HOW HOOVER FEEDS NORTHERN NATIONS

Rotterdam the Base for Shipments to Finland and Poland.

ASSISTING BELGIAN WORK

But Antwerp Is Now the Centre for That Purpose—Small Shipments to Germany.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 8.—We hear of Herbert C. Hoover feeding Europe by large supplies of foodstuffs arriving in European ports; but little is known of the tremendous executive organization, of how food actually arrives, is reshipped and distributed. In a large building in Rotterdam the American Commission for Relief in Belgium and France has been carrying on its work for four and a half years, but now most of the supplies for Northern Europe are also passing through Rotterdam.

Walter Brown of Los Angeles, who has been the head of the Rotterdam Relief Commission since the beginning of the war and was recently decorated with the Legion of Honor for his able work, said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"The work of the Relief Commission for Belgium and Northern France is being gradually transferred to the Port of Antwerp; but in Rotterdam the work is now being carried on for feeding Northern Europe. Supplies and foodstuffs are being shipped to Finland and Poland, and this week the first shipments were made to Germany. The latter were small, being only 300 to 400 tons of flour. The whole question is subject to negotiations at Spa and Treves, and the arrangements may undergo a change any minute. So that it is difficult to go into details or to give figures and statistics of the present work.

"The general principles are that European relief is being established under the Director-Generalship of Mr. Hoover, with various branches and distributing centres throughout Europe. From these centres foodstuffs will be supplied to various countries which need them. As far as the Rotterdam branch is concerned, it is chiefly busy with Northern Europe and is assisting the relief of Belgium and Northern France. Most of the food up to date has arrived in United States Navy and Army transports manned mainly by naval crews. The majority of these boats which come in are 60 to 90 day boats, built in the United States. These boats created a very favorable impression in Dutch shipping circles in Rotterdam. To their great surprise, the Dutch not only approved of them, but think they are very fine.

"Transport from here to Danzig is done through the Kiel Canal in small American lake-built boats, which were previously used for colliers between France and England. These are also manned with American Navy crews, navy-controlled through naval port officers, for Rotterdam by Captain Bagey. When navigation is safe and the ice cleared up, it is possible the ships will go straight to Danzig for Poland. Supplies for Finland are shipped in Finnish boats chartered by the Finns themselves.

"Something over 5,000,000 tons of foodstufs have passed through this office of the Relief Commision during the four and a half years it has been operating. Belgian supplies now go straight to Antwerp by steamer. Through and during the war all came here and were forwarded largely by lighter.

"All the food handled so far for northern European relief is American, though it is possible that some consignments may arrive later from other countries. The policy of the whole organization is settled at Paris, but conditions must be met as they arise.

"As to what we are going to do, I don't know. No person in Europe can tell. Each day something new comes up, and all these are armistice factors at present."

The work of this commission is likely to develop on a still larger scale, and it is probable that most of the supplies will go through Rotterdam, although other ports may be decided on as more advantageous as the conditions change.

Foreign Minister Van Karnebeek, who recently expressed a wish to see an American boat which had been built in sixty days, was accompanied by the American Minister, Mr. Garrett, on a visit of inspection. Mynheer Karnebeek was greatly impressed by the boats, but a trip in a destroyer affected him otherwise.

Rotterdam is becoming quite American, with the large influx of Americans in enormous cars inscribed "U. S." All about the town enlisted men and navy and army officers are a refreshing sight. The American Commission for revictualling the Third American Army has taken over a large hotel which is being overhauled and altered, its walls taken out and numerous telephones installed. A direct telephone connection from Rotterdam to Coblenz is also projected. The Dutch are much impressed by the energetic and thorough work of the Americans.

The controversy whether Antwerp or Rotterdam will be selected for an American evacuation base continues to occupy the press of Holland and Belgium. Colonel Sewell has authorized THE TIMES correspondent to state that both ports will be used by the Americans.

Dr. Albert, Once Plotter Here, Named for High German Post

WEIMAR, March 8, (Associated Press.)—Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, Privy Councillor and formerly Commercial Attaché of the German Embassy in Washington, has been appointed an Under Secretary of State and given the direction of the Chancellery.

Many of the German plots incited in this country from 1915 to 1917 were traced to Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, who was declared by the Secret Service to be the financial agent of schemes involving destruction of property, agitation for strikes, propaganda, and the flotation of German financial schemes. He went back with von Bernstorff in February, 1917.

Dr. Albert came to America in 1915, ostensibly to collect funds for the German Red Cross, while serving as commercial attaché of the German Embassy. Using the Red Cross as a mask, he is reported to have spent $30,000,000 in propaganda, maintaining a New York office at 1,123 Broadway. While he was at the height of his activities the Secret Service obtained a briefcase full of his plans and from that time until he returned to Germany his every movement was known in Washington.

AMERICANS GIVE UP KADISH TO BOLSHEVIKI

Find It Useless to Hold North Russian Village That Has Changed Hands Six Times.

ARCHANGEL, March 7, (Associated Press.)—The Bolsheviki took advantage yesterday of the first clear day with the thermometer above the freezing point by attempting to bomb the American positions on the Vaga from an airplane. The machine was the first one observed to bear the new Red Army identification mark, a six-pointed red star. The bombs fell without creating any damage.

Since the beginning of the campaign last Summer there has been much confusion on both sides of the line because the Bolshevist airplanes bore the old Russian marking, a red, white, and blue circle. This was so similar to the marking on the allied planes that it was hardly possible to distinguish the one from the other, and the enemy machines were sometimes able from this cause to fly within revolver range of the allied troops, gunboats, and armored trains, while the allied planes were similarly able thus to approach the Bolsheviki.

The general situation on the Vaga front was unchanged today. Late yesterday the enemy renewed his bombardment on the Dvina. There was also considerable patrol activity.

On the railroad front the Bolsheviki yesterday afternoon twice began shelling, but were speedily silenced by the allied guns.

The village of Kadish, which has changed hands six or seven times, is again in the hands of the Bolsheviki. The Americans found it useless to hold the almost destroyed village and withdrew to their old positions at the bridge across the Emtsa River.

British military medals for gallantry have been awarded to Corporal W. C. Butz of Milwaukee and Sergeant L. E. Stover of Mount Clemons, Mich. Both men are engineers.

HOOVER TO QUIT FOOD RELIEF WORK

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

ernment after next July. We also must earn a living."

Asked concerning certain criticisms arising from the Government having fixed the price of wheat, Mr. Hoover said he originally opposed the fixing of the price, and afterward on every occasion when Congress endeavored to raise the price. He added that he considered then, as he did now, that the world situation required a stimulation to production by guarantees to farmers, but that he was anxious to have the matter left to the Administration. He recommended that the guarantee should be placed on the basis of so much per acre of wheat planted, he said.

"Had this course been followed," Mr. Hoover continued, "the Government would have known precisely its liability at all times and could have released wheat at prices to be determined by the law of supply and demand, if it were at any time considered advisable.

"I have always believed that a stimulation could be secured with a subsidy of from $2 to $5 per acre, and that such a subsidy on 60,000,000 acres of wheat planted in the United States would have at the outside cost $300,000,000, and I believe this would have been equally just and satisfactory to the farmer.

"I do not dispute the greater wisdom of Congress, and it is quite possible that the Government may escape without any loss. Even if it does not, I would be prepared to defend the necessity of a guarantee as having been the means by which the bread of the world has been saved. The courage which the large American production gave to Europe was one of the contributing factors which won the war. If the present outlook continues the world may be as grateful for the 1,000,000,000-bushel wheat crop of next year as it has been for our 900,000,000 crop this last year."

QUICK WORK BY HOOVER.

Plans Matured Months Before Congress Voted $100,000,000 Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The task of feeding the famished peoples of Europe and the Near East—excepting Germany and her allies—is being carried forward under the direction of Herbert C. Hoover with the same precision, smoothness, and efficiency as if the project for spending the $100,000,000 appropriated by Congress had been in progress for months.

The Congressional relief measure carrying this $100,000,000, passed at the request of President Wilson, has been in effect only since Feb. 24, but as a matter of fact preparations for the work had been made by Mr. Hoover some months before Congress acted and all the ground work of his plans had been completed by the time the act of Congress made this large sum available. The fact was disclosed tonight that the work on which Mr. Hoover and his organization are now engaged was begun by definite act of President Wilson only three days after the armistice was signed.

As in the first days of the work of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, with which Mr. Hoover was prominently identified and in the first days of the Food Administration's work, it was evident in this new task that immediate action was imperative, and that there should be no delay in waiting for responses from charitable institutions, nor for official action by any Government. For this reason, three days after the armistice was signed, President Wilson ordered Mr. Hoover to proceed to Europe, and arrangements were made for immediate purchase and shipment of about 250,000 tons of foodstuffs, consisting of flour and fats, the latter chiefly pork products. President Wilson placed $5,000,000 of his National Defense Fund at the disposal of Mr. Hoover to be used for emergency purposes to start the work.

Mr. Hoover called to his assistance, as volunteers, a number of men who had aided him in the Food Administration work. He put them in charge of the work at what were regarded as strategic points. He stationed at Constantinople Howard Heinz, the Federal Food Administrator for Pennsylvania; to Copenhagen he sent Mangus Swenson, the Federal Food Administrator for Wisconsin, while Vernon Kellogg of the Washington headquarters of the Food Administration, was put in charge at Warsaw and Dr. Alonzo Taylor, also a member of the Federal Food Administration, was named as head of a commission to investigate food conditions in Germany and Austria. E. A. Peden, the Texas Food Administrator, was sent to Europe to serve as a general assistant to Mr. Hoover.

With the staff of the Food Administration, the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and the army and navy ready to call on, Mr. Hoover was able to set up experienced and trained organizations where he needed them and start investigations of the actual needs of the countries calling for relief. On each of these commissions an army representative was appointed to give it an official character.

SAYS ANSELL TRIED TO SEIZE HIS POWERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

tary Affairs has been an ample one, and it has furnished, I hope, entire satisfaction to the members of that committee. But of the proceedings of that committee I perceived no general public notice; the testimony, when published, will be somewhat voluminous, and its publication will not take place for some time yet, and it will certainly not reach the thousands of ignorant men and women who read the original accounts. And yet it is essential that the families of all those young men who had a place in our magnificent army should be reassured. They must not be left to believe that their men were subjected to a system that did not fully deserve the terms law and justice. And this need of reassurance on the part of the people at large is equally felt, I am sure, by the members of Congress in both houses, who have, of course, not yet become acquainted with the proceedings before the Senate committee. It is both right and necessary that the facts should be furnished. It is, indeed, simply a question of furnishing the facts; for when they are furnished I am positive that they will contain the most ample reassurance.

"Those facts are virtually all in your possession, on record in your office. I am aware that they are voluminous, and that a complete explanation and answer to every complaint is impracticable. But I believe that you are in a position to make a concise survey of the entire field and to furnish the main facts in a form which will permit ready perusal by the intelligent men and women who are so deeply interested in this subject.

"I have been asked by a member of the House of Representatives to furnish him with such a statement. And I am now calling upon you to supply it to me at your early convenience. Faithfully yours, NEWTON D. BAKER.

"Secretary of War."

General Crowder's Letter.

Here in part is General Crowder's reply to Secretary Baker's request for a letter of reassurance:

"War Department,
"Office of the Judge Advocate General.
"Washington, March 8, 1919.

"My dear Mr. Secretary:

"I was very glad to receive your letter of March 1st calling upon me for a brief statement of the facts concerning the organization for and the practice of the administration of military justice during the war. I agree heartily with you that there has been no opportunity for people to hear through the press more than reports of fragmentary and inflamed criticisms based on sensationalized allegations, and that they are entitled to a statement of the case as it is recorded in and viewed by the department.

"The circumstances that most amazed me in my following of the press reports are that the public interest has been carried and sustained by a supposed controversy between myself and an officer of my department, General Ansell, and yet that the exceedingly small margin of actual controversy is entirely lost to sight in a murk of supposed instances of harsh or unjust treatment of soldiers which bears little or no relation to General Ansell's lack of concurrence with the views of the War Department. I think, therefore, that a clear statement of the organic basis of that difference of opinion will go far to clear the atmosphere and leave us in a position to discuss separately the allegations of harshness or injustice.

"General Ansell contends that there is a fault in the organic structure of the court-martial system, in the fact that after a man has been tried by court-martial, and the record of trial has been reviewed by the authority that appointed the court (usually a military officer of high rank) and by him finally approved and carried into execution, there is no further appellate body or officer who can review the appointing officer's review and modify, affirm, or reverse his action.

"With this I agree and there is no controversy about it. I submitted, and you approved, in January, 1918, a draft of legislation vesting such a further appellate or reviewing power in the President. The draft was introduced and died in the Senate Military Committee which no doubt considered it of less actual importance than other pressing business of the war. If this were the only alleged difference of opinion within the department, therefore it vanishes with this simple statement and it is difficult to perceive a cause for unusual interest.

Courts Agreed with Crowder.

"The storm centres, however, about three briefs—two from General Ansell and one from myself to you. Strange to say, these briefs were not addressed primarily to the desirability of such a power of review. That is conceded. They were addressed solely to the question of whether that power had not actually been granted by Section 1199, R. S.—a law that had been on the statute books for fifty-five years with but a single attempt to deduce from it the grant of so broad a power in any officer of the Government. That single attempt was made in a desperate effort to obtain the release of a convicted soldier by habeas corpus. The precise question on which General Ansell and I do not agree was carried into a Circuit Court of the United States, and there decided once for all in a manner binding on all administrative officers sworn to execute the law as they find it. I shall not prolong this statement by discussion of that question. That any administrative officer would be justified in finding in the unequivocal language of a statute so old, against the reasoned judgment of a Federal Court and the administrative practice of fifty-five years, a hidden meaning revolutionizing the entire system of military justice is simply preposterous. General Ansell's argument was an eager, earnest plea for a forbidden short-cut based on expediency rather than on reason.

"With the desirability of such an appellate power in the President you agreed and forthwith requested it of Congress, which alone could grant it. Countenance of a plan to play ducks and drakes with a statute of the United States you refused. The briefs are in the Congressional Record or in the reports of committee hearings and they may confidently be left to the reading of any fair-minded man—lawyer or layman. That thread of the story is at an end.

"But if the controversy is not over the advisability of such an appellate power and not in a substantial sense in the famous briefs, where is it? It lies in this: First, that General Ansell believes that the power, when granted, should be vested in the Judge Advocate General and that a complete judicial system with faithful analogies to the organization and procedure of civil courts should be substituted for the present simple and direct system of army discipline, while the department believes that the power should be vested in the President; that with such a grant of power the faults of the existing system will be completely removed with the exercise of those powers and with the improvements that have been instituted in the last two years. These are the real issues and the only ones. * * *

Crowder Revised Code.

"I come now, with the utmost reluctance, to a few distasteful paragraphs of personal vindication. My motives and my actions have been attacked and I have been advertised as having hampered the efforts of General Ansell. I have been set off against him as reactionary.

"It has been said that the present military code is archaic. I merely say that I began what proved a tedious and heart-breaking task of years to obtain a complete revision of the old military code early in my service, personally conducted that task beginning with my appointment as Judge Advocate General and at the end of four annual disappointments obtained its complete revision in 1916.

"During much of this time General Ansell was one of the most promising and trusted officers in my office. During all the time that the code was in revision he never suggested to me nor, so far as I can learn, to any one else, any of the changes he is suggesting now. He participated in preparing the manual for courts-martial which was based upon the new code, but he advanced none of these new views.

"Indeed, the first time that I was advised of such a view was in November, 1917, on the occasion of his presenting to you—not through me and entirely without consulting me—the first of the elaborate briefs about which so much has been made.

"It has been charged that as a result of that brief an order designating him as Acting Judge Advocate General was revoked, and further that he was relieved from his duties of supervising the administration of military justice. Nothing could be farther from the truth. He was never relieved from his duties supervising the administration of military justice except to make a trip to France, which he was eager to do, and this was considerably after the submission of the brief, and after the revocation of the order appointing him Acting Judge Advocate General and relieving me of my functions. That order was killed before I knew anything about the brief. It had never been published. It had been obtained by him from the Chief of Staff without consulting you and without your knowledge, and it was revoked by you because it was contrary to your wishes.

How Ansell Got Order.

"General Ansell asked me in a formal written memorandum to help him secure an order appointing him Acting Judge Advocate General in charge of my functions. I did not wish to be relieved but did not wish to embarrass you. I, therefore, replied in writing that he could take the matter up directly with the Secretary of War in his own way. He did not take the matter up with the Secretary of War at all. He took it up with the Acting Chief of Staff with the remark that I concurred. Upon this showing the Chief of Staff marked the draft of an order that General Ansell had prepared for suspended publication.

"By accident I learned of this order. This was before I had any intimation from any source of the preparation of the first brief or any intimation that General Ansell had reached a conclusion as to the desirability of an appellate power in the Judge Advocate General. I called your attention to the circumstances and you directed that the order be not published.

"While it is true that General Ansell's attempt to secure an order giving him my functions as Judge Advocate General was concurrent with his preparation of a brief urging a revolution in the military system and his circulation of a document of such grave consequence among every officer in my office without giving me the slightest information of his efforts, it is not true that I knew of the brief until after you directed the rescinding of the unpublished order appointing him acting Judge Advocate General. But I deem it unnecessary to enter this field of accusation further and discuss the many issues of fact which have been raised, as I am informed that the Inspector General of the Army has been designated to conduct a thorough investigation and make all the ascertainments of fact that are necessary to elucidate the administration of military justice during the war period.

"E. H. CROWDER,
"Judge Advocate General."

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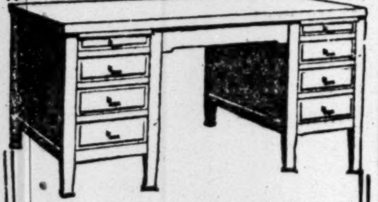

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TAFT SAYS AMERICA NEEDS THE LEAGUE

Ex-President Sees Demand for Covenant to Preserve Civilization of the World.

BARS INTERNAL QUESTIONS

Believes Failure of Proposed Plan Would Result in More Destructive Wars.

Taking the ground that it was absolutely necessary for the United States to become a member of the League of Nations for the preservation of civilization in Europe and ultimately in this country, former President William Howard Taft appealed last night to an audience of 1,500 at the Public Forum of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, for hearty support of the League. He drew a graphic picture of the chaos that would follow any plan that fell short of complete unity of the civilized world, and saw nothing but untold horror of wars ten times as destructive as the last, unless covenants were made among nations to prevent them.

When a voice from the audience called for the inclusion of the self-determination of Ireland in the peace settlement, Mr. Taft answered with an emphatic "No!" following it with the expression of his belief that no internal questions should becloud the issue of an agreement among the nations that have been at war.

The church was crowded to the doors long before the opening of the service, and many hundreds were refused admission. Many times througout the address the audience applauded with great vigor when Mr. Taft pleaded for American participation in the League.

Mr. Taft announced his purpose in his opening sentence. "I want to demonstrate to you," he said, "the necessity of a League of Nations for the organization of the nations of the world into a united effort to suppress war and to maintain peace. Go back over the last four years in our history and consider the dreadful trials we have gone through. In August, 1914, many of us were dreaming of universal peace. But certain nations would not confer. Germany withheld her representatives from a conference, and it is not too much to say, from what we know now, that if they had conferred the war would have been postponed."

Sees Isolation Impossible.

After suggesting some of the immediate causes of our being drawn into the war, Mr. Taft asserted that the real cause was that we had grown into such a relation with the nations of Europe that when they came to grips they were dependent upon us to keep up the struggle. "The war was fought," he said, "in the workshops and in the mines, and we became essential. Inevitably we became the ally of that nation that could keep the sea clear to bring munitions to the fighting front. The allied nations could not carry on the fight without us. Our relation to the war was that of being on [illegible] Allies. In one way or another we were bound to be driven in, and that will be the way with every war. There is now no longer room for a great neutral like the United States in future wars. Every war will be a general war!

"What do you think of the theory that, now that we have established our rights at sea, we should withdraw? How would such a treaty as this sound: 'We, the high contracting parties of Germany, Austria, and the United States, giving adequate guarantees, hereby agree that if in the future Germany and Austria are ever belligerents and the United States is a neutral, Germany and Austria shall never use submarines'? That is what would be necessary if we tried at all to secure our rights.

"We went into the war to defeat German militarism and a conspiracy against the liberties of the world. We went in to make the world safe for democracy. Everybody said we did, and when those in the Senate say we went into it for a selfish purpose, I say that they are not telling the truth. The Allies fought for an unselfish purpose, and we owe them a debt of gratitude that it would be difficult to overestimate. And we must be grateful for ourselves, that we have accomplished the purpose of bringing Germany to her knees, that she shall be kept in a suppliant position, and that the war shall have been in truth a war to end wars.

League a Condition, Not a Theory.

"During the war committees were sent over to Europe with the sanction of the President to confer as to the League of Nations. I know that the soldiers were enthusiastic for it, because they conceived it as a means of insuring lasting peace. The politicians of Europe promised it to their people, and now that England and France and Italy want it, are we going to say to them in effect, 'We are now going to leave you until you have another war, and if we are affected, we will help'? People are prone to treat the League as an academic question, as if it were for college professors and philanthropists. I agree that at one time it was confined to these people, but now it is an absolute necessity and is required by the situation. As Grover Cleveland said, 'It is a condition that confronts us, and not a theory.'

"Think of the situation. We are in the midst of war. An armistice has been signed, but it is only a lull. A treaty must bring about peace, and must then secure its enforcement. Germany must be kept down. Self-determination must be secured for Finland, the Baltic Provinces, Russian, Prussian, and Austrian Poland—"

At this point there came from the audience a cry of "Ireland!" It was picked up by others in the densely packed church, until "Ireland, Ireland, Ireland!" could be heard from many corners. However, above it all there quickly came ringing through the confusion a clear and incisive "No!" after which the shouting immediately died down, and everyone leaned forward expectantly to hear the speaker's reasons for his attitude.

"No," said Mr. Taft, "not as a part of the settlement of the war. The question of Ireland's future status is not a question for settlement now, although we may have sympathy for the wrongs she has suffered. It is not helpful to introduce into the Peace Conference matters dealing with internal and domestic questions. We must have one thing at a time. The job now is to bring about peace between the Allies and Germany and Austria. Nor should we introduce our own internal questions. What we shall do with the Philippines or what France shall do with Algeria is not pertinent now.. Have reason! Recognize the distinctions and keep the conference within the jurisdiction that will reach practical results. This doesn't sound political, but I am not political."

When Mr. Taft concluded his answer he was greeted with loud applause, and nothing more was heard of Ireland.

Likens New States to Cuba.

Mr. Taft then spoke in detail of the various states that would have to be set up and kept strong if Germany were to be kept in her proper place, and how some of these nations would be so weak at first that they would have to be treated like children, "our children," he said. He likened them to Cuba, and said there were seven Cubas on the other side already fighting among themselves. "Nothing but a League of Nations will have the power to help them when they stumble and fall.

"When the treaty is signed there will immediately arise the question of interpretation. On construction, interpretation, and application people will always differ. What are these European nations going to do? Are they going to fight it out? Are twenty nations going to scrap every year? The breaking out of war would be most dangerous, and we must fear it. We must have the means of settling differences through a tribunal which has authority behind it and which these nations will respect, and the answer is the League of Nations, with the resources, intellect, and potential military power of the United States behind it, for these are indispensable."

FIND DANGER IN EUROPE.

Churchmen Urge Americans to Uphold President's Work.

An appeal to the people of America to "uphold the hands of our President with all our might" in his efforts for a League of Nations was made by Bishop Theodore S. Henderson of Detroit and the Rev. Bertrand M. Tipple, head of the American Methodist Episcopal Church in Rome, who returned from France on the steamer Nieuw Amsterdam yesterday.

As members of an official commission of their Church they visited Belgium, France, and Italy, studying social, economic, and religious conditions in the allied countries.

"Europe," it was declared, "is utterly wrecked, physically speaking, and literally millions will starve to death within the next few weeks if America does not get food to them. If food is not forthcoming, excesses are bound to be committed, the very worst elements will come to the top and the fruitage of the allied victory may be seriously endangered.

"The masses of Europe in this crisis of history are looking to President Wilson and America in a truly wonderful way. President Wilson's presence in Europe, giving personal interpretation to his world policy, is indeed making America 'the hope of the world.'"

A program of world Methodism is planned by the Church, the Bishop said, which will take part in the physical rehabilitation of Europe, especially France, Italy, and the Balkans, and in the extension and strengthening of religious work in these countries. The Methodist Church, he added, already has turned many of its centres of activity in the allied countries into institutions of practical war service for soldiers and civilians. The great Methodist headquarters in Rome, adjacent to the King's Palace, has been occupied by the British Sailors' and Soldiers' Club.

VAN DYKE ASSAILS BORAH.

Calls Him "Pagan Pessimist"—League Defended in Many Pulpits.

The League of Nations was stoutly defended in many of the city's pulpits yesterday and the opponents of the covenant were bitterly scored by Dr. Henry van Dyke, preaching in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.

"Scoffers and pessimists are accustomed to describe idealists as rainbow visionaries," said Dr. van Dyke. "Now more than ever do we see the bow of promise shining in the clouds, and now more than ever do we need men who can interpret the promise. The supremacy of force—military force—is the doctrine of the earthquake and the flood. Peace is the doctrine of the rainbow, and this will prevail while the other will be destroyed.

"Shall the United States enter the League of Nations, or shall we stay out and flock all by ourselves and fatten until the next war overwhelms us without a friend on earth? There is no need to answer every silly little falsehood of the objections made against it. The men who made those objections were in desperate straits and had to do what they could in a hurry. The end of this covenant is peace on earth as far as in us lies and all Christians should support it.

"Shall we follow a pagan pessimist like Borah of Idaho, who said a few days ago that if Jesus Christ should come down and direct him to, he would not accept the League of Nations; or shall we follow the leadership of Christian meliorists like Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson, who bid us go forward? It is a question of religion. It is a question of infidelity or faith. Let us look up to the rainbow, and in that sign advance and conquer in the name of Jesus Christ?"

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, at the Free Synagogue, in Carnegie Hall, expressed a conviction that a League would come to pass; that it was only a question of when and how. The most formidable opposition to the League was founded on motives of partisanship, he declared.

The Rev. Herbert Shipman, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, and until recently senior Chaplain with the First Army in France, spoke from his pulpit yesterday morning for the first time in many months. He recited war experiences and concluded his address with the assertion that the only League of Nations possible would be one based on the teachings of Christ. Any other League, he said, would merely postpone the time when a renewed conflict would spring up to drench the world in blood.

At the Open Forum of the Church of the Messiah last night, Dr. Gilbert Reid, who has spent thirty-six years in China, spoke.

"It seems to me," he said, "although I may be regarded as pro-German rather than pro-Chinese in saying it, that all the concessions which have been made by China in the past to Germany and in which vast amounts of German money have been invested, should at the Peace settlement revert to Germany. Certainly they should not be allowed to go to Japan. If they are not allowed to be handed over to the Germans, they should be handed over to the Chinese.

"There is no principle in international law under which one nation at war with another nation has the right to seize the property of that nation in the territory of a third nation. As to Tsing-tao, that also should revert to China. If it does not revert to China, it should revert to the Germans."

URGES FIGHT ON LEAGUE.

Reed Asks Jews of America to Oppose Wilson Peace Plan.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Senator Reed of Missouri, speaking here today at a meeting under the auspices of the Jewish Welfare Board, reiterated his opposition to the proposed Constitution of the League of Nations and called upon the Jews of America to oppose the League plan.

"We need not be afraid to express our opinions," said Senator Reed. "We have been forbidden to talk and even to think, but it is time to speak out when the safety and security of this nation is in jeopardy. I say nothing against President Wilson, but I take as my guide George Washington and Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton. I will consent at any time to take the word of Alexander Hamilton against that of George Creel, or the word of Thomas Jefferson against that of Colonel House.

"It is important that the American Nation take this matter in hand and think it over very seriously. For 143 years this nation has carried on its business on a basis of a Constitution framed by the fathers, who in their day were the wisest men. Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and George Washington by their brains and labors established a model republic. We have grown great and large, all the nations of Europe have found a haven of refuge with us. The Monroe Doctrine has kept out the nations of Europe from interfering with the internal affairs in this country.

"Those who maintain that the present Constitution of the League of Nations does not overthrow the traditional American policy of the Monroe Doctrine do not know what they are talking about. Let them examine that document, and they will see that it provides for two things: First, that Europe must keep its hands off from the American continent, and, second, that the United States will also keep out from European affairs.

"Think of the time when, during the civil war, a tinsel King was set up by France upon a tinsel throne of Mexico, and it was only when the returning American soldiers from the civil war had turned their faces toward Mexico that Maximilian left the shores of this country. [Maximilian was executed in Mexico.] Such an affair may take place again. The American public must be warned and forewarned. Think of the Venezuelan affair, when Grover Cleveland had to call the attention of England to the existence of the Monroe Doctrine.

"Human nature does not change. Nations will always fight. No nation is perfect. Evidences and causes of disagreement will always occur."

WILSON INTERVIEW DISCLOSED BY GOFF

Says President Resented Direct Question on Self-Determination for Ireland.

WOULD MAKE NO PROMISES

Ex-Justice Reveals That Tumulty Objected to Cohalan in Arranging for Parley.

Ex-Supreme Court Justice John W. Goff, Chairman of the Committee of Irish Organizations which discussed the Irish question with President Wilson at the Metropolitan Opera House after the President's speech last Tuesday night, gave what purported to be a verbatim account of that interview in an address to more than 5,000 persons at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, where the 140th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet was held last night by the Clan-na-Gael of Long Island.

Justice Goff revealed the fact that he had asked the President directly if he would advocate self-determination for Ireland, and that the President had sharply resented the question. It was disclosed by Justice Goff also that Secretary Tumulty had pronounced Justice Daniel F. Cohalan unacceptable to the President when the committee first solicited an interview in Washington, but that Justice Cohalan and other members of the committee had overlooked this fact until it was raised again by the President immediately before the meeting. Justice Goff in concluding urged his audience and other Irish sympathizers to guard against hasty words, which, he said, might have a tendency to hurt the Irish cause.

The first part of Justice Goff's address was a statement of the efforts which had been made by the committee to reach the President and of the manner in which Justice Cohalan induced them at the Metropolitan Opera House to proceed with the interview, though the other members of the committee were unanimously for canceling the engagement because of the President's objection to their fellow-member.

Gives Statements Verbatim.

Describing the interview itself Justice Goff said that as Chairman he first explained to the President the societies represented on the committee, and then quoted the President and himself as saying:

Justice Goff: "Since the Peace Conference commenced its sessions Ireland has waited long and anxiously to hear its name mentioned. In the discussions there have been mentioned twenty distinct autonomous nationalities to which Mr. Taft in your presence referred tonight. Of all of those nationalities so mentioned, not one of them has as great or more pressing a reason for national life than Ireland has. As a nation she is older than any of them and geographically, historically, and ethnically her claims rest on a clearer and more distinctive foundation than any of them. The time has come, Mr. President, for something definite to be said or done. You have stated tonight that you return with renewed vigor. We heartily wish you strength and continuance of that vigor and request that with all your vigor you will, on your return, advocate the right of Ireland to self-determination. Mr. President, will you do it?"

The President: "Judge Goff, you should not ask me that question. I represent but one Government, and I can only speak for that Government. I cannot undertake to deal with matters that do not come up from some one of the Governments represented. These nationalities of which you speak have dropped into our lap, as it were, because of the results of the war. It was arranged, was it not, that I should not be asked any questions?"

Justice Goff: "The committee made no such arrangement, nor authorized any such to be made."

The President: "How is that, Mr. Kincaid? Was not such an arrangement made?" (Major Kincaid and Governor Dunne were the sub-committee that had visited the White House.)

Major Kincaid: "No, Mr. President, such an arrangement was not made. All we sought to do was to arrange with Mr. Tumulty the time when you would receive the committee."

President Expresses Sympathy.

Justice Goff then repeated his further remarks to the President on the subject of Ireland and a statement on the same question by Frank P. Walsh. The President, according to Justice Goff, said:

"Mr. Walsh, there is no necessity of your going further. I am in sympathy with all that you say, but you make those requests and I hear them, and that is all that can be expected of me. If those matters arise, I must deal with them in my own way."

Bishop Muldoon then made a speech, said Justice Goff, after which the petition of the committee was presented to the President, and the members of the committee thanked the President for listening to them and wished him a safe voyage. In concluding his address last night Justice Goff said:

"In the world's turmoil Ireland's voice is raised for that right and justice which President Wilson says must rule the world. If it be denied her there will not be peace in Europe, whether the Peace Conference in Paris decrees it or not, and we voice our firm belief tonight that when the crucial time arrives, which surely will, the powerful voice of America must and will be raised in demand that Ireland be not excluded from the blessings of peace and order and justice."

Resolutions introduced by John Jerome Rooney were adopted calling for self-determination for Ireland and stating "that we are irrevocably opposed to any plan for a League of Nations which blasts the hopes of oppressed peoples by guaranteeing the territorial integrity of the countries which are members of the League."

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan was received with cheers when he entered the hall last night. As he made his way to a seat on the platform the audience arose and applauded. He acknowledged their cheers and waved for them to resume their seats.

Senator Borah aroused enthusiasm in his attack on the constitution of the League of Nations in its present form. He argued in favor of submitting the document to ratification by a general vote of the people.

Senator Borah argued that conditions in Europe at the present time were not greatly different from those existing at the time when Washington in his farewell address warned against entangling alliances. He asserted that had the United States in Washington's day disregarded his advice and entered European arrangements like those now proposed the country within less than fifty years would have had bitter cause to regret it. If the United States takes today the step against which it was then warned by Washington it will have profound reason to repent the step in less than fifty years, he added.

"America today has risen," he said, "to a position where she is respected and admired by the entire world, and will you tell me how she attained that enviable position? She did it by minding her own business and holding aloof from the quarrels of others. She has refused to entangle herself in European alliances. In Europe they have a different system, and the European system and the American system do not agree."

TO HELP FIGHT THE LEAGUE

Senators Join Organization Opposed to Proposed Covenant.

The League for the Preservation of American Independence, 1 Madison Avenue, formed to fight ratification of the League of Nations covenant as now written, announced yesterday that Senators Sutherland, France, New, Moses and Poindexter had joined the organization's Advisory Council. Henry A. Wise Wood gave out the following expressions on the League of Nations and the plan to oppose it:

Senator Lodge: "Am glad you are forming the League for the Preservation of American Independence, and are going to take steps for a general discussion of the constitution of the League of Nations. Discussion by the American people is of the most vital importance."

Senator Sherman: "It is absurd, as you say, for America to place herself under an international protectorate. I shall oppose this constitution unless it is greatly modified. I am an American and not an internationalist. I owe allegiance to this country and not to an aggregation of nations in Europe and shall act accordingly."

Senator Harding: "You are doing a patriotic work."

Senator Poindexter: "Glad to act on council. Congratulations."

Senator Sutherland: "Very important that campaign of education be carried on to combat dangers of proposed constitution of the League of Nations. Will serve on Advisory Council."

Senator France: "I shall be pleased to serve on Advisory Council of League for Preservation of American Independence and take an active part in speaking or other campaign of education. Plan is splendid and has my heartfelt good wishes."

Senator New: "I shall be very glad to be associated."

Senator Moses. "Will gladly co-operate in any way possible to secure the objects at which your body aims."

Mr. Wood said Senators Borah and Reed also had offered to co-operate and that the campaign of the organization would be conducted wholly on non-partisan lines.

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SEES IN AMERICA EUROPE'S ONLY HOPE

Civilization Dependent, Says Charles E. Russell, Upon Our Efforts to Stay Starvation.

FAVORS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Would Free and Arm Russian Prisoners to Go Back Home and Break Up Bolshevism.

Charles Edward Russell, magazine writer and Socialist, returned yesterday from Europe on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam.

"The peoples of Europe without exception," Mr. Russell said, "look to the United States to save them from starvation and misery, and the League of Nations to them is a beacon of hope, and the only one they have. While the representatives of the nations at the Peace Conference have been outwardly in favor of the League, some have been secretly opposed to it. The United States Senators who have attacked President Wilson's stand for the League have done great harm because those who have been opposing it in Europe will be encouraged to further attacks.

"The United States has kept so aloof from European affairs that some of the ablest Americans have little conception of the real state of affairs there at present. Europe is a volcano under a thin crust as the result of conditions growing out of the war. Production over a greater part of the Continent has been interfered with by the war. So long as the people were animated by the determination to win they were willing to make sacrifices. Since the armistice has been signed many visible reasons for enduring privation have disappeared and many feel that they are now being starved to no purpose, and it would be contrary to nature if they stood it uncomplainingly.

"Economic conditions," said Mr. Russell, "grew worse each year of the war and now over considerable areas they have broken down entirely, and unless effective relief comes from the United States from now till the next harvest and beyond there will be, so far as one can see now, the most terrible conditions of famine ever known in Europe—conditions that will appall the world.

"The fate of hundreds of thousands of human beings in Europe, if not the fate of civilization itself, is in the hands of the United States. If the United States decides to prevent the League of Nations, the masses in Europe will be deprived of the only hope that at present sustains them.

"If the people of the United States will deny themselves, for the sake of humanity, and send the surplus food to Europe, we can prevent the terrific danger to society that lies in vast numbers of starving men who see nothing but despair. We ought to remember that it is to people in that condition that Bolshevism appeals, because the Bolsheviki say: 'You can see that existing society means starvation, want, broken promises, and oppression, and we offer you the grand new system of society by which you will be assured of plenty.' Men starving, and at the same time despairing of better conditions under the existing form of society, rush headlong into Bolshevism.

"This Bolshevism is a real menace to civilization. We met the delegates from Russia in Paris, who said the conditions existing in their country were the worst imaginable. The Government is totally unable to cope with the situation, and the railroad systems have collapsed. Thousands are dying of typhus fever, and the doctors have no medicines to cope with the epidemic. Thousands are freezing to death in Russia for lack of clothing, sustaining food, and fuel. There are plenty of provisions of all kinds stored in granaries and warehouses, but no means of transportation to distribute them over the country.

"The allied forces should be withdrawn from Russia because it is not their business to interfere with Bolshevism while it is confined to Russia. If the Bolsheviki should invade Rumania then it would be the duty of America and the Allies to stop them. The best remedy to check the Bolshevists would be to free the 1,200,000 Russian prisoners who are living under the most terrible conditions in camps in Germany and Bohemia. They are ragged and shoeless, dying by hundreds of starvation and disease, and are so hungry that they devour the bodies of their dead comrades. If these unfortunate soldiers were fed, clothed, and armed and sent back to Russia they would speedily restore order and some form of stable government. The peasant is not a Bolshevik, and he would side with the returned soldiers because he wants the opportunity to cultivate the land.

"The League of Nations might not stop war altogether, but it would certainly be an advance in civilization."

When asked for his opinion on the Prohibition amendment, Mr. Russell said:

"I am amazed that the bulk of the American people, to whom the Constitution meant so much, have stood calmly by and permitted this thing to be done. Prohibition is a police regulation entirely, and as such should be dealt with by statutory regulations. To open the doors of the Constitution to insert a police regulation in it means that the sanctity of the famous historical document has departed because any kind of amendment can be put into it afterwards. The Prohibition amendment will be violated daily in the United States, and this will bring the Constitution into disrespect with the people. It is absurd to try to force a nation to be moral by passing laws attacking their personal liberty."

Mr. Russell went abroad two months ago as head of a mission from the Social Democrat League to attend an international conference in Paris.

BULLOCK ASKS LEGISLATION

Would Take Settlement of Claims Out of Controller's Hands.

William Bullock, Director of the Good Government Bureau, sent a letter yesterday to State Senator John B. Mullan, Chairman of the Committee on Cities, recommending the introduction in the Legislature of a bill taking the power of the settlement of claims against the City of New York out of the hands of the Controller of the city and placing it jointly in the Law Department and the Board of Estimate. He also recommended legislation taking from the Controller the sole power to appropriate the moneys needed for any claim settlement he may make, placing such power with the Board of Estimate and the Board of Aldermen. In his letter Director Bullock said:

"The centring of the power to settle claims in the single person of the Controller, and the granting to him of the further power to appropriate money to pay any award he may make, leaves an open door to favoritism, and the awarding and payment of excessive claims. Under this statutory system the rights of the public are not safeguarded.

"The great importance of this question is shown by the fact that one department connected with the City Government, to wit, the Public Service Commission, holds claims filed against it approximating $20,000,000. I believe it is against the taxpayers' interest and public policy to leave the settlement of claims of such an amount to one individual."

WARNS RED CROSS WORKERS

Bulletin Published in France Advises Against Giving Interviews.

The latest issue of The Bulletin, published by the American Red Cross in France, to arrive in this country contains a warning to Red Cross workers against making statements for publication. The headline on this warning is "To All Returning Workers: Please Don't Give Interviews." After asserting that interviews, innocently given, have been misunderstood, The Bulletin continues:

"The Red Cross is a part of the army; it is neither fair nor proper that its members talk for publication either about the army, about the country in which they have been working, or other subjects connected with their service abroad."

AUTHORIZE PERSHING TO SEND MEN HOME

May Act in Cases of Sickness or Distress at Home, Calling for Prompt Return.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—General Pershing has been authorized by the War Department to send to the United States for immediate discharge individual officers and men upon presentation of convincing testimony that there exists sickness or other distress in the family of the person concerned.

The statement was authorized at the department today that individuals concerned might make their own request for such discharge or a request for discharge might be made direct by private letter or cable to the Commanding General of the Expeditionary Forces by a member of the family concerned or by another interested and responsible person. Such request for discharge because of distress or sickness should not, it was emphasized, be made by the officer's or soldier's family to the War Department at Washington, but should be sent overseas to General Pershing. In any case, the request must be accompanied by good and sufficient testimony that sickness or distress really exists.

"Such testimony," the department declared in an authorized statement, "should preferably consist of an affidavit of a physician, a minister or a notary public, or other responsible person, or, in case request is made by cable, full facts should be certified to by a responsible person. Requests originating in this country should give the full name, rank, and organization of the individual whose discharge is desired."

General Pershing has been authorized to discharge in Europe, on their own application, officers and men who give good and sufficient reasons for requesting such discharge, and who waive any claim for sea travel allowances from Europe to the United States. Officers and men so discharged will receive travel allowances from their station in Europe to the port of embarkation and from Hoboken to the place of enlistment or induction into the service.

These new instructions apply to officers and enlisted or drafted men who entered the service since April 1, 1917. Men who entered the service before that date my be furloughed to the United States when sickness or distress in the soldier's family is clearly indicated, but discharges or furloughs of this kind, it was explained at the department, will be given only in most exceptional cases.

It was emphasized that "requests for discharge must clearly show that the sickness is of such a character as will require the soldier's immediate presence or that distress in the soldier's family is such as cannot be relieved by allotments of money made under the War Risk Insurance act in the case of a soldier, and from his pay in the case of an officer.

ANDERSON ATTACKS PRESS.

Head of Anti-Saloon League Says Prohibition Is Misrepresented.

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, speaking at the West Side Y. M. C. A., West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon, on the subject, "The Cold Water Cure for Political Incendiaries," made another attack on the daily newspapers of New York City for their editorial attitude on the prohibition question, and at the same time asserted that the league and its activities had been treated with an astonishing degree of fairness in the news columns of the papers. He said that the greatest incendiaries of the times are the daily newspapers of this city, "who," he asserted, "fought against prohibition, and the people put it over anyway, and now they are sore about it."

"If there is disorder and riot in New York under prohibition the responsibility will rest upon the majority of newspapers of this city" he said.

In closing Mr. Anderson said that the people must see that the law is enforced and that when it is enforced prohibition will prove a great success.

The Rev. Dr. James Empringham, National Superintendent of the Church Temperance Society, speaking at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday morning, told the congregation that it is not beer, but beer's brutal brother, anarchy, which lies back of labor's threats of trouble on July 1. "Who are these advocates of a beer strike?" he asked. "One of them was intrested in promoting Labor's National Peace Council, an organization investigated by the United States Senate and the Federal courts for its efforts to prevent the assertion of America's rights against Germany. Another says, 'We have waited too long. We should have struck when the, Espionage and Conscription acts were passed. The world is ripe for a revolution, and the sooner it starts in America the better.' A third agitator is the ex-clergyman who expressed his contempt for this Government some time since by burning the American flag. These speak not because of beer, but because of their violent opposition to the established order."

SALOON MEN START FIGHT.

Want Referendum to Repudiate Missouri Ratification of Prohibition.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—An attempt to have the recent action of the Missouri Legislature in ratifying the national prohibition amendment repudiated by a referendum vote was begun today by the St. Louis Retail Liquor Men's Association, representing 2,000 saloon proprietors.

A Referendum Committee was appointed, and the liquor dealers will co-operate with the twenty civic organizations that are working to have the action of the Legislature abrogated.

HALF OUR TRADE AMERICAN-BORNE

Merchant Fleet, Built Up to Help Win War, Now Carries 46 Per Cent. of It.

INCLUDES 752 VESSELS

Government Uses 302 More, the Gross Tonnage of Both Classes Totaling 3,834,750.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Figures made public by the United States Shipping Board tonight indicate that the American merchant marine now comprises 46 per cent. of all shipping plying between American and foreign shores, a fleet representing one-fifth of the seagoing tonnage of the world. At the opening of the European war the seagoing tonnage under the American flag carried only 9.7 per cent. of exports and imports of the United States.

On January 31 there was still a considerable number of American ships absorbed by army and navy needs, 302 vessels being diverted to the army, and 51 to navy uses. The shipping left was sufficient to make an important showing in overseas commerce. On that date there were 752 vessels, of 1,961,239 gross tons, employed in overseas service under the American flag. This included 351 freighters, 84 freight and passenger vessels, 3 freight and refrigerator vessels, 7 freight, passenger, and refrigerator ships, 6 colliers, 71 steam tankers, and 230 sailing vessels.

The Shipping Board has opened a new route from New York to China, which was initiated with the sailing of the 7,500-ton steamer Monmouth, built by the Standard Shipbuilding Company of New York. The 8,800-ton steamer Westland, built by the Northwest Steel Company of Portland, Ore., is making regular trips between New York, Australia, and New Zealand, carrying general cargo. The 7,500-ton steamer Abron, built by the Downey Shipbuilding Company, has been placed in service between New York and India; the 4,000-ton ship Aurora, built at Wilmington, in service between New York and Grecian ports, and the 4,000-ton Marshall, also built at Wilmington, between New York and the West Coast of Africa.

Ships are now leaving Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Ore., weekly, for Danzig, Saloniki, and Turkey, carrying relief supplies. The 8,800-ton steamer Western Cross, built at Seattle, and the 7,500-ton steamer Osaki, built at New York, have been placed in service between New York and the Dutch East Indies. The Shipping Board has assigned some of its largest steamers to carry commerce between American ports and those of Great Britain. These include the East Indian, the Invincible, and the Defiance, each of 11,800 tons. These ships ply between New York, London, and Liverpool, carrying general cargoes.

The Board has also opened a service with American steamers between New York and Antwerp. The ships plying between these ports are the Westpool, Ossawatomie, and Auburn. When the army and navy return to the Shipping Board the ships they are now operating, the commercial fleet under the American flag will be augmented by 1,873,521 gross tons, making a total of 3,834,750.

LARGEST OF UNIVERSITIES.

15,000 Soldiers in American Army School at Beaune.

The American Army University, the largest university in the English-speaking world, has been opened in Beaune, southeast of Paris, it was announced here last night.

Fifteen thousand soldiers have enrolled for a three months' course. The faculty of 500 members, chiefly drawn from the American Expeditionary Force, is headed by Colonel Ira L. Reeves, formerly President of Norwich University in Vermont. The study halls and dormitories were an American hospital during the war.

A farm of 600 acres is used as the main agricultural college, while former workshops of the hospital supply quarters are being utilized by classes in engineering. The university has opened a branch at Bellevue, near Versailles, for nearly 1,000 students of art and architecture.

The American Army University is one of the four features of the educational system introduced for the benefit of the Expeditionary Force. The other features are post schools in all organizations for elementary work; division educational headquarters in all armies, corps, and divisions for vocational training and general education of high school grade and details of officers and soldiers as students at French and British universities for post graduate college work.

Post schools have been established in units of five hundred or more men. There are generally forty of such schools in each division, which will make more than 1,000 in the American Expeditionary Force.

There has been no raise in price of

INSTANT POSTUM

This economical table beverage continues to be the logical resort of the coffee-drinker when health or other reasons dictate a change.

NOT A BIT OF WASTE

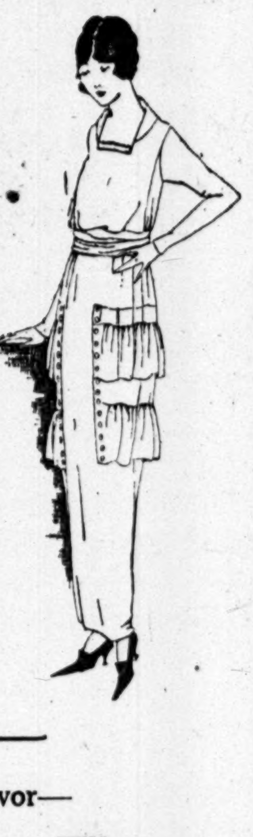
Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

For Early Spring Days

Charming Taffeta Frocks for Women

as Pictured

At $25



A very new model, the rare charm and distinction of which cannot possibly be judged by the very modest price at which it is offered.

Fashioned of soft, shimmering Taffeta, in ruffled effect, with the very modish ankle-length skirt.

To be had in Navy, Black, Taupe, and a new shade of Brown. Sizes 34 to 42.

Now in Fashion's Favor—

New Suit Dresses for Women

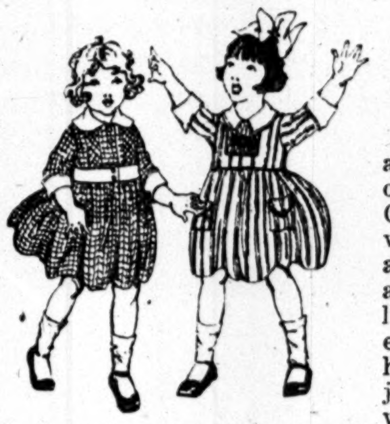
Suit Dresses are enjoying an enviable vogue. We have assembled a very extensive assortment of these smart frocks in Box Coat, Straight Line and Ruffled effects, with close-fitting sleeves, snug shoulders, and other characteristics of the highest type custom frocks. They come in Fine Tricotine and Poiret Twill beautifully embroidered or Braid trimmed.

Prices: $39.50 to $89.50

The Third of a Series of Introductory Sales in Our Enlarged Infants' Wear Dept. on the Fourth Floor

500 Children's Dresses

Sizes 2 to 6 years



Special At $1.50

Made in the much-admired Empire style, of fine Cotton Tissue, Crepes, and Ginghams, with White collar, cuffs and belt. Also included are a variety of cunning little dresses in Guimpe effect, trimmed with hand smocking. Made just the way a mother would have them made.

Children's Petticoats Special at $1

Beautifully made of sheer Nainsook, and edges trimmed with tucks, lace or embroidery insertion. Sizes 6 months to 6 years. Certainly most unusual values!

A Very Large Purchase Makes It Possible to Offer

Men's and Women's Genuine Mocha Gloves

At Remarkably Low Prices

Genuine Mocha Skins are exceedingly scarce, and prices unusually high, making this special offering of genuine Mocha Gloves of unusual importance.

FOR MEN	FOR WOMEN
At $2.95—Reg. $4—	**At $1.98—Reg. $3—**
Prix Seam Sewn Grey Mocha Gloves with spear, self color or two-tone embroidered backs.	Full Pique-sewn Mocha Gloves with spear, self or two-tone embroidered backs. Grey only.

The Saks Dept. for Misses Is Making a Special Feature of

Smart Dolmans, Capes and Coats at $39.50

The styles are full of the vivacity of youth, truly expressive of the new modes as decreed by Paris, and offer wide latitude for individual choice. Represented are

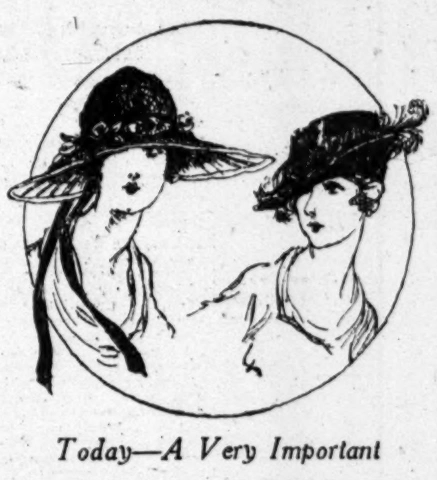
Coat-front and Surplice-Collar Capes with Vestees,

Exquisite Draped Dolmans, and Swagger Sports Coats

in Velveteen, Silvertone, Covert Velour, Tricotine, and Men's Wear Serge. A more comprehensive showing of the most distinctive Spring Wraps cannot be found. Sizes 1 to 18 years.

Reduced!

55 Misses' Fur Collar Coats, Formerly $35 to $50....Now **$18.50**
30 Misses' Coats...Formerly $29 to $35....Now **$15.00**
28 Misses' Coats...Formerly $19.50 to $25..Now **$10.00**



Today—A Very Important

Exhibition and Sale of

$5.95 Wonder Hats

the best values, the newest styles, in the widest variety, to be found in America

Every hat in this collection is fully up to that standard which has made Saks $5.95 Wonder Hats the talk of well-dressed women from one end of America to the other. The styles are the very newest shown—

"Mitzi" Sailors, Large Dress Hats, Smart Turbans and Small Close-Fitting Models

in fashionable Straws and Transparent Braids, trimmed with Flowers, Fruits and Wings. Two styles *pictured.*

Just Enough for One Day Only

Three Special Lots of

Bungalow Aprons

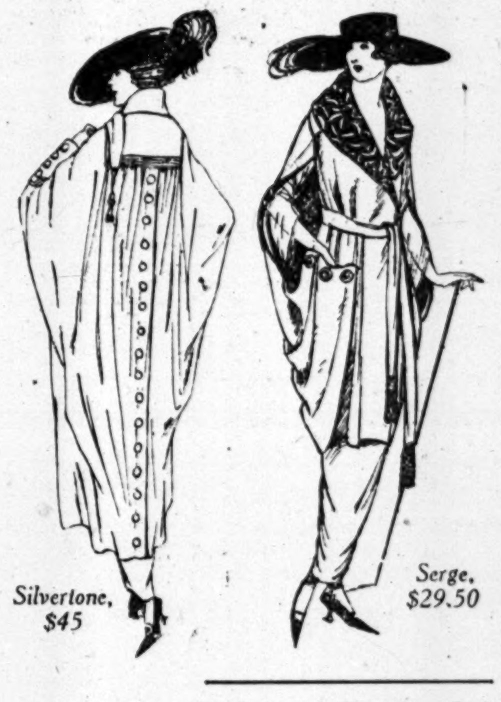
Special at $1.15, 1.45, 1.65

In a variety of very successful styles, which we find we cannot duplicate. Made of serviceable Percales, in light and dark colorings. Early selection will be to your advantage!

Women's Dolman Wraps

Lined With Silk Foulard

At $29.50



Silvertone, $45

Serge, $29.50

As Pictured

One of the very newest models introduced. Can be worn as a loose straight line cape or gracefully draped with the aid of the two self-covered buttons at sides.

Fashioned of Fine quality Serge—in Navy Blue and Black—lined with Novelty Foulard Silk.

Today and Tuesday Only

Exquisite Dolman Wraps for Women at $45

A more graceful model has not been seen. Drapes beautifully from the shoulders, has new cuffs and smart yoke back, as *illustrated.* Developed in Silvertone and other modish materials, handsomely lined with plain or fancy Peau de Cygne.

50 Fur Collar Winter Coats, Formerly $35 to $50..Reduced to $18.50
28 Tailored Coats, Formerly $22.50 and $29.50..Reduced to $10.00

The New Regaliste Corsets for Women and Misses

deserve the attention of the most critical

Regaliste Corsets have long been the choice of well-dressed women, because of their splendid form-creating qualities and correct boning. For Spring, the models exhibit a variety of new and exclusive features, and are made with that thoroughness which assures both lengthy and highly satisfactory service.

Prices $5 to $20

For Style and Utmost Comfort

C. B. a La Spirite Corsets

Are Without a Peer

No matter in what posture you may be, C. B. a la Spirite Corsets never make you uneasy. They are now being shown in the Saks Corset Department in a wide variety of materials, priced from $1.50 to $7.50.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions are Price—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store opens 9:00 A. M. and closes 5:30 P. M.

A Perfect Understanding

of the problems that attend a selection of men's footwear insures that feeling of contentment that only Comfort with a capital "C" can produce.

To be satisfied with a choice of men's footwear one must have selected a shoe that looks just a bit smaller than your honest opinion of your pedal extremities, but feels,—well, just a bit too mannish.

The Line of a Last

is the quality mark to note in footwear. A line that looks well and a line that lasts.

SUPRE-MACY REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Men's Shoes

feature two styles in black and tan calfskin, the medium and round toe, blind eyelets and Goodyear welted soles.

$7.89 to $9.89

A Special in Men's Footwear

comes in the black broad toe Blucher Model, and also a medium toe, straight laced one. This shoe has Goodyear leather inner-soles, in which it differs from many of the shoes being sold at the same price.

Only $4.96

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street.

Attention, Please!

It will interest our patrons to learn that we shall close on the day of the parade, now announced for

Saturday, March 22nd,

in order to permit our staff to take part in the welcome that is to be accorded to our returning heroes

How?—How Much? When Must I Pay?

These seemingly unanswerable questions about that Income Tax are simplified when you tackle them in the right way. Help can be obtained by reading

1919 War Tax Guide

by William Kix Miller, Ph. B. J. D., and Arnold Baar, Ph. B. J. D. $1.12

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

15 Reasons

Why First Mortgages Guaranteed by ths Company Are the Best Investment for Prudent People.

7.

It is said that mortgages are not paid the day they are due and that bonds or stocks can be sold on the Exchange and are a more available asset.

If it is a satisfaction to have availability at a cost of 15% to 30% of the principal invested, so be it, but the average investor would rather wait a short time and get par than realize at once and get 80% of par or less.

No investor has ever lost a dollar.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Co.

Capital and Surplus, $10,000,000

176 Broadway, New York
175 Remsen St., 196 Montague St., B'klyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica

OFFICIAL

27th N. Y. Division, U. S. A.
Insignia, Welcome Home Badge and Banner.
(*ACCEPT NO OTHER*)

Insignia woven, NOT stamped or embroidered.

As authorized and approved by Major Gen'l John F. O'Ryan, Commanding.

ADVANCE DETACHMENT
HEADQUARTERS 27TH DIVISION
NEW YORK CITY
February 22nd, 1919.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Division Insignia "Welcome Home" badge and banner handled and distributed by 1st Lieut. L. Roberts Walton is the only official and authorized insignia of the 27th New York Division.

Any assistance or courtesies extended to 1st Lieut. L. R. Walton in the matter of disposal and distribution of same by the New York State Guard will be greatly appreciated by the undersigned.

(Signed) J. Leslie Kincaid,
Lieut. Col. Judge Advocate.

Banners 75c. Arm Insignia 25c.
Welcome Home Badge 15c. each.

On sale at Subway and L News Stands
MAIL ORDERS FILLED.
1st Lieut. L. Roberts Walton,
Authorized Distributor,
Room 606—Phone Bryant 1307
33 West 34th St., N. Y. C.
AGENTS WANTED
Jobbers, Stores and Canvassers Supplied. Soldiers and Sailors also.

WHY WORRY about your INCOME TAX?

As TAX SPECIALISTS and CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS experienced in over 30 different kinds of businesses, we place ourselves AT YOUR SERVICE.

Legality of all matters fully covered by ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

ERRORS ARE COSTLY.
TIME IS SHORT.
QUICK ACTION ADVISED.

CONSULTATIONS WITHOUT OBLIGATION ON YOUR PART.

The Commercial Audit and Accounting Co.
PHONE: RECTOR 5269-3868
20 BROAD ST.
OPEN EVENINGS ON APPOINTMENT.

We are Loaning

in Queens and Nassau on improved property. Rates and charges reasonable.

First Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Bridge Plaza, Long Island City, N. Y.

STOP THAT COLD
AT THE VERY START
HURLBURT'S CAMPHOR PILLS

TAKE ONE AT ONCE—If you sneeze, snuffle, or feel a chill coming on. Carry the small bottle at all times. Price 25c.

RAILROAD FINANCING

AS the appropriation of $750,000,000 for the railroads, included in the General Deficiency Bill, failed to pass Congress, the transportation systems of the United States must raise money for their maintenance in other ways.

The Annalist today indicates several agencies which may be utilized to finance the railroads until Congress, in special session, provides the money needed. The availability of the War Finance Corporation for this purpose and a pool created by banking interests are among the suggestions.

Another article in the Annalist reviews the opportunities for success in the Government plan for fixing the price of steel as an aid in the stabilization of business conditions.

In Today's Issue.

THE ANNALIST
A Magazine of Finance, Commerce and Economics.
Times Square—New York
Ten cents, at news stands—
$4.00 a Year.

FIRST INCOME LEVY IS DUE SATURDAY

Collectors Anxious That Initial Payments and Returns Be Made Promptly.

EXPLAIN LAW'S PROVISIONS

Edwards and Eisner Give More Examples to Aid the Public in Making Reports.

Next Saturday, March 15, is the last day for partial or complete payment of the 1918 income tax. Collectors of Internal Revenue are anxious to impress upon the public the importance of making payment by then and of accompanying the payment with either a complete return or a tentative return showing the estimated tax. There can be no delay in making the initial payment, but in case this payment is made on the basis of an estimated return, further time up to forty-five days can be granted in which to file the complete return.

William H. Edwards, Collector for the Second District, in a statement yesterday said that one of the most frequent questions asked by taxpayers had to do with dependents. He cited the case of a man who is single, living with his aged father and mother and contributing to their support. Under the law this year, the Collector pointed out, this man is the head of a family and entitled to the same exemptions as a married man—$2,000 plus $200 for his mother and $200 for his father—the law defining the head of a family as one who supports one or more persons closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage or by adoption.

Discussing the allowances for depreciation, Mr. Edwards said the rate depended upon local conditions, the use to which the property was put, and its probable lifetime under normal conditions, only such depreciation being allowable as results from exhaustion or wear and tear arising out of the use of property in business or trade. Depreciation in the value of a home or in property used for pleasure, such as an automobile, cannot be allowed.

War Bonds Exempt Up to $5,000.

Attention was called to the fact that interest on Liberty bonds to the amount of $5,000 is exempt from all taxation, and holders of large amounts of such bonds were advised to consult their bankers or collectors as to interest exemptions.

Mr. Edwards listed the various forms for returns to be had at collectors' offices, and continued:

"The 'information at source' provision of the revenue bill furnishes the Bureau of Internal Revenue with a system of checking up delinquents. Reports of payments to others of $1,000 or more during the year 1918 must be made by all individuals, trustees, guardians, and other fiduciaries, and by partnerships and corporations. The 1917 act required that returns be filed of payments of $800 or more. Interest, rent, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensation, remunerations, emoluments, or other fixed and determinable gains and profits must be included in the returns of information. A separate return for each employe whose salary for 1918 was $1,000 or more is required of employers.

"The bill provides that whenever necessary the name and address of the recipient of the income shall be furnished by the person, corporation, or partnership paying it. The returns must show, whenever possible, whether the recipient of the income is single, married, or the head of a family.

"Regardless of the amount, information returns may be required in the case of payment of interest upon bonds, mortgages, deeds of trust, or other obligations of a corporation.

File Returns at Washington.

"Individuals, corporations, and partnerships making collections as a matter of business of foreign payments of interest, dividends and similar items not payable in the United States must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and furnsh returns of information.

"Returns of information must be filed with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. Form 1099, on which report must be made, may be obtained, however, from the offices of Collectors. Returns of information must be accompanied by a letter of transmittal, Form 1096, showing, under oath, the aggregate amount of the payments.

"Payments with returns for the Second District should be made by the taxpayer or his representative only direct to the cashier on the sixth floor in the Custom House, by mail, by check or money order, but not cash, to those especially authorized to do field work in the Income Tax Division."

Mark Eisner, retiring Collector of the Third District, said yesterday that certain advantages from the standpoint of income tax as proposed for the year 1919 are leading many business men to prefer the corporate form of organization over the partnership form.

"Where the capitalization is fairly large," he said, "and the earnings correspondingly high, the corporation in 1919 will be in a considerably better position than a partnership similarly situated, due to the fact that the individual surtax rates which the partners must pay in 1919 are the same as 1918 rates, whereas the corporation excess profits tax will be considerably lower. Besides this, the corporation may deduct as expense of business the salaries which its officers receive, whereas the salaries of partners are not an expense of the firm but are added to their undistributed profits and taxed."

Explains Partnership Tax.

He cited as an example the case of a partnership composed of A and B, having a capital of $1,000,000 and showing a profit for 1919 of $200,000 after the partners have deducted their drawings of $50,000 each. This, he said, would make the partners pay tax upon $150,000 each—a combined tax of $134,030.

Assuming these partners to have organized a corporation with $1,000,000 capitalization and with net profits of $200,000 after A and B each drew salaries of $50,000, he pointed out the tax or the corporation at the 1919 rates amounts to but $37,368, and the combined tax on the two men's salaries to $22,060, making a total tax paid by the corporation and its two principal officers of $59,428—a saving of $74,602.

"The provisions of the law which authorize a copartnership or an individual incorporating at any time before July 1, 1919, and have the income of the business taxed as a corporation from Jan. 1, 1918, is not being availed of because of the high corporation taxes for the year 1918, and to incorporate now without making use of that provision means that the tax will have to be paid on the earnings as a partnership from the beginning of the year up to the time of incorporation and thereafter the tax will be paid as a corporate organization," he added.

"Of course, where the capitalization is small and the earnings large the corporate form of organization may not be as advantageous for taxation purposes as shown by the example given, but judging by the long lists of new corporations formed that are issued by the various Secretaries of State, it would appear that many concerns have concluded to incorporate after making comparative tables relative to their own business.

"Corporation forms will not be available for distribution before the 15th of March, and all corporations should therefore file tentative returns. There will be one return this year for corporation income, war, and excess profits tax to be known as Form 1,120."

PADEREWSKI AT POSEN.

Premier to Ask Aid from Allies for Poles on Lemberg Front.

POSEN, March 8.—Premier Paderewski arrived here today to explain to the Interallied Mission the critical position of the Poles on the Lemberg front. He insisted that it was necessary for immediate aid to be given them by the Entente in the way of material and munitions.

The fall of Lemberg, the Polish Premier declared, would produce the most painful impression among the Poles and strengthen the extreme left of the opposition in the Diet to the Paderewski Government.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Ignace Jan Paderewski, Premier of Poland, has expressed in dispatches to the official Polish Bureau his complete confidence that the patriotism and spirit of the Polish people will enable him to establish a stable Government. A statement issued by the bureau today said the Premier, however, viewed the military situation with anxiety and had declared that outside aid and the employment of the Polish army now in France were necessary to protect "the fronts where war is being made on the Poles."

German and Austrian officers are in command on all these fronts, the Premier said, and "every German manoeuvre, while disguised as friendly, is a part of the German campaign to cause confusion in Poland and weaken the Polish spirit."

Premier Paderewski has appealed for raw materials and industrial equipment in order that the people of Poland may "aid themselves and thus reduce the burden on America."

WANTS WORLD PARLIAMENT.

Berne Conference Committee Would Have It Frame a League Constitution.

BERNE, March 8.—The formation of an international legislative Parliament was proposed today by a committee of the International Conference of League of Nations Societies in session here. The Parliament would be elected directly by the voters of all countries in order, it was explained, "to secure a democratic Constitution for a League of Nations."

RECEIVERSHIP FOR CANADIAN ROAD

John J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways, Takes Over Grand Trunk Pacific System.

ITS TREASURY IS EMPTY

Government Informed That Funds to Continue Operation Are Lacking.

OTTAWA, March 9.—John J. D. Reid, operations could not be insured by appointed receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, it was announced tonight.

The appointment followed official notification by the railway that it would be unable to continue operations after March 10, because of lack of funds.

Under existing legislation, continued operations could not be ensured by application to the courts for a receiver. The War Measures Act, however, was found to provide authority for action by the Government, and consequently an Order in Council was passed appointing the Minister of Railways receiver. His control extends over the entire system including branch lines, telegraph, steamships, hotel, and subsidiary development organizations.

W. P. Hinton, General Manager of the system, has agreed to conform to the requirements of the order and to facilitate the carrying out of the powers and duties required of the Minister of Railways as receiver.

An important feature of the Order in Council is that it preserves for the Government any "other and ultimate" remedies which it possesses under the provisions of trust mortgages securing issues it has guaranteed. Similarly, the rights and remedies of other parties are not interfered with by the order.

The acting Prime Minister will make a full statement to the House tomorrow on the situation. The correspondence leading up to the appointment of the Minister of Railways as receiver will be read at that time and legislation will be introduced to obtain the sanction by Parliament of emergency measures already adopted.

The Government in February informed the officials of the Grand Trunk and the Grank Trunk Pacific Railways that it was not the intention to ask Parliament to provide a further vote. For the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway while negotiations with the Grand Trunk Railway Company "remain in the present unsatisfactory condition."

FORECASTS HIGHER TARIFF.

Fordney Says Imports Should Help Bear Burden of War.

Special to The New York Times.

SAGINAW, Mich., March 9.—That the people of the United States should not have to bear the burden of the war alone and that the duty on imports should be made to help in carrying the burden is the view of Congressman Joseph W. Fordney of Saginaw, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the next House, who is to be the author of the next tariff bill. Mr. Fordney would not attempt to give any idea of what the next tariff bill would be, because he said he did not even know the personnel of the Ways and Means Committee when he left Washington.

"The McKinley bill of 1890," Congressman Fordney said, "raised 23 per cent. ad valorem duties on imports, the Wilson bill of 1894 raised 21 per cent, the Dingley tariff law of 1897 collected 27 per cent, the Payne bill reduced the percentage to 18¼, and the Underwood bill, under which we are now operating, collects only 5.02 ad valorem. Since the placing of additional commodities on the free list in November it has collected hardly 5 per cent.

"Our present tariff law produces exactly the same income as China's, and China is determined to get away from the situation that confronts her. Our imports in the calendar year 1918 amounted to $3,031,000,000, and import duties to $172,000,000. This amounts to about $1.70 per capita based on population, while Great Britain at the same time collected $10.25 per capita in import duties. And Great Britain is supposed to be a free trade country and we a protectionist nation! Had we collected the same per capita as Great Britain we should have collected $1,100,000,000."

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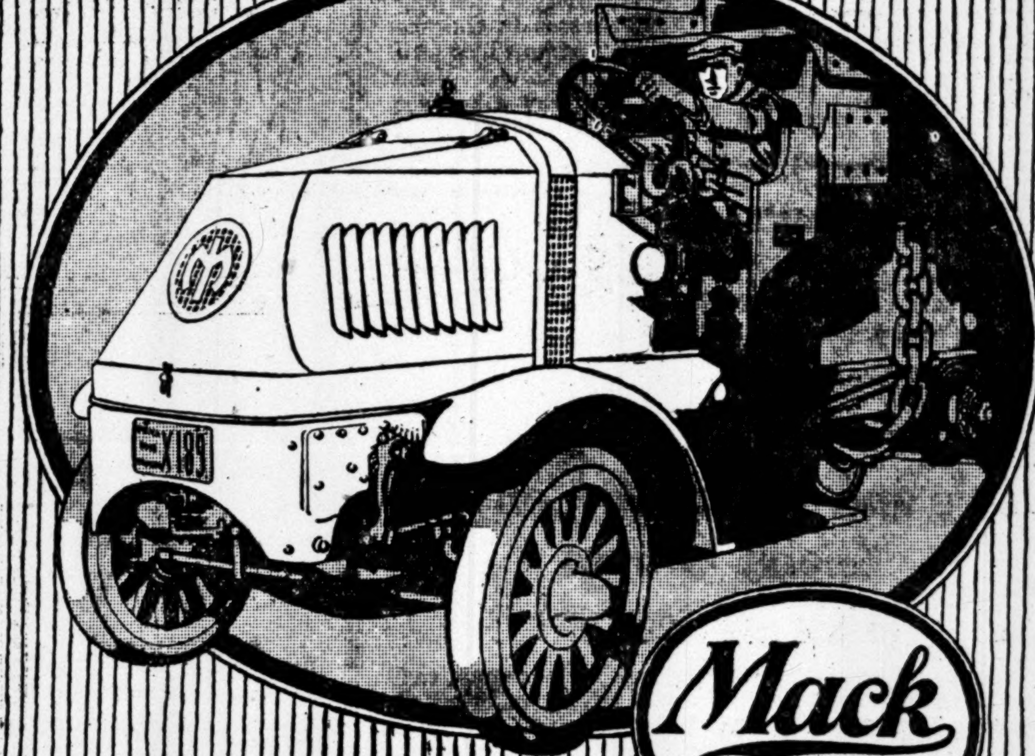

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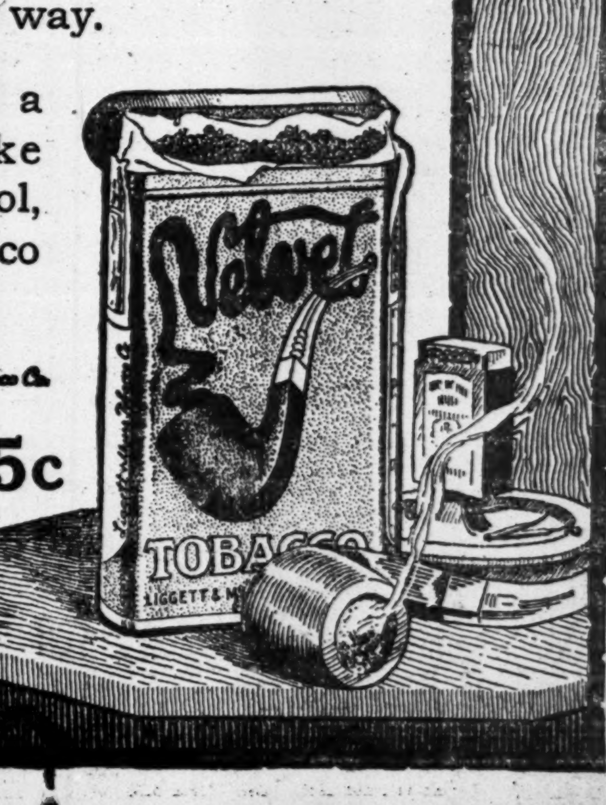

URGES PALESTINE AS JEWS' HOMELAND

Jacob H. Schiff Calls on Race to Stand Together and Help Restore Country.

APPEALS TO ALL FACTIONS

Members Fill Carnegie Hall for Meeting of Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society.

Carnegie Hall was packed last night with 3,500 members of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America who came from all parts of the country to hear the addresses by prominent speakers on the occasion of the tenth annual meeting of the organization.

The officers made reports of work among the Jewish immigrants in America and in the Far East. The speakers were Jacob H. Schiff, United States Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts; Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor; J. W. Abercrombie, Solicitor of the Department of Labor; Congressman Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, Captain Roger W. Straus, the Rev. H. Masliansky, and Jacob Massel. John L. Bernstein, the society's President, was Chairman.

Mr. Schiff, after expressing the hope that the portals of America would never be entirely closed to the Jews, declared that the one aim of all Jews at the present time should be the restoration of Palestine.

"Do not misunderstand what I say," he declared. "It is not the duty of every Jew to be a Zionist, but it is the duty of every Jew to help restore Palestine. We need to stand together on this issue, whether we are Zionists, non-Zionists, or anti-Zionists. Thousands and hundreds of thousands and perhaps millions of our people will not be able to find a home anywhere except in Palestine.

Only Homeland for Them.

"The Jews will have to leave those States where they are persecuted and where equal civic rights for them may exist only on paper. They will have to leave those places, and it is our rightful duty to open for them somewhere a homeland. A homeland to them can only be Palestine.

"And I say to you frankly and openly, you who are nationalists, or those among you who wish to have a Jewish State established, leave these issues for the present. Those issues must work themselves out and they will work themselves out. For the present, permit England or America, or both together, to become the trustees of the Holy Land or adjacent territories. Let them guide it and let them hold this land for our people. Let our people go there whether they believe in a Jewish State or in a Jewish nation. Let them go there unhampered. Let us see how many want to go there, and when they are once there and these questions arise they will work themselves out.

"When the Pilgrims came to these shores they did not say they wished to cease being Englishmen or Hollanders, but that they desired a new home where they could live according to the dictates of their conscience, and when the time became ripe they laid the foundation for what later became this great nation.

"And so I say the Jew should go to Palestine, pledged to nothing else than to become happy, and in the decades to come when he forms a large majority of the Palestinian people and perhaps of Mesopotamia and Syria, then let the Jew in Palestine, Mesopotamia and Syria himself deal with the question of a Jewish state and a Jewish nation. We need not deal with it now, but what we have to deal with is to restore Palestine, and we want that and we will get it."

Captain Straus, son of Oscar S. Straus, who served with the American army in Siberia and has just returned to this country, told of what he saw of the society's work in Yokohama and the efforts made by the branch of the organization in that city to care for the refugees on the way to America.

In his annual report reviewing the work of a decade, Mr. Bernstein said that in the last ten years 482,742 Jewish immigrants had entered the United States. Continuing he said:

Work for Jewish Immigrants.

"Our bureau at Ellis Island took up 28,884 cases of these immigrants held for special inquiry and succeeded in securing the admission of 22,760 on rehearings and on appeals made to the Department of Labor at Washington; 6,124 immigrants were deported. Our Distribution Department assisted 84,023 immigrants to reach their destination and we sheltered 32,022 people in our home and furnished 1,176,000 meals.

"Our Employment Bureau found positions for 21,145 applicants and our Bureau of Education assisted 64,298 immigrants to secure their naturalization papers, conducted 525 classes and lectures on Americanization and distributed 345,661 newspapers and periodicals to immigrants. Our Bureau of Information gave advice and assistance to about 750,000 people and our Bureau of Foreign Relations was of service to 681,816 persons in facilitating communication with relatives."

He dwelt at length on the work of the society in behalf of the refugees in Japan and Siberia and praised the work of Samuel Mason, the representative in the East.

The financial report was submitted by Harry Fischel, Treasurer, who reported that the society now has 86,000 members throughout the United States, a gain of more than 10,000 in the last year. The members are scattered throughout 1,260 cities and 47 States.

Abram I. Elkus Adolph Kraus, Judge Julian W. Mack, Louis Marshall, Dr. N. Mosessohn, Jacob H. Schiff and Dr. Stephen S. Wise were chosen as an advisory board for the coming year. A cable message of greeting from Siberia, Manchuria, and Japan, sent by Mr. Mason, the Eastern representative, was read at the meeting.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSSES ARE AWARDED

American and French Soldiers Honored for Heroism in the Autumn Campaign.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Commander in Chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following-named officers and soldiers for acts of extraordinary heroism:

Capt. Anton Lebre, 344th Regiment of Infantry (French.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Montfauxelle, France, Sept. 29-Oct. 4, 1918. While on duty as senior French officer near the Colonel of the 371st United States Infantry, Capt. Lebre volunteered and went forward to make reconnoissance, during which he was wounded in the face by a bursting shell. After being evacuated, he insisted on returning to duty with the regiment, though he was still suffering from fever caused by his wound and exposure during the battle.

Second Lieut. Jean Charles Gauthier, French Army. For extraordinary heroism in action near Bussy Farm, France, Sept. 29, 1918. While on duty as French liaison officer with the 371st Infantry, this officer was knocked down by a shell which burst near by during a severe artillery barrage. He immediately resumed the advance with the utmost coolness, affording an excellent example to the men near him. During the whole battle he was many times exposed to heavy fire in maintaining liaison and performing other voluntary service, his experience, sang froid, and judgment assisting materially in the success of the operation.

Marechal de logis Andre Simonet, French Army. For extraordinary heroism in action near Trieres Farm, France, Sept. 30, 1918. While on duty with the 371st Infantry as interpreter, Marechal de logis Simonet rendered exceptional service to our forces by assuming command until the second in command could be notified, when the Adjutant and commanding officer of the battalion to which he was attached were wounded. At this time he made a voluntary trip to the regimental post of command to report conditions in the battalion.

First Sergt. Raymond A. Schroth, Co. E, 311th Infantry, (A. S. 1746136.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Grand Pre, France, Nov. 1, 1918. Sergt. Schroth was directed to lead an attack against an enemy machine-gun nest which was impeding the progress of his company. Reaching a point within fifty feet of the stronghold, he ordered an attack, and six Germans near the gun sought to surrender until they saw the strength of his force, now reduced through casualties to two or three men. The enemy was then reinforced by twenty men and launched a severe counterattack, which forced Sergt. Schroth to abandon his attack. After ordering his men to safety he remained at his post alone, combating against the superior forces until he drove a prisoner back to our lines at the point of his empty pistol. Despite his desire to provide safety for his patrol, he was the only survivor to return from the mission. Home address, Mrs. John Schroth, mother, 244 Jackson Street, Trenton, N. J.

Sergt. Benjamin S. Weber, Co. D, 307th Infantry. (A. S. 1705234.) For extraordinary heroism in action at Fond de Vas, France, Sept. 14, 1918. Although severely wounded, Sergt. Weber continued to lead his platoon in an attack on enemy machine-gun nests, through a sweeping artillery and machine-gun fire, until he fell, completely exhausted. Home address, Abe S. Weber, brother, 230 West 111th Street, New York City.

Other awards are:

First Lieutenant George P. Hays, 10th Field Artillery, Okarche, Okla.; First Lieutenant Henry A. Barber, 9th Machine Gun Battalion, Cambridge, Md.; Sergeant Paul Aschlman, interpreter, French Army, (attached to 1st American Infantry Brigade,) Oak Park, Ill.; Sergeant Raymond N. Moore, Company B, 124th Machine Gun Battalion, Canton, Ill.; Sergeant Elmer W. Highley, Medical Detachment, 7th Engineers, Edgemont, S. D.; Sergeant David A. Oliphant, Company A, 7th Engineers, Ashland, Ky.; Sergeant Harry W. Campbell, Company A, 7th Engineers, Dayton, Ohio; Sergeant Harry A. Williamson, Company C, 6th Infantry, Mena, Ark.; Sergeant Elver J. Bowles, 308th Battery, Trench Artillery, 158th Field Artillery Brigade, Philadelphia; Corporal George W. Spears, Company L, 117th Infantry, Lenoir City, Tenn.; Corporal Arthur F. Brandt, (deceased,) Company E, 168th Infantry, Postville, Iowa; Corporal Carl F. Turkopp, 308th Battery, Trench Artillery, 158th Field Artillery Brigade, Lancaster, Ohio; Private First Class Thomas G. Cagle, (deceased,) Company L, 117th Infantry, Lenoir City, Tenn.; Private First Class Henry Davis, Company H, 6th Infantry, Pomeroyton, Ky.; Private John C. Schroedel, Company B, 119th Infantry, Sherburn, Minn., and Private Chester Haven, Company B, 1st Engieers, Falls City, Ore.

MRS. BACON ON TICKET.

North Hempstead Republicans Name Her for Town Office.

Mrs. Robert Bacon of Wheatley Hills, L. I., has been named by the Republican organization of North Hempstead as a candidate for Trustee of the Jones Institute, an institution maintained jointly by the towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay for the poor.

Mrs. Bacon, who is the wife a former American Ambassador to France, and has been active in war work, will participate in the Spring election in North Hempstead next month, providing the courts decide that there shall be an election. There is some doubt as to the passage of a bill providing for annual elections.

The Republicans have named a full ticket, and the Democrats expect to name a ticket within a few days, and may nominate Mrs. Martin W. Littleton to oppose Mrs. Bacon. The Republicans have also nominated Mrs. Mary Baxter of Port Washington for town auditor.

2,200 MEN OF 27TH ARRIVE IN NEW YORK

Rain Dampens Welcome to 107th Infantry on the Nieuw Amsterdam.

LEAVE FOR CAMP MILLS

Regiment Suffered Severely in Offensive Last Fall, and Has 1,000 Replacements from the West.

The third contingent of the 27th Division, which arrived from Bres yesterday on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam, had a very different welcome to that of their comrades who reached here with Major Gen. O'Ryan last Thursday on the Leviathan and the Mauretania. Then the sun was shining brightly and the harbor was dotted with craft of all kinds filled with their relatives and friends, and the Battery sea wall was black with persons cheering and waving flags and handkerchiefs as the vessels turned to steam up the North River. Yesterday morning the rain fell in buckets, to use the sailors' phrase, and it was difficult for the enthusiastic welcoming committee to remain long on the deck of the police boat Patrol. There were about 300 people on the steamboat Correction, too, and between the showers the bands on each vessel played "Home, Sweet Home," "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," and other melodies to cheer up the returning warriors.

When the Nieuw Amsterdam was berthed at Pier 7, Hoboken, the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., and Salvation Army workers sent chocolate, candies, fruit, cakes, and cigarettes on board with bundles of the Sunday newspapers, which were much in demand by the soldiers.

There were 2,200 officers and men on board, which included the 107th Infantry Headquarters, Machine Gun, and Supply Companies, ordnance and medical detachments, the headquarters of the 3d Battalion, and Companies I, K, L, and M, which consisted of 37 officers and 1,893 men, of whom 24 officers and 964 men were from New York.

The ship also brought the 102d Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop with a complement of 2 officers and 34 enlisted men; Casual Company 278, with 2 officers and 73 enlisted men, 31 casual officers, and 123 army nurses.

The troops were under the command of Major Raphael A. Egan, Newburg, N. Y., the Battalion Commander, who had as his Adjutant Lieutenant Charles H. Floyd of 41 West Eleventh Street, this city. The other battalion officers were Captain Albert N. Benedict, 95 North Broadway, Yonkers, and Lieutenant Geirge F. Evans of Somerville, Mass.

The men of the 27th who returned yesterday on the Nieuw Amsterdam told the same story of the part their division had played in the great drive against the Germans last Fall, and said that the 107th Infantry was so badly shot up that the regiment had nearly 1,000 replacements from Western and Southern camps to fill the vacancies.

Colonel Mortimer D. Bryant, the commander of the regiment, returned on Thursday with General O'Ryan, and was at the pier yesterday to greet the third battalion when the officers and men left for Camp Mills on ferry boats, which conveyed them to Long Island City, where the trains were waiting to to take them to the camp.

Major Eagan Praises Men.

"Most of the original battalion who are returning with us," said Major Eagan, "were wounded. Some of my companies came close to being wiped out completely in the attack on the Hindenburg line, and I was slightly wounded myself, but it was not worth talking about. I cannot say anything that would be adequate praise for these men."

In spite of the heavy rain there was a big crowd of relatives and friends of the men of the 3d Battalion of the 107th Regiment standing in Hudson Park to cheer the soldiers as they marched from Pier 7 to Pier 2 to embark on the ferryboats.

One of the 107th boys who returned with a distinguished service cross and a British military medal as well was Corporal C. R. Henderson of 63 Maple Avenue, White Plains, who was with Company L. Corporal Henderson was in charge of a squad in the front line trenches near Mount Kemmel on Aug. 2 when a party of forty Germans came on them to rush the trench. There were only seven men besides the Corporal to hold the vital point in the trench, and had the Germans been successful they would have wiped out or captured the entire platoon, which was commanded by Sergeant Gerald Ricaud of 11 East Seventy-ninth Street. Henderson and his men stuck and fought off the Germans with everything that they had to fight with, and after eight minutes, when nearly every one of their hand grenades had been thrown, the Germans dropped back with heavy losses. Of the little squad two men were killed and only Henderson and Private George Delahay were uninjured. Henderson was an old 7th Regiment man.

Corporal Clarence Hunt of 381 Bleecker Street has been recommended for the D. S. C. for bravery under fire. He was driving a team of mules attached to a wagon loaded with ammunition and hand grenades when German machine guns opened on him at short range. One of the mules was killed and the corporal took the harness off the carcass under fire and threw it into the ammunition boxes. He took out some hand grenades and pitched them in among the machine gunners, where they created confusion, during which he escaped with his load of ammunition. This incident occurred at St. Souplet on Oct. 19.

Miss Mary Gavin, who was on the ship, was in charge of the nurses of Base Hospital 42 from the University of Maryland at Baltimore. She said that most of the wounded men had been sent home, and that nearly all of those remaining are in the base hospitals at Brest and Bordeaux. There were nurses from Hospital Unit No. 17 belonging to Detroit on the Nieuw Amsterdam.

Captain Stanley Fargo, Vice President and Treasurer of the American Express Company, who had charge of the office in Paris before the war, returned in civilian clothes after serving in the Air Service, where he was in charge of one of the aerodromes near the front lines. Major James M. Kent of 215 West 101st Street, who has been connected with Base Hospital 9, and at one time occupied the château owned by Chauncey M. Depew, also returned.

There were a number of Hollanders on board who were on their way to Java and Sumatra, via San Francisco.

Other passengers were J. Pierrepont Moffat, Attaché at the United States Legation in the Hague; W. F. Gobius, formerly of the Dutch Legation at Washington; Captain J. A. Willinge Brintsma of the Red Hussars, who has won many prizes in jumping contests at horse shows in Holland, France, England, and Belgium; Captain J. H. Coolhaus of the Royal Dutch Navy, Bishop Thomas S. Henderson, and the Countess de Jumilhac with her daughter, Miss Valerie Norrie.

Hugh A. Randall of Oklahoma City, who returned with eight other Y. M. C. A. Secretaries, is here on a forty-day leave of absence, and said that the Y. M. C. A. spent $10,000 for the entertainment of the 27th Division boys and other military passengers who came on the Nieuw Amsterdam. Mr. Randall has been in France since July, 1918, and was a "hot chocolate" man. He says he went with the 4th Division through Château-Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Argonne and that he was wounded with a machine-gun bullet and a piece of shrapnel. Previous to that he said at St. Mihiel he was gassed three times. He wears the Croix de Guerre.

SEABURY FOR THE LEAGUE.

Judge Replies to Arguments of Senators Lodge and Knox.

At a meeting of the League of Free Nations Association yesterday at the home of Mrs. Walter T. Rosen, 35 West Fifty-fourth Street, Judge Samuel Seabury took up the arguments which Senators Lodge and Knox have presented in opposition to the constitution of the League of Nations, and predicted that before the time comes to vote upon the proposal "the country will witness the greatest exhibition of Senatorial somersaults it has ever seen." The Judge reviewed the history of previous wars, and asserted that conditions were now such that the nations of the world must join with each other to guarantee international peace. The meeting was one of a series held by the league on Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Schuyler Warren presided.

"The Senators favor deferring consideration of the League until after peace," said Judge Seabury. "The truth is that many questions upon which there will be great difference of opinion will arise in the peace settlement, and that they would cause greater delay than if the machinery of the League were set up to dispose of them. It takes time, of course, to carry through such a tremendous project, but it will be time saved in the end. The proposed constitution is, of course, subject to criticism, and should be criticised. That was the reason for the publication of a tentative draft, but the action of the thirty-nine Senators in signing the round robin against it has in it nothing of criticism, but is the finest piece of political obstructionism we have seen in years.

"The arguments of Senators Lodge and Knox, made on the floor of the Senate, are fair criticism, and should be met. However, one of them, it seems to me, is mere sham. That is the proposal of Senator Knox that Germany should be admitted to the League immediately."

In answer to some of these arguments Judge Seabury said that no instrument could be devised that would insure the world against all wars, but that the present League was calculated to make them much more difficult to start. As to the impairment of our sovereignty, Judge Seabury said that all countries would have to give up some of their sovereignty in order to enjoy the advantages of the League.

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WORKING EXAMPLES—FORMS AND CHARTS. COMPUTATION AND CALCULATIONS OF VESTED CAPITAL, ILLUSTRATED IN COMPLETE BALANCE SHEET FORM, WAR PROFITS AND EXCESS PROFIT TAXES—SURTAXES 1918 AND PRIOR-YEAR PERIODS.

CHART ALL ISSUES AND DESCRIPTION OF U. S. LIBERTY BONDS AND THEIR CONVERTIBILITY, WITH PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF ADDITIONAL EXEMPTIONS, $45,000, $30,000 AND $30,000.

LIMITED—POCKET EDITION, 3¾ in. x 5¾ inches.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

BROAKER ACCOUNTICS CORP'N, 63 FIFTH AV., N. Y.
BROAKER BUILDING, N. E. COR. 13TH ST.

A Selection of Seven
French Kid Gloves
from Seventy Styles

Not to emphasize the profusion of choice at this greatest treasure-chest of rare and lovely imported gloves—

But to conserve the shopping-hour, we have nominated seven styles which one can least afford not to see when choosing the gloves for the Spring and Easter costumes—

Seven styles made in our Grenoble factory in France, of that so-beautiful and soft French *Nationale* Kid, *so soft that the glove "just moulds onto the hand"*. Seven perfect expressions of the various types which meet every dress requirement and every preference, however conservative, however daring.

Of colors—of embroideries—of deft artistries—there are such as France alone could send us. One should not fail before the purchase of spring gloves, to see each beautiful style of

The Centemeri Seven
which is to say:

The Fielder	4.50	The Seville	3.00
The Bandalette	3.00	The Elsinore	3.00
The Van Dyke	3.50	The Isere	3.00
The Mousquetaire 8-button length	4.50		

Comprised of these seven gloves, or any number of your own selections, a *Centemeri Glove Wardrobe** provides the perfect Easter Remembrance.

Centemeri Gloves

400 FIFTH AVE.
(Philadelphia Store, 123 South 13th St.)

* Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Is Yours an Amberg or Just a "Letter File"?

Too many filing devices are being sold today on the strength of their durable and attractive qualities rather than on the character of the service they can render the busy executive by way of effective filing and finding.

No single Amberg filing service has ever been sold on that basis—and never will be. The Amberg isn't alone fine sectional cabinets containing so many drawers and a combination of alphabetical index tabs. It is a highly developed filing plan based on the fundamental laws which is adjusted to meet the requirements and peculiarities of each individual business. Yet its arrangement is so simple that any employee, new or old, can quickly grasp its workings.

No matter how complex your filing problem may be, Amberg indexing can reduce its workings to the simplest routine. Fifty years of pioneering tells the story.

Get An Amberg Analysis

Amberg Cabinets, wood and steel, are standard—and the Indexes fit any make of cabinet.
Send for "Applied Indexing," a book for business executives.

Amberg File and Index Co.
Pioneers and Originators of Modern Vertical Indexing.
79 Duane Street
Established 1868. Tel. Worth 5168

McCutcheon's
Imported Dress
Cottons and Linens

THE foremost manufacturers of France, Switzerland, Great Britain and Japan are represented in our choice assemblage of "Dress Cottons and Linens," embracing the newest textiles and color combinations for the approaching season.

The most exclusive makers of Women's, Misses' and Children's apparel have already approved these fabrics and "Palm Beach" is confirming their judgment.

Dotted Swisses

A new shipment of these fashionable **"Dotted Swisses"** has just reached us containing such modish colors as Maize, Pink, Silver Grey, Lilac, Copen, Light Blue and Navy with dots of White in various sizes, also Pink, Blue, Helio, Maize, Green and Copen dots on White grounds—White with Black, Navy with Red and other smart combinations.

Also additional new assortments of

FRENCH NOVELTIES
DRESS GINGHAMS
NOVELTY VOILES
WHITE FABRICS
COLORED SWISS ORGANDIES
HANDKERCHIEF LINENS
DRESS LINENS
SHIRTINGS

NOTE:—The above collection should prove highly interesting to visiting Dressmakers and manufacturers of high grade Women's, Misses' and Children's apparel.

Fifth Avenue
New York
34th and
33d Streets
Reg. Trade Mark

PECK & PECK
FINE HOSE

Lately Received from Paris

Exquisitely sheer French openwork silk stockings of which but few have been produced by the best knitters released from service during the latter part of the war. Patterns especially designed to lend the slender effect to the ankle. Some are openwork, embroidered. Black or white, or dyed to match evening slippers.

$8.50, $10, $12 and $18.50

Peck & Peck

STOCKING SHOPS
586 Fifth Avenue at 48th Street
501 Fifth Avenue at 42nd Street
Also at CHICAGO, PALM BEACH and NEWPORT

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at 35th Street
Established 1879

Will your daddy parade with the 27th Division?

—or that fine big brother of yours? How are you going to welcome him? Wear a patriot suit and make him proud of you as he marches by! Then you can stand at attention and salute your very own hero as a sign that you did your bit while he was away.

Complete khaki outfit, including suit, leggins, knapsack and cap is 4.00

Officers' outfit is 5.75

Sizes 4 to 16 years.

You Never Pay More at Best's

"One of the most interesting and instructive documents that have recently come from Russia is Vladimir Lebedeff's story which furnishes accurate and trustworthy information with regard to the Bolsheviki and the attitude of the Russian people towards them." (*George Kennan in the "Outlook" of February 5th, 1919.*)

The Russian Democracy in Its Struggle Against the Bolshevist Tyranny
By Vladimir I. Lebedeff

Former Secretary of Navy in the Russian Provisional Government and one of the leading members of the Party of Socialists-Revolutionists.

Price—35 cents net. At your bookseller or from the RUSSIAN INFORMATION BUREAU, Woolworth Building, New York City.

CASUALTIES NOW 276,338

List Now Shows 31,376 Killed in Action And 13,255 Dead of Wounds

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Three army casualty lists, containing 264 names, were given out at the War Department today, bringing the total for the army, after a complete weekly official recheck, to 270,544, including 4,504 released prisoners who have returned. The recheck takes account of all changes of status reported and eliminates duplications. No Marine Corps casualty list was issued today, but the total previously announced for that arm was 5,794. The total for the army and Marine Corps is now 276,338.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported March 9.	Total.
Killed in action	31,376	..	31,376
Lost at sea	732	..	732
Died of wounds	13,255	..	13,255
Died of accident	3,107	25	3,132
Died of disease	20,620	14	20,634
Total	69,090	39	69,129
Wounded	190,609	219	190,828
Missing	6,077	6	6,083
Total	265,776	264	266,040

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Mus. Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

BRENNAN, THOMAS, 354 9th St.....(WL)
CASO, L., 568 Boulevard St., L. I. City.(WL)
CISCH, HARRY, 1,165 Fox St.........(WL)
ERICKSON, C., 641 58th St., Bklyn...(WL)
GOODNOW, W. D., 47 E. 88th—Wagn.(WS)
GULINO, ANGELO, 350 E. 15th St....(WL)
HOHENBERGER, FRED, 861 Onderdonk Av., Brooklyn..................(WL)
JONES, J. B., 5 Herkimer St., Bklyn..(WL)
KEADY, G. C., 426 Clinton St., Brooklyn—Sgt. ....(WU)
NARCCARELLA, A., 2,425 Arthur Av.(MA)
NEW, W., 552 W. 158th St.—Corp....(WL)
PADAVANO, P., 465 Adelphi St., Bkn.(WL)
PITTELLO, J., 33 17th Av., L. I. City.(WL)
POLAKEWITZ, JOSEPH, 967 Flushing Av., Brooklyn ....(WL)
RYAN, W., 162 Watt Av., L. I. City..(WL)
SISS, A., 742½ 11th Av., Astoria.....(WL)
URKAVERTZUG, PINY, 41 E. 9th St..(WU)
WEBER, HARRY, 326 E. 151st St.....(WU)

OTHER PARTS NEW YORK STATE.

BABITZ, J. V., Utica—Corp...........(WL)
BENNETT, S. M., East Hampton.......(WS)
BLUHM, W. F., Lockport.............(WU)
BRUGGER, EDWARD, Rochester.....(WU)
BUSCH, A. M., Woodside—Corp.......(WU)
CHILLEMI, CARMELO, Albany........(DA)
DEMPSEY, T. F., Olean—Sgt.........(WU)
DOUGHERTY, F. J., Buffalo..........(WL)
FINEE, A. B., Corning—Corp.........(WU)
EATON, O. R., Lorraine.............(WL)
JOHNSON, C. J., Jamestown.........(WL)
MAYHEW, ALVIN, Amityville.........(WL)
MORRIS, WM. B., Lockport...........(WU)
MUZZY, MILFORD F., Rockwood.....(WL)
SERVAL, JOE, Amsterdam...........(MA)
STARR, JAMES J., Watervliet.......(WL)
STEVENS, FREDERICK R., Yonkers.(WL)
TERPOLILLI, NICOLA, Elmira.......(WL)
WALL, JOHN J., Hoosick Falls—Corp.(WL)
WILCOX, HENRY S., Unadilla Forks.(WU)

ARKANSAS.

WRIGHT, CUE, Lockesburg...........(DD)
YOUNG, CLYDE, Palestine............(DD)

CALIFORNIA.

ANDERSON, CARL M., Porterville....(DA)

CONNECTICUT.

NOBELE, JOSEPH, Bridgeport........(WL)
SIKORSKI, FRANK, Terryville........(WL)
STANNARD, ALFONSO C., Westbrook.(DD)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

BARNES, WARREN R., Washington..(DA)

ILLINOIS.

CARLSON, RAYMOND C., Gerlow.....(DA)
GLOYD, CLYDE L., Macomb—Wagn...(DA)

IOWA.

SNYDER, RUSSELL E., Waukee.......(DD)

LOUISIANA.

BAKER, MANCO L., Minden..........(DA)
SINGLETON, JOHN, Rayne...........(DD)

MASSACHUSETTS.

NELLIGAN, PATRICK J., Milford.....(DD)
REARDON, D. F., Chicopee Falls.....(DD)
SONIA, JOHN A., Lancaster..........(DD)

MICHIGAN

HOWSON, ASA O., Detroit—Sgt.......(DA)
LONG, ROY E., Kalkaska.............(DA)

MINNESOTA.

BALLENTINE, J. J., Minneapolis—Lt.(DA)

MISSOURI.

EDWARDS, G.H., Jr., Kansas City—Lt.(DA)

NEW JERSEY.

AFTYKA, STANDLY, Newark.........(DA)
BRUNKHORST, WM. J., Guttenberg..(WL)
ELDER, RALPH B., Camden—Corp....(DA)
GOWDY, CHAS. J., Carneys Point....(WL)
HARRIS, C. J., Elizabeth.............(MA)
McGILLY, EDW. F., Harrison—Corp..(WU)
MISSIEWIZ, B., Jersey City..........(WS)
SHEEHY, F. J., Jersey City—Corp....(WS)
WARDEN, A., Englewood—Sgt.......(WU)

OHIO.

BALSIZER, HAROLD R., Fremont....(DA)
BLANC, NICHOLAS E., Canton.......(DA)
McLAUGHLIN, JOHN C., Cleveland...(DA)
MITTENDORF, BARNEY, Avon.......(DA)
RICHARDS, JOHN, Gallipolis.........(DA)
SAMMONS, FRED, Dayton............(DD)

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALBRECHT, CARL J., Philadelphia...(DA)
BRACKEN, ROBERT W., Bristol.....(DA)
COLE, MIKE, Vestaburg..............(DA)
SCHRADER, ALVIN A., Shamokin....(DD)
SIPPLE, ELVIN F., Jeddo............(DD)
ZIMMERMAN, HARRY O., Palmyra...(DD)

TENNESSEE.

MILLER, OLIVER, Knoxville.........(DD)
STEHLIN, WILLIAM P., Brownsville..(DA)

TEXAS.

CATON, JOHN J., Beeville............(DA)
O'BRIEN, GILLESPIE B., Spring......(DA)

VIRGINIA.

SNELLINGS, J. C., Jr., Richmond....(DD)

WASHINGTON.

MOREHOUSE, WILMOT C., Seattle...(DA)

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM E., Ottawa...(DA)

HONOR WAR DEAD OF 307TH INFANTRY

500 Wearing the Gold Star Attend Memorial Service for the Fallen.

MANNING PAYS TRIBUTE

Rector of Trinity and Former Chaplain Walsh Praise Heroism of the Regiment.

A memorial service for the dead of the 307th Infantry, 77th Division, was held yesterday under the auspices of the 307th Regimental Family Unit in the Engineers' Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. About 500 of those who wear the gold star attended the service, and stood with bowed heads at its end when Sergeant John R. Mullins, who was in the Argonne, sounded taps.

Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity and Chairman of the Home Auxiliary of the 77th Division, in charge of the service, praised the heroism of the men, their uncomplaining devotion to duty and their spiritual fortitude. Dr. Manning was Chaplain of the 302d Engineers at Camp Upton, and was thrown in almost daily contact with the 307th Infantry.

"Although memorial services are usually solemn," said the Rev. Francis W. Walsh, who was wounded while serving as chaplain of the regiment, "it seems to me that memorial services for soldiers ought not to be solemn, ought not to be sad. We ought not to lament our sorrow, our loss, but share in the glory of the men who have given their lives for the country.

"This is a public testimonial, this service, to men who were privileged to make the supreme sacrifice for this beloved land. I feel safe in saying that all of us here today have an abiding faith in God and believe that the grave is not the end of existence. If any one doubts that the grave is not a gateway to a greater and a more glorious existence, I wish that he could have been on the fields of battle with these men of the 307th Infantry. I know, from watching the men under fire, that all their faith came out, and that this spiritual force kept them going forward, calmly, smilingly, although death walked by their sides. These men who died are to be envied, rather than pitied, for their deeds will live forever. When it comes our turn to join them we shall realize how great it was for them to die in triumph."

Mrs. William Vanamee, a member of the Executive Board of the 307th Regimental Family Unit, another speaker, said:

"Let us honor the dead, by serving those they loved. They have gone on a great adventure down into the white light of the eternal morning. You and I are in no danger of forgetting, for, although they lie in France, their graves are in our hearts. We shall cheer and rejoice when the regiment comes home, but we shall not forget those who do not come back. There is no sorrow more sacred than your sorrow for your loved ones. We stand abashed today before the glorious record of the regiment in France."

Hymns were sung by a sextette from the 69th Infantry, N. Y. G., in command of Lieut. J. K. Loomis.

Makes a mouthful says Bobby

Something you can say about POST TOASTIES over common corn flakes

A Crisp Substantial Food

PREPARE FOR MARCH OF 27TH DIVISION

Secretaries Baker and Daniels Invited to Review Returned Soldiers on March 25.

RELATIVES STORM CAMP

Great Stand on Fifth Avenue, Two and One-Half Miles Long, Will Accommodate 75,000 Spectators.

Secretary Baker, Secretary Daniels, and other representatives of the national Government were invited yesterday by the Mayor's Committee on Welcome to Homecoming Troops to attend the parade and review of the 27th Division to be held in this city on March 25. The invitations went by telegraph and were signed by Mayor Hylan and Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman of the Committee.

No invitations had been sent out until yesterday because the date of the parade was not definitely set until late Saturday night. As soon as the time was determined, however, orders were given for the issuance of the thousands of invitations to those who are to be the city's guests. The telegram to the Cabinet members was as follows:

> The parade and review of the 27th Division will take place on Tuesday, March 25, and we cordially extend to you an invitation to review our illustrious division. New York is proud of the 27th Division, and we know that the nation is also proud of the splendid war record which it made, and we sincerely hope that you will come as the head of your department to review the division that broke the Hindenburg line.

With the completion of the great grand stand, stretching two and a half miles along Fifth Avenue, the committee also began the issue of tickets to the relatives and friends of the 6,000 dead and wounded men. The stand, which has capacity for 75,000 persons, is to be reserved for relatives of the fighters.

Preparations for the parade went forward yesterday with renewed energy when it was ascertained that the last units of the division were scheduled to arrive home about March 19. Scores of telegrams were received expressing satisfaction over the change in the date of the parade. The change was necessitated by the fact that hotels and restaurants found they would be unable to serve the five-course dinner to the 26,000 men on a Saturday night because of the rush of regular business.

The Mayor's Committee last night issued a partial list of the hotels and restaurants which will serve the men, giving in each case the number of soldiers that will be accommodated:

Archambault's	100
Arlington Hotel	100
Albert	200
Astor	2,000
Anger, E. E.	100
Aldine Assn.	400
Bergmann	300
Brevoort	75
Bristol Hotel	200
Bleich, Max	200
Botsacos, N.	100
Bretton Hall	200
Bldg. Trade Corp.	150
Biltmore	850
Clarendon	350
Bossert	200
Claridge	400
Chiariello	100
City Club Rest.	50
Cumberland	100
Colonial	100
Criterion Rest.	250
Caracosta, S.	125
City A. C.	80
Cohen, Richard	150
Collingwood	200
Col. Univ. Rest.	200
Commodore	1,500
Columbia Club	100
Daly's	150
Drew's	70
Earl's	100
Endicott	500
Flanders	75
Farrish's	125
Fifth Av. Rest.	400
Gossler's	35
Gillio	100
Gregorian	250
Guffanti	75
Great Northern	500
Grand	600
Garrett	25
Halloran's	25
Hamilton	200
Hargrave	50
Herald Square	200
Holbert	400
Holly	100
Harvard Club	200
Haan's	500
Healy, John	500
Healy, W. F.	350
Imperial Rest.	250
Imperial Hotel	250
Judson	100
Kramer's	100
Kingsley	20
Knickerbocker	100
Le Marquis	100
Little Hungary	500
Lange's	100
Laloy	300
Lafayette	75
Leonori	30
Luchow's	25
Lucerne	100
McAlpin	1,000
Moretti's	200
Met. Life Rest.	1,500
Mandell's	225
Miller's	[illegible]
Majestic	500
Mad. Square	200
Murray	500
Marlborough	250
Marseilles	100
Nat. Dem. Club Rest.	100
Netherland	500
New Weston	50
Navarre	250
Nicholas	200
Oltmann's	200
Oetjen's	250
Ormonde	250
Pearl's	500
Park Av.	150
N. Y. A. C. Rest.	250
Penn. Hotel	1,000
Paul's	200
Polymero & Ringa	10
Piano Club Rest.	100
Robert Fulton	100
Ritz Rest.	500
Somerset	100
Seville	200
Schmidt's	700
Shanley Bros.	200
Simonson's	300
Strand	100
San Remo	150
Trommer's Rest.	800
Tech. Club Rest.	30
The Oyster House	250
Thomas, F. A.	200
Troger's	75
Van Rensselaer	100
Waldorf-Astoria	1,000
Wallick	250
Willard	50
Woodward	100
Wolcott	50
Werner	300

The menu will be the same at all the hotels and restaurants in each of the three boroughs where the men are to be entertained. While the dinner to the enlisted men will be on the night of the parade, the city will be host to Major Gen. O'Ryan and the 700 officers of the division on the preceding night. The enlisted men will be entertained on that night in the various armories to which they will be assigned when they leave Camps Mills and Merritt on Monday, March 24. As soon as the men come in from the camps they will be taken to theatres, and after the show will be permitted to visit their homes.

From 3,000 to 4,000 relatives and friends of men in the division stationed at Camp Mills went to Mineola yesterday to see the soldiers. They found they had to tramp a mile through the driving rain from the Country Life Station to the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House at the edge of the camp. Arriving there, however, they were made comfortable, while a detail of sixteen military policemen, manning the telephones, called up the various barracks and located the men.

About 50 per cent. of the division's personnel received twenty-four-hour passes over the day, and hundreds of relatives went to the camp only to find that the men had left for the city.

The 104th Field Artillery, part of the division, will have a benefit arranged by the 1st Field Artillery, N. Y. G., next Sunday afternoon at the Hippodrome. The proceeds of the benefit will go toward a general fund to be used in welfare work. Mrs. Prentice Strong, wife of the unit's commanding officer, is Chairman of the Auxiliary Committee, and is being assisted by the wives of the other officers.

The staging of the benefit, which will be more in the nature of a real play, is being handled by Miss Marie Dressler. She will appear in her original rôle of Buttercup, and assisting her will be Jefferson de Angelis, Craig Campbell, Blanche Duffield, and Ralph Herz. A feature of the entertainment will be an act by boys from the 1st Field Artillery. Ed Wynn will act as master of ceremonies, with Lew Fields as chief of staff. Miss Dressler and Joe Weber will appear in a skit written by Edgar E. Smith. A number of other stars have promised to assist.

"How long will you be self-supporting?"

Take one-hundred men of middle age. Where will they all be at sixty-five? According to statistics, nearly 40 per cent will be dead. More than half will be dependents. Only 10 per cent will be vigorous enough to support themselves. Healthy men and women live to ripe, active old age. It pays to keep well.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

This splendid general tonic and appetizer aids in creating new, sturdy red blood cells, which carry health, vigor and vitality—in the form of life-giving oxygen—to all parts of the body and brain. Gude's Pepto-Mangan is safe and promptly beneficial for the weak and run-down of all ages and conditions. Easy to digest and assimilate, exceedingly pleasant to taste. Recommended and prescribed by physicians everywhere.

FRIENDLY WARNING: There is only one Pepto-Mangan and that is Gude's. Sold in bottle and package as shown here. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by

M. J. BREITENBACH COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists, New York

Study this picture so you will know how Pepto-Mangan looks.

WRIGLEY'S

In the sealed package

All of its goodness sealed in—Protected, preserved. The flavor lasts!

ASK for, and be SURE to get WRIGLEYS. It's in a sealed package, but look for the name—the Greatest Name in Goody-Land

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT THE PERFECT GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS
MINT LEAF FLAVOR
UNITED COUPONS
WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM PEPPERMINT
WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM THE FLAVOR LASTS

Sealed Tight—Kept Right!

Shoe Specialists Since 1857

ANDREW ALEXANDER

SIXTH AVENUE CORNER 19TH ST.
548 FIFTH AVE., ABOVE 45TH ST.

TO the average person coming to this store for Spring shoes we can say: Long before you were born we were building up a reputation for selling reliable shoes—we were winning the patronage of many present customers by the courteous, efficient service rendered their parents and grandparents. Those early Alexander standards of service and quality are unimpaired today, maintained rigidly under the proprietorship of one of the Alexander family. Your early inspection of our Spring stock will show that attractive dependable shoes are still to be had for a moderate outlay.

A Test of Quality

During the war you could get ordinary coffee—but you couldn't buy G. WASHINGTON'S COFFEE!

The Government, because it wanted the best for the boys in the trenches—took all the G. Washington's Coffee!

Now that G. Washington's Coffee is back from the war—why shouldn't you have the Best?

Pure coffee, ready for instant use—made in the cup at the table.

Delicious — certain — uniform.

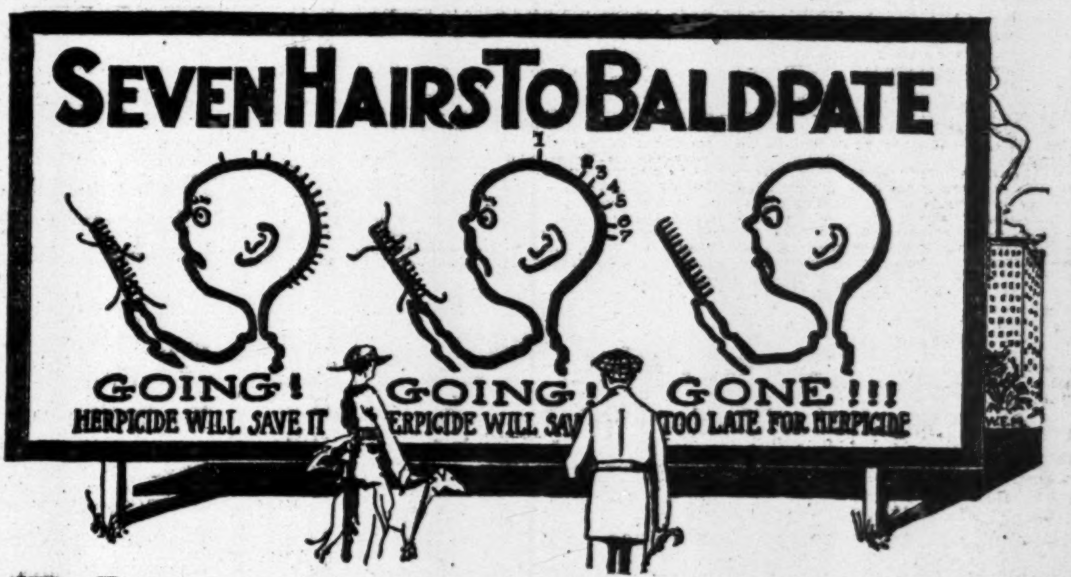
G. Washington
PREPARED COFFEE
Back from the war

G Washington's COFFEE

Went to War—Home Again

G. WASHINGTON SALES CO., INC., NEW YORK

SEVEN HAIRS TO BALDPATE


GOING!
GOING!
GONE!!!
HERPICIDE WILL SAVE IT
HERPICIDE WILL SAV
TOO LATE FOR HERPICIDE

Perhaps just a few hairs fell out today, perhaps just a few will fall to-morrow, but soon, very soon, unless something is done and done now, you may have but seven hairs to baldpate.

Newbro's Herpicide

Will Help Save Those Seven Hairs

But why wait until you have but seven hairs to save? Act now! The appearance of dandruff and loose hairs on your clothing is all the evidence you need. You are getting bald! Men with dandruff laden clothing are always discounted. They haven't pride in their appearance and care nothing about success. Don't be a loser, even of your own hair. Get a bottle today.

Thousands of Women

throughout the United States and foreign countries owe their beautiful hair and added personal charm to the faithful use of Herpicide. Don't have dull, brittle or lusterless hair—use Herpicide.

Herpicide contains 40% pure grain alcohol, thus making the hair light and fluffy and insuring purity and medicinal value necessary to the health of the scalp. Alcohol is one of the best germicides and antiseptics known to medical science. Doctors and skin specialists endorse it and thousands of people in the United States and foreign countries get wonderful results from its use.

Today is the day to begin the intelligent use of Herpicide. You will like it from the first application. The odor is delightful and the results gratifying.

Sold and Guaranteed at all Toilet Goods Counters

HERPICIDE Aseptic Tar Soap For the Scalp Is Cleansing and Healing.

Applications at the better barber shops

Send 10 cents in stamps or coin for sample and booklet today. Address: The Herpicide Co., Dept. 165-A, Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

LADIES Do not snap and pull out your hair. Use a Herpicide Comb.

Made in the United States by The Herpicide Company, Detroit

MUSIC

Galli-Curci to Sing Again March 30.

Galli-Curci will give one more recital in New York, on March 30 at the Hippodrome, before starting on her Western concert tour. The announcement was sent out yesterday with the hundreds of checks returned to those whose applications had come too late to get seats in the vast theatre last evening. As the house manager pointed out, the present series of concerts at the Hippodrome, with Galli-Curci and McCormack appearing on alternate Sundays, has broken all records.

Six thousand again heard the Italian prima donna last evening, when audience and singer were soon in capital spirits after a gloomy day of rain. Mme. Galli-Curci gave the full program: Handel's "Care Selve," Horn's "I've Been Roaming," Bellini's "Ah, non credea," from "Sonnambula," and Bishop's "Lo, Hear the Gentle Lark." She had a group of songs by Murdock, La Forge, and Samuels, the old Norwegian "Echo Song," four of Weckerlin's old French bergerettes, and, finally, Thomas's Mad Scene from "Hamlet." Manuel Berenguer played a flute obbligato to two of the airs, and two solos as well, and Homer Samuels was at the piano.

There were many encores, five after the French group alone, when the admired singer added "Annie Laurie" in English, while at the close she played her own accompaniment to "Home, Sweet Home."

Gatti Secures Opera "Blue Bird."

Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird," as an opera, with the music written by Albert Wolf, a conductor of the Paris Opéra Comique, will have its world première in New York next season. General Manager Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan and Henry Russell of the Interallied Art Association signed contracts to that effect on Saturday. Gatti-Casazza has agreed to give the entire profits on performances of the new opera to relief funds for the devastated districts of Belgium and France, and the arrangement has been approved by Otto H. Kahn, Chairman of the Opera Board, who is also on the Paris committee of the new association.

Caruso's silver jubilee performance at the Metropolitan on Saturday evening, March 22, is now complete as to all preliminaries, and the public sale will open next Thursday morning. The proceeds go to the Opera Emergency Fund. Today tickets go on sale for a popular matinée of "Le Coq d'Or" next Monday, when Rimsky-Korsakoff's work will be seen and heard for the last time this season.

Reinald Werrenrath, the baritone, who has joined the Metropolitan forces, sang at last night's opera concert with Helena Marsh, another of the new American members, and Giulio Crimi. Magdeleine Brard, a young French pianist, was heard in the G minor concerto of Saint-Saëns.

Miss Brard, who is only 15, was something of a sensation in the old opera house. She played with a physical power that was evident, even in so large a hall, and she is intellectually mature for her years. It was a last appearance, as she is sailing home to France.

Zimbalist and Powell Play.

Efrem Zimbalist, who first introduced John Powell as an American composer to his own countrymen, had Powell as contributing guest at his matinée recital in Carnegie Hall yesterday, when a large audience applauded the young Virginian's manuscript sonata in A flat major for violin and piano. The new work is spirited; it has contrast, light and shade, and these qualities are enforced in both a "presto" and "andante" before the recurrence of the opening "allegro moderato." Zimbalist and Powell played it, and together they acknowledged the recalls.

The Russian violinist was later assisted by Samuel Chotzinoff in a concerto in D minor by Vieuxtemps, Achron's "Hebrew Melody," York Bowen's "Humoresque," and pieces by Tschaikovsky and Sarasate, as well as Zimbalist's own "Dvina" and "Neapolitan Dance."

Symphony in Closing Week.

Walter Damrosch led the orchestra of the Symphony Society in the last but one of its sold-out Sunday matinés at Aeolian Hall yesterday, a program of varied and, for the most part, lighter sort of classic music, introduced by Mendelssohn's overture of surging sea in "Fingal's Cave." Winifred Christie, a British pianist, assisted in Saint-Saën's septet for string, trumpet, and piano, and Sacha Jacobsen, the violinst, was heard in Bruch's G-minor concerto. Mr. Damrosch ended the afternoon with Johann Strauss's "Perpetual Motion" and "Roses from the South" waltz.

The Symphony Society will close its special Peace Festival concerts with Beethoven's Ninth Symphony next Thursday afternoon and Saturday evening in Carnegie Hall, and will give final matinées in the Brooklyn Academy on Saturday and Aeolian Hall next Sunday, with Hulda Lashanska.

27TH TO GIVE WAR SHOW.

Flanders Funmaking by Men Who Staged "You Know Me, Al."

The vaudeville show given by the men of the 27th Division for their fellow-soldiers in France is to be duplicated on a New York stage as soon as possible, in accordance with a decision just made by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan. It had been planned to present a musical comedy written for the purpose, but it was decided that a reproduction of the original behind-the-lines show would be preferable.

The theatrical troupe of the 27th, known as the Broadway Boys, embraces all of the principals of "You Know Me, Al," the show which the men of the 27th gave here before sailing for France. The variety show now to be reproduced here was played for the officers and men in Belgium, Flanders, and Picardy. It comprises sixteen acts, and every man on the bill has been in action.

Major Tristam Tupper, Divisional Adjutant, will manage the New York production, which will be staged by Lieutenant William A. Halloran. So far as possible the stage settings of the original production will be reproduced.

Aronson Benefit Draws Crowd.

The Astor Theatre was filled to overflowing last night at a performance given in aid of the sisters of the late Rudolph Aronson, composer and theatrical producer. The receipts, which were not announced, ran well into the thousands. Ed Wynn was master of ceremonies, and a long program included a dozen American composers, Sam Bernard, Nora Bayes, George M. Cohan, William Collier, Bessie McCoy Davis, and Arthur Hopkins's sketch, "Moonshine."

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19-58

NEW ORCHESTRA REPLIES.

Manager Says Rivals Are Panicky Over Musicians' Plans.

Following reports yesterday of a disturbed feeling that has been created among the managers of the various symphony orchestras of New York over the formation of the New Symphony Orchestra, the business manager of that organization, S. E. Macmillen, declared last night that he saw no reason why they should be panicky over his plan "to pay the men participating in concerts a minimum wage and allow them to share in the profits." He said there had been widely circulated rumors to the effect that contracts for next season had been refused to members of the older orchestras who affiliated themselves with the Musicians' New Orchestra Society, a report that Felix Leifels, manager of the Philharmonic, yesterday denied.

"Mr. Leifels is all right," Mr. Macmillen said, "as far as he goes in denying such a refusal. He forgets, however, to qualify it by saying that none of the men have asked for contracts, and that it has been the custom of the Philharmonic to offer contracts to the men and not for the men to ask for them first.

"The contracts which both the Philharmonic and the New York Symphony orchestras hold with their men expire this month. The first concerts of the New Symphony Orchestra take place April 11 and 12. Obviously, the men who play with the New Symphony Orchestra are not violating their contracts with either of the other orchestras, and are free agents to do as they please.

"As to the question of wages, the New Symphony Orchestra had its start among the men themselves, and not, as has been assumed, among those who have undertaken to see it through financially. The men formed the Musicians' New Orchestra Club, which is co-operative. The regulations are in accordance with Article III., Section 8, of the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union of New York.

"From the start, this plan eliminated an overhead charge of approximately $40,000 a year, if the reputed salaries of some of the conductors and managers in New York have been correctly stated. The scheme now adopted on behalf of the New Symphony Orchestra does not contemplate a deficit from any such expenses higher up.

"The operating plan of the committee is not the generally accepted one—to seek backing from men of wealth in the form of endowments or contributions—but rather to revert to the sane and businesslike proposition of 'selling their tickets.' This seems to have been entirely forgotten by some of our prominent New York musical organizations.

"It is not the idea of the men, the committee, or the management of the New Symphony Orchestra to establish a man or an idea only, but rather to form a musical organization in New York City of the highest type and personnel, standing for exhalted ideals, one that we hope will eventually take its place among the few great orchestras of the world," Mr. Macmillen concluded.

TWO NEGRO BANDS PLAY.

"Syncopated" at Forty-fourth Street, Clef Club at Selwyn.

Two companies of negro singers and players of instruments, including the strange devices known as "jazz" music, were heard last evening. Will Marion Cook brought the New York Syncopated Orchestra back to town and filled the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. The part of his program of most value consisted of the old negro melodies and songs of religious fervor, which have become traditional with the colored race.

"Deep River," "Moaning Trombone," "I Got a Robe," "Kentucky Home" represent the best in this department of native music. There were added many humorous selections by the orchestra and singers. The antics of the trap drummer in the back row cannot be overlooked in this kind of entertainment.

The other concert was a continued series of the Clef Club at the Selwyn Theatre, where were many old and new songs, all the way from before-the-war plantation melodies to the latest discords of "jazz." E. Gilbert Anderson was the conductor, and W. C. Handy led his "Memphis Blues."

Selwyn to Give Play for Blind.

The Matilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind announced yesterday that the Selwyn Theatre has arranged to give for blind folk a special performance of "The Crowded Hour" on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 18. The whole house will be free to the blind, and Jane Cowl and the company will give their services.

THE SCREEN

Boots, bombs, and Bolsheviki are brought together for the benefit of Dorothy Gish in a comedy at the Rialto this week. The name of the comedy is "Boots," and it is also the heroine's name, because she is a "slavey" in an English inn and has to polish the footwear—when she can take her eyes from a romantic novel that ends with: "'I love you. Kiss me.' And then she died."

The novel inspires her to something more exciting than boots, so she turns her attention to bombs and Bolsheviki. The bombs are the modern alarm-clock kind that tell people what time it is by blowing up, and the Bolsheviki seem to be well-bred folk of the upper middle class who have been driven to desperation by the shafts of George Bernard Shaw's satire. So they decide to kill an exalted personage and a lot of nice ladies and gentlemen visiting him.

But Boots falls through a hole in the floor and finds them planting a bomb. After a fight that is so violent that one expects her to tear the screen, she saves the exalted personage and his company—and then marries a Scotland Yard detective who ought to have saved them himself. Only, if he had, there would have been no comedy, and that's what the foolishness is all for, to give Dorothy Gish a chance for some of her best comic pantomime since "Hearts of the World."

"Boots" is delightful. Miss Gish can make a motion of hand or foot, a look, a leap, or a fall through the floor more amusing than almost any other screen actress known, and in her present film she keeps the spectators smiling or laughing all the time. She is excellently assisted by Richard Barthelmess, Fontine La Rue, Edward Pail, and Kate V. Toncray. Elmer Clifton, who directed the production, made many effective pictures.

"Once a Mason," with Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, adds to the merriment of the Rialto's "Comedy Week."

The Bolsheviki also have an important, though off-stage, part in "A Midnight Romance," with Anita Stewart, at the Strand. It's this way: Miss Stewart takes the part of Marie. When Roger Sloan, acted by Jack Holt, first meets and loves her she is a hotel maid. Roger is a millionaire's son and, of course, cannot marry her without a lot of trouble resulting.

Marie disappears, and the next time Roger meets her she is a foreign Princess—she had been one in disguise all the time—and now Roger cannot marry her because he is just a millionaire's son. But here's where the Bolsheviki come into the plot. Marie reminds Roger that they are certain to upset her family throne back home, and they both decide, therefore, that it will be all right for them to marry.

Despite the story, there are some beautiful scenes in "A Midnight Romance," pictures of surf and rocks and sand, with Marie, like a mermaid, among them—and Miss Stewart is always attractive and frequently as convincing as her part will permit. Mr. Holt, Juanita Hansen, and Montague Dumont, in the cast, are a great help to her. To Lois Weber, the director, it is assumed, should go the principal credit for the pictures, and also the responsibility for a mass of conversational sub-titles that try to be poetic and bright.

The "scenic" at the Strand is "Teddy Birds," one of the Outing-Chester series.

Norma Talmadge is the attraction in "The Probation Wife" at the Rivoli. Miss Talmadge would be an attraction in anything.

"Florida Sports" is an interesting scenic in Prizma colors.

The features at the Broadway are "When a Girl Loves," with Mildred Harris, (Mrs. Charlie Chaplin,) and a second week's run of "A Dog's Life," with her husband.

1,300 See Soldier in Passion Play.

A public performance of "Veronica's Veil," the American Passion Play enacted every year in St. Joseph's Auditorium at West Hoboken, N. J., during the Lenten season, was held yesterday with 1,300 persons in the audience. The play had been newly prepared under the direction of the Rev. Conrad C. Eiben, and will be presented every Sunday afternoon for the next few weeks as well as every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday night. Some of the actors yesterday were William Yeaggi, Helen Carlin, Albert Bissing, Henrietta B. Nieffey, Theodore Killsheff, Emily Bickar, and Joseph Ehingen. Last evening's audience saw one of the parts played by a soldier, Sergeant Gerard Paul, just from France with the 27th Division.

VETERANS TO FIGHT OPERA IN GERMAN

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

York American, and not allow these Huns to insult our flag and the men who have been and are willing to give their lives that this, our country, be free from German kultur. We, therefore, appeal to you to stop the German operas from being presented on Monday, March 10, at the Lexington Theatre, New York City. Please answer.

To this message Governor Smith sent this reply:

> I have no power to act in this matter as there is no State law to prevent performances in German. It is in the hands of the Commissioner of Licenses or the Mayor to revoke the license, if in his opinion these performances are given to incite bitter feeling.

Six men were appointed to present to Mayor Hylan this morning a petition with the signatures of 2,000 sailors. The petition is entitled "Protest to His Honor, Mayor Hylan," and reads:

> We, the enlisted men of the United States Navy, on duty and on leave in the Port of New York, do respectfully protest at the proposed performances of German opera in the German language. We feel that such an undertaking at this time is insulting to our patriotism and to the memory of the brave boys who have given their lives that the world shall be free from German influence. We shall use all lawful endeavors to stop such a revolting and disgraceful revival of German spirit.

The following statement was issued by the sailors in the Navy Club for publication regarding their position in the matter of reports of proposed mob violence:

"All rumors of mob violence are absolutely false. We are not and never have been in favor of that as a means even of attaining an end sanctioned by the public opinion of the Nation. We are very sorry that there are no laws to suppress such a performance as has been advertised at the Lexington Theatre, but we are confident that Americans who backed us so splendidly during every day of the actual fighting will not now permit this performance in German, by Germans, of German operas for Germans. We regard it as an affront not only to the men coming home from France, but also to those of our comrades who will never return.

"We are still at war with Germany. With our prisoners of war, we are forbidden by the strictest military regulations to hold any communication except on the most formal terms. Shall we, here in the city of New York, have to stand for such an insult as a German opera?

"We do not believe this is an opportune time for German opera. Germans at this time belong only in Germany, and any one who enters the Lexington Theatre must consider himself a German. He does not belong in America, and we do not understand why America should have to furnish entertainment for him.

"We have petitioned Mayor Hylan, who has the power to act, to stop the performance, and we are going to march in regular formation to the Lexington Theatre tomorrow night to see whether our Mayor will help us. If he fails, we still have with us the public opinion of America, and we do not believe even German thick-headedness can long stand up against that force."

Amplifying this statement issued from the Navy Club, William G. McRae, who served for over fifteen months in the North Sea patrol as a wireless operator on one of the American warships, said that he hoped the German opera would be stopped without any demonstration being necessary.

"We are depending on public opinion," McRae said, "to help us out. It has never failed America yet and it won't fail now. If the opera goes on, we are going up there—that's all there is to it. We plan now to meet at the Navy Club about 6:30 o'clock and march to the Lexington Avenue Theatre behind a band. There will be several thousand boys in uniform, soldiers and sailors, and we will march in regular formation. I hope that will be sufficient.

"If it isn't, then we are going into that theatre and suppress the performance. It is not going to take place. It is not fair to us and it is a bad thing for our country. Therefore we are going to stop it. You can bet on that. But I hope that no violence will be necessary. There certainly ought to be no necessity for anything like violence! Everybody is with us."

The American Defense Society and the National Security League also joined in the protests. The former sent a letter to Governor Smith, a paragraph of which read:

"The opening of the Lexington Avenue Opera House today with a production of 'Der Vogelhaendler' will be deeply resented by every patriotic citizen in the State. The United States is still at war with Germany, and this action is on a par with the defiance of the acting Government in Germany which refuses to be coerced by armistice terms."

The protest was signed by Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. William Disston, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mrs. A. D. B. Pratt, Mrs. Hamilton Wilkes Carey, Mrs. Preston Satterwhite, Lady Susan Fitzclarence, Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mrs. Harry Duryea, Mrs. Allen G. Wellman, Mrs. Mary Reid Corey, Mrs. Benjamain Guiness, Mrs. Philip Benkard, Mrs. Adolpha Ladenburg, Mrs. Charles Ditson, Mrs. Charles Greenough, and Mrs. Lawrence Keene.

The telegram sent by Dr. Winter, manager of the corporation presenting the opera, to the War Department, said:

> Newspapers announce today that soldiers will try to stop our opening night of the Viennese operettas next Monday evening, March 10, at the Lexington Theatre, Fifty-first Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City. We hereby respectfully appeal to you for protection for property and performances.

In addition, the management has asked for police protection, and reserves will be sent from the East Fifty-first Street Station.

"We are doing nothing wrong," said Dr Winter yesterday. "I do not see why anyone should interfere. If this protest had been made in the beginning, perhaps we could have arranged to stop, but that is impossible now. Why should any one say we are disloyal and propagandists when we attempt to give light operas composed by men long dead, who used to be very popular both in this country and abroad?

"Remember that even during the war up to last June there were operas in German at the Irving Place Theatre by my company, and the Federal officers who attended said that there was no word of propaganda in any of it. I have been especially careful in this case. Even where the cast called for Prussian uniforms I have substituted French, Russian and Austrian. We have done everything in our power to avoid even an appearance of propaganda. What we are doing is not wrong, is not disloyal; it is merely an effort to provide entertainment for loyal American citizens who like good music and charming operas.

"There is one thing I wish you would say for me, and that is that it is positively untrue that we ever gave tickets away to men in the uniform of American soldiers or sailors. We did not spread circulars among the canteens and community centres. We did have a number of pamphlets by the window in the box office, which were taken without our permission by two men in uniform; that is the only way circulars went to the canteens. We are going to have the operas tomorrow and trust to American sense of fair play."

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Marjorie Rambeau
(by Arrangement with A. H. Woods) in
"THE FORTUNE TELLER"

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
COURTENAY & WISE
IN THE FUN HIT "CAPPY RICKS"

LITTLE Thea., W. 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
Oliver Morosco's Whirlwind Farce.
PLEASE GET MARRIED
with Ernest Truex & Edith Taliaferro.
Moves to Fulton Theatre Next Monday.

Central 47th St. & B'way. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
A Musical Play—Different.
Somebody's Sweetheart

Casino B'way & 39th. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Jolly Musical Romance SomeTime with ED. WYNN

Ex-President TAFT
Saw Rachel Crothers' Brilliant Comedy
A LITTLE JOURNEY
with Cyril Keightley & Ethel Dane
And in a public speech delivered before the audience said:
"I enjoyed this play immensely. My handkerchief is wet and my sides are aching."
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
Vanderbilt Thea., 48th, E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 134.

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JANE COWL IN THE CROWDED HOUR
100% HUMAN
Selwyn Theatre W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
TEA for THREE
100% COMEDY
Maxine Elliott's W. 39th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30

Original Monologues
BEATRICE HERFORD
MONDAY MATS. at BOOTH THEATRE
MATINEE TODAY AT 3:30 P. M.

KALICH Fulton W. 46 St. Ev. 8:30. Mts. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30
LAST 8 TIMES
A. E. Anson, Chrystal Herne, Lee Baker, Albert Bruning
"The Riddle: Woman"

PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30 | LAST 4 WEEKS
JOHN BARRYMORE in Tolstoi's REDEMPTION.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON AT 2:30.
WALTER HAMPDEN AS HAMLET
"THE BEST HAMLET OF A GENERATION."
—J. Rankin Towse. Eve. Post.

! EAST IS WEST
with FAY BAINTER
ASTOR THEA. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

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Walker Whiteside in "The Little Brother" with Tyrone Power.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
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William Gillette | BARRIE'S BEST PLAY. —Herald. | Dear Brutus
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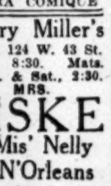
Cohan & Harris' Theatre, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Biggest Success Since the "Merry Widow"



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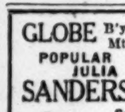
A COHANIZED OPERA COMIQUE

Geo. M. Cohan Thea., B'y, 43 Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
The Cute Little Play That Turns 'em Away
"A Prince There Was"
GEO. M. COHAN As the Prince

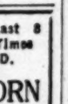
Henry Miller's Thea., 124 W. 43 St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.
MRS. FISKE in Mis' Nelly of N'Orleans
A comedy of moonshine, madness and make-believe

Longacre W. 48 n'r B'y Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written
Three Faces East
With Emmett Corrigan and Violet Heming

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Thursday and Sat., 2:20.
FRANCES STARR
in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock



Harris W. 42 St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
The Play of 1,000 Thrills
Follow the Crowd to
THE INVISIBLE FOE



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POPULAR PRICE MATINEE WED.
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Sam Hardy, Maud Eburne, Doyle & Dixon
"The CANARY"
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OTIS SKINNER
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The Honor of the Family
Prices: Evs. (except Sat.) & Mats. $2 to 50c. Sat. Nt. $2.50 to 75c.

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44th St. Thea., Sun. Eve., Mar. 16 At 8:30
Second Return Appearance of
PHILIP GIBBS
Speaking as He Writes on
THE SOUL OF THE WAR
Reserved Seats $2.50 to 75c at Box Office. Agencies or Mgt. J. B. POND LYCEUM BUREAU, 50 East 42d.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Mar. 12, at 3.
EVA GAUTHIER
SONG RECITAL. Seats now at Box Office.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evs. at 8:15
MATINEES WED. AND SATURDAY, 2:15
The Season's Heartiest Laugh
VICTOR HERBERT'S SMARTEST MUSIC
Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Hilarity
The VELVET LADY
Smoothest Girl Chorus in Town!

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DADDIES

ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
Ziegfeld 9 o'Clock Revue & Midnight Frolic
TWO ENTIRELY DIFFERENT SHOWS
Next Week ROCK & WHITE Farewell to America

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"'Ullo! 'ere's a 'it." The Better 'Ole
With MR. and MRS. COBURN

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THE BOOK of JOB
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Last Week at This Theatre
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
The MARQUIS de PRIOLA
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, Seats Thursday.
Henry Miller, Blanche Bates, Holbrook Blinn, Estelle Winwood
in a new play by Philip Moeller, "MOLIERE"

2 Winchell Smith & John L. Golden Hits
GAIETY B'way & 46 St. LIGHTNIN
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KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way and 38th St.
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JOHN CORT'S NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
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AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 3. Seats Now—Song Recital. ADELE
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One evening in February

Yvette Guilbert

watched with "Babushka" pictures showing the work of the nurses of Henry St. Settlement, and Yvette Guilbert was so thrilled at the courage and devotion of these nurses who daily trudge up and down the tenement stairs, bringing hope to the despairing, that she felt she *must* do something to help. So she and the Neighborhood Players have offered to

The
Visiting Nurse Service
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Henry St. Settlement
a
Benefit Performance
of
"Guibour"

(A 14th Century French Miracle Play done in English)

It is the *first* benefit given for this service. Let us all help

Yvette Guilbert

to make it a memorable evening. Mr. A. H. Woods has generously given her

The Eltinge Theatre
for
Sunday Evening,
March 16

Orch. $2.50; 1st Bal. $2.00, $1.50, $1.00; 2nd Bal. 50c. No war tax

Tickets at Eltinge Theatre or by sending check to A. B. Morgan, 11 E. 44th St. (Telephone Murray Hill 6849).

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Tonight at 8:15. Barber of Seville. Barrientos; Hackett, De Luca, Rothier, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.
Wed. at 8, (1st Time,) The Legend. Ponselle, Howard; Althouse, D'Angelo. (1st Time,) Temple Dancer. Easton; Kingston, Schlegel. Shanewis. Braslau, Sundelius, Althouse, Chalmers. Cond., Moranzoni.
Thurs. at 8. Reine Fiammette. Farrar, Perini, Ellis; Lazaro, Rothier, Didur. Cond., Monteux.
Fri. at 8:15, Marta. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 2. Rigoletto. Garrison, Braslau; Hackett, De Luca, Mardones, Bada, Rossi. Cd., Moranzoni.
Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3) Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Lazaro, Montesanto, Paltrinieri. Cd., Moranzoni.
Next Mon. Mat. at 3, (75c to $3), Last Time This Season, Coq d'Or. Garrison, Sundelius; Diaz, Didur, D'Angelo. Galli-Bolm, Bonfiglio and entire Ballet. Cond., Monteux.
Mon. Eve. at 8:15, Mireille. Barrientos, Howard; Hackett, Whitehill, Rothier. Cond., Monteux.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Mar. 11, at 8:30
Flonzaley
Quartet Recital. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., March 15, at 3.
LAST APPEARANCE OF THE SEASON Dambois
'CELLIST.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Circle 2156.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Mar. 18, at 8:15
First N. Y. appearance of the Dutch Virtuoso
CHIAPUSSO
PIANIST.
Management of Loudon Charlton.

PEACE FESTIVAL
by the
ORATORIO SOCIETY OF N. Y.
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Musical Director.
Carnegie Hall Thurs. Aft., March 13 Sat. Evg., March 15
BEETHOVEN'S BENEDICTUS from MISSA SOLEMNIS and 9TH SYMPHONY with its chorals finale acclaiming the
"BROTHERHOOD OF MAN"
Tickets at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

N.Y. SYMPHONY SOCIETY
WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r
Aeolian Hall, Sunday Aft., March 16.
Soloist HULDA LASHANSKA
Tickets at Box Office. Geo. Engles, Mgr.

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JOSEF STRANSKY......Conductor
CARNEGIE HALL
Next Thurs. Evg. 8:30. Next Fri. Aft. 2:30.
SOLOIST GUIOMAR NOVAES
CARNEGIE HALL, NEXT SUN. AFT.
SOLOIST MISCHA ELMAN
TCHAIKOVSKY CONCERTO.
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels,

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
SUNDAY NIGHT, MAR. 16
Seat Sale Opens Wed Morn., March 12.
LIEUT. JIM EUROPE and
369th "HELL FIGHTERS" U. S. INFANTRY BAND
(Formerly 15th New York).
The inspiration of our "Dough Boys" in the trenches, rest billets and hospitals. They stood Paris on end in friendly rivalry with the best Allied Army Bands. "I think this must be the best regimental band in our army."—Irvin S. Cobb.

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PRISONERS
JAILED IN WASHINGTON WILL TELL THEIR OWN STORY.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Chairman.
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TUES. AFT., CARNEGIE HALL, at 3:00
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Mar. 17 Battles of Chateau-Thierry
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Tickets on Sale on or after Mar. 8, 50c-$2.

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SYMPHONY
Society of New York
Walter Damrosch, Cond'r
SAT. AFTERNOON, MAR. 15, 3 P. M.
Soloist HULDA LASHANSKA
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Seats Now, $1.00-$1.50.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1919.

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LEAGUE OF NATIONS FINANCE.

England is passing a law for a conscript army of 900,000 men and is considering a naval budget of $900,000,000. The money vote is larger than before the war, and the army establishment compares with a pre-war roster of 250,000 on a peace basis and 800,000 on a war basis. There are similar signs of the times in several nations, especially our own, with a naval budget proportioned to rivalry in command of the seas. The indication that the League of Nations is not yet accepted as a promise of sure or speedy reduction of the world's armament burdens is lamentable, for the interest on the war debts must be added to the annual cost of war establishments, instead of being substituted for them.

The particular reason for making the point is to call attention to the bearing on the French proposal that an international obligation should be issued against the war bonds of the several nations. The proposal of partnership has greater attractions for others than for the United States on any basis. If it ever reached the stage of formal proposal it would be met, presumably, with the counter-suggestion that if the costs were to be pooled we should also pool the indemnity. In such forms the internationalization of war finance is not worth consideration. There is a field in international finance for an international security, particularly in the equalization of exchanges until gold shall resume its functions, or perhaps even in substitution for gold or in addition to it. But across the threshold leading to any such reform lies the stumbling-block of the worth of such a security if it is to be piled on top of war debts and pre-war armament burdens.

The League of Nations should put the world in such security against war that they may see their way clear to throw off the burdens which crush them. France has a budget deficit of over five billion dollars. England has spent on the war forty-six billion dollars against tax gatherings of twelve billions. Their budgets before the war were troublesome, and have been multiplied. Attractive as the idea of an international security is, these burdens must be reduced before there can be anything placed ahead of or on top of them. This can be done in no other way than through the League, and in the way of finance there is no greater question to come before it. Great as the figures of the reparation fund are, it will be paid but once, and in a generation or two may be expected to disappear. But the annual war burden of the several nations will recur forever, unless relief from the cost of maintaining armed camps shall come through the League.

IRELAND AND CONGRESS.

It appears that some persons in England regarded the House resolution asking consideration for Ireland as unwarranted interference in the domestic affairs of the British Empire. Such resolutions have been passed before and nothing came of them. There are some who might regard the interference in the domestic affairs of the United States which is threatened by Mr. JOHN T. O'KELLY, the Sinn Fein envoy in Paris, as even more unwarranted.

> We have pleaded [he says] and spoken gently to President WILSON long enough. The time has come for acts. We can stop ratification of this League of Nations in Congress if the Irish question is not settled.

This is a threat; doubly so when backed by the clerical speaker at an Irish meeting here, who consigns the old parties to the infernal regions and demands an Irish party which shall rule these United States. It is estimated that there are 30,000,000 Irish here, &c.; presumably all voters.

It looks dark for America; but let us take heart. Mr. O'KELLY might study recent history. We used to hear threats, made in Germany, of the terrible things that Congress would do to prevent the assertion of our rights, but Congress did nothing but declare war, adopt conscription, and see it through. Perhaps Mr. O'KELLY has no more influence with Congress than his late ally, the Kaiser; there is a difference between a resolution expressing amiable sentiment, which it is known will die in the other house, and the upsetting of the League of Nations. Mr. O'KELLY might also consider the case of the militant suffragists. They have persistently annoyed a President who had done all he could for suffrage, at a time when the issue had passed beyond his control; their riots did not help their cause in Congress, and unquestionably prejudiced the merits of their case with the public. America has been Ireland's best friend in the past, and annoying one's friends is a policy not always profitable.

As for the gentleman who advocated the Irish party, he might study arithmetic. If we accept his estimate of 30,000,000 Irish-Americans, we must also accept other estimates, by which there will be 40,000,000 German-Americans, 15,000,000 Italian-Americans, and so on—some 250,000,000 in all. Our population will in that case be like our army, which was 30 per cent. Irish, 40 per cent. German, 35 per cent. negro, 27 per cent. Scandinavian, 40 per cent. of Mayflower ancestry, 90 per cent. prohibitionist, and 98 per cent. in favor of light wines and beer. Ireland has a better weapon than threats which are apt to amuse when they do not irritate.

THE AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA.

Ambassador FRANCIS, it is said, will be the last important witness called in the Senate investigation of the Russian question. There is really no reason why any more witnesses should be called, if the object is merely to get a thorough understanding of the Bolshevist Government. He is such a witness as St. MATTHEW might have been about the authenticity of the New Testament. "All "of which I saw and part of which "I was" might well be Mr. FRANCIS's description of his own abilities for observing the Russian Revolution. All the chatter of irresponsibles falls by the wayside when this highest official of the American Government in Russia takes the stand and tells what he saw, knew, and did.

And it all raises again the question which only short-sighted people ever imagined to have been sidetracked. That question is, What are we going to do for Russia, and how soon are we going to do it? Mr. FRANCIS paints for us the picture of a nation torn asunder and plunged into a welter. We cannot give CAIN's answer, "Am I my brother's keeper?" If we had the selfishness to give it, still we could not, because our brother will wreck us if we fail to be his keeper. How soon is the Peace Conference going to answer the Russian question?

Asked what would happen if the Allies left Russia, he replied that it "would mean the slaughter of the people in the evacuated territory." He made clear again what we knew a year ago, but have lost sight of under an avalanche of words, that Germany controls Russia economically, and that if she is allowed to keep on doing it she will have won the war. He showed up Bolshevist rule as a strange combination of massacre and fraud. Is any one simple enough to believe that such a rule can continue in a country far larger than the United States and still have no effect on the rest of the world? In short, gentlemen of the Peace Conference, what are you going to do about it, and, above all, when?

NORTH DAKOTAN EXPERIMENTS.

In less than seven weeks the Legislature of North Dakota, adjourned short of its legal limit, enacted laws more radical, more vital, more searching, for good or evil, than probably any other State Legislature has passed. We have not now to debate the principles and practices of the Non-Partisan League, whose obedient voice that Legislature was. In many neighbor or distant States the program of the League is urged by an intelligent and tireless propaganda. In its home and centre it is about to carry out its ideas. By their working it will be judged. Whether, like the Farmers' Alliance of a generation ago, it is to suffuse with its dogmas political parties or to gratify the hopes of its leaders by becoming a majority party on its own hook, lies with those speculations in political "futures" that, for the present, have not been forbidden by our sages in Congress.

What are these presumably honest and sincere men, a majority of the voters of North Dakota, trying to do? Well, they have established an Industrial Commission to manage public utilities; a State Bank, which is to finance those utilities; a system of terminal elevators and flour mills. These are objects which the farmers of North Dakota, in that farming State not to be regarded as a "class" party, a club of "bourgeois" self-seekers, have long esteemed necessary or desirable. Let us see how their machinery works. If they "imagine" themselves to have grievances, shall we not remember that they are the best judges of their needs, and that imagination is not primarily the quality that runs a farm so that the rural bookkeeper—if the pathetic curiosity of the income tax formalists about that person be not a dream of the Red Tape Brigade—can set down a profit?

The North Dakotan farmers have been growling and crying out for years for these State flour mills and terminal elevators. Their ecomplaints are now to be justified or thrown out of court; and, on the whole, they will pay the fees, if their indictment is quashed. Five millions of bonds are to be issued to pay for the desired system to be managed by the Industrial Commission, composed of the Governor, the Attorney General, and the Commissioner of Agriculture. That these officials are said to be echoes of Mr. A. C. TOWNLEY, the head of the Non-Partisan League, need not concern us of the East, who have to get our information or misinformation about League affairs from authorities that, however respectable, can't be described as "non-partisan," any more than the League, which is passionately partisan.

Two millions for the State bank; ten millions to lend to the farmers: these are the beginnings of this State system. "Revolutionary," our effete Easterners would say, if they didn't know that the Western man is an independent species, willing, and often able, to do as he likes. By a special act the assessed valuation of real and personal property in the State is boosted from $400,000,000 to $1,250,000,000. The farmers mulct themselves unselfishly. Henceforth farm lands and utilities will be assessed at 100 per cent. of their value, whereas in cities—so far as these exist in North Dakota—home and business buildings and personal property will be assessed at 50 per cent. of their value. Everybody with an income more than $1,000 is to be taxed, but incomes from farm mortgages, most important to North Dakota, will go scot-free. Even in the bosom of altruism these little dissonances will be heard. Corporations will be assessed at 3 per cent. of their net incomes, and every one of them must pay 50 cents on each $1,000 of capital exceeding $10,000.

These are details in a plan not, in its beginnings, by any means so dire as hermits of the East have been led to suspect. North Dakota, forerunner or example of half a dozen other States, is to operate a little economic policy about whose extensions and potentialities most of us need not excite ourselves prematurely. Let us see, calmly, how it works.

GIVE THE POLES A CHANCE.

We do not know in New York just what is the basis for the report accepted in Warsaw that the United States Government is opposed to the enrollment of a Polish army of 350,000. No doubt there is a good deal of apprehension in Eastern Europe, where Polish intentions are regarded with suspicion by Ukrainians and Lithuanians, and where the fighting with the Czechs has but lately stopped. So far, our only information, from Polish sources, is to the effect that Americans fear that so large an army is inconsistent with the League of Nations.

But what are the Poles going to do with this army? Mr. PADEREWSKI expressly declares that it is intended for defense against the Bolsheviki, who are even now harrying the eastern borders of Poland. He says it is temporary, and will be very greatly reduced when the danger disappears. This is not a danger for Poland alone; Poland is the advance guard of Western Europe on the defensive against Bolshevism. The overthrow of the present Polish Government might well lead to the triumph of Bolshevism in Germany, and probably to the overrunning of the Czechoslovaks. Unless Bolshevism is stopped in Poland it has a clear field to the Rhine.

That is the world's interest; the Polish interest is the natural and simple one of a nation which has recovered independence after a century and a half, which is living under a government chosen by itself, and which wants to continue so to live instead of being conquered by LENINE and TROTZKY. Mr. PADEREWSKI says rightly that advice to Poland not to fight is good advice for a dying man, but not for a man who wants to live and live in freedom. What does the League of Nations offer to Poland as protection against Russia? Russia does not belong to the League. Poland, which does respect the informal League now functioning in Paris, can hardly be deprived of the right to defend herself against attack if we are unwilling to defend her.

Quite possibly the distrust of Poland, so widespread among her neighbors, is reflected in the sentiment of the Peace Conference. But however one may sympathize with the rights of the Lithuanians and Ukrainians, the practical situation cannot be ignored. The Polish Government under PILSUDSKI and PADEREWSKI has done very well so far. It is fairly stable, reasonably satisfactory to the people, and capable of defending itself. The Polish State is in much sounder condition today than Lithuania or the Ukraine. The interests of the three peoples in standing together against Russian Bolshevism are identical, and the Lithuanians and the Ukrainians ought to be willing to trust the Peace Conference to protect their rights. Mr. PADEREWSKI is said to favor a federation of the three nations, each having complete autonomy except in such matters as foreign affairs and defense. Certainly an alliance of the three is in the highest degree desirable as a preservative of the safety of Eastern Europe, and it cannot be overlooked that the chief guardian of this safety just at present is the Polish army.

The Poles and Czechs stopped fighting in the Teshen district and are ready to await the decision of the Peace Conference. But the Poles and Ukrainians around Lemberg are unwilling to follow this example; the fighting is still going on, to the interest of nobody but the Germans and the Bolsheviki. We shall presently learn who is responsible for this refusal to listen to reason, and it is hardly to be supposed that the party at fault will forward its case before the conference by such contumacy. Allied statesmanship seems to be stricken with an inexplicable impotence the moment it goes east of the Böhmerwald, but the cardinal necessity of settling the quarrels among Poles, Lithuanians, Ukrainians and Czechs cannot be overlooked. The conference has the authority to make decisions and compel the interested parties to respect them. If it uses that power, there is no reason to look askance at the Polish army, which is holding the front line in the defenses of Western Europe.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Objection Is Not to the Operas.

The opposition to the giving of German operas in this city at this time is not only easily understandable—it will be shared to some extent even by those who, on general principles, hold that art, like science, knows no frontiers.

In themselves, as was recognized long since, these operas are entirely innocent and appreciably amusing. In the past nobody thought of objecting to them, and only a few refused to find them entertaining. All this, however, is quite irrelevant to the question really at issue, which is whether or not it is judicious, permissible, or even decent, to plan and widely to advertise the presentation of a long series of German works, avowedly because they are German, and avowedly, too, for the reason that a large number of New York's inhabitants—"hundreds of thousands," the promoters of the scheme say—"are barred from recreation in ordinary American theatres," having come to this country to earn a living, and having been unable to learn English owing to lack of time.

The German who can make that statement either is strangely ignorant or else he offers the reason he does in the hope that it will distract attention from his real reasons. An explanation so utterly nonsensical and so obviously false will not be accepted by anybody possessed of common sense—and it would not have been made by anybody with even a little understanding of the position which Germany and Germans now occupy in the eyes of the non-German world.

They Have Only to Assimilate.

It was not necessary for the promoters of this German opera enterprise to tell New Yorkers that a few Americans of German birth and a large number of German descent have just been fighting well, bravely, and loyally in the American Army. We all know that, and because we know it the Teutonic element in our population has been the object of no racial animosities or discriminations in or out of the military service, and it has been treated with a lenience and a kindness which in too many instances were ill repaid.

It was most tactless and unwise to remind us that there are German-Americans and Germans in America. The former are not "debarred from finding recreation in ordinary American theatres," and if the members of the other class are so debarred it is simply because they have determined to keep themselves apart from their neighbors—to remain aliens and potential enemies.

Therein lies the offensiveness of the German opera scheme and the justification for condemning it. More than hundreds of thousands of real Americans have enjoyed those operas in the past, but there is no likelihood that they will do so again until the unrepentant Germans show, as they have not yet shown, at least the beginning of a realization of what a frightful crime Germany committed in 1914, of the hideous atrocities that followed the crime, and of her need to be humble instead of arrogant, and respectful of the world's opinion instead of indifferent to it.

An Appeal Truly Touching.

For reasons that still remain mysterious the British make much more—and better—use of the "personal column" in their newspapers than do Americans, and as a result even the most staid of the London journals contain in surprising numbers brief advertisements of a remarkably "human" sort—of the sort that reveals now comedy, now tragedy, with a frankness rarely if ever shown in this country, though Americans are supposed to be much less reticent than the English.

And some of the London "personals" are very distinctly amusing. Observe, for instance, this one, from a recent issue of The Times:

> A DISCHARGED, DISABLED, ONE-LEGGED fool of an OFFICER has lost nearly all his wound and service gratuities through unwise speculation. He has, however, £120 left, and also an intense faith in the kindness of human nature. To justify this faith he appeals to financial magnates, stock brokers, racehorse owners, and others to give him a little inside information by which he can increase his capital sufficiently to get married. Despite this advertisement, advertiser is the soul of discretion and as close as an oyster. Will financial and sporting papers please copy? Box P 488, The Times.

What could be more naïve than that? Apparently the advertiser believes, or at least hopes, that his humorously pathetic appeal will bring him the "tip" he seeks, and he does not hesitate to reveal either that he lost his money foolishly—"the ponies" got it, one can safely guess—or that his mind is not yet turned to honest work as a device for supporting a wife. "Inside information" is what he wants—in other words, a means of getting something for nothing. Yet it is hard to help liking him!

Do Friends Quarrel So Easily?

There will be a close approach to general agreement with President WILSON's statement in regard to the surrendered German warships—that the proposal to take them out to sea and sink them "sounds to me like the counsel of those who do not know what else to do."

That, at least, is a far pleasanter interpretation of the suggested destruction of vessels that cost several hundred millions than is the one which has been most often given—that their division among the victorious Powers could not be made without jealousies and animosities. A lamentable result, truly, and if it really is to be expected, or even seriously to be apprehended, by all means let the ships be sunk. But how humiliating to admit that honest and friendly nations would behave with respect to perfectly legitimate spoils of war as do, not infrequently, bandits when it comes to sharing booty acquired in a successful raid!

If every one of the Allies were not contemplating the construction of numerous warships, nobody would mind what was done with the German fleet, or, rather, everybody would prefer to have it disappear like the shameful thing it is beneath the sea it has disgraced. Inclusion in decent navies, however, would make the wicked ships fairly respectable, and to do it would save the heavily burdened taxpayers of the civilized nations at least a few millions.

For the experts have convinced nobody except themselves that the German ships are worthless for everybody except Germans. Admitting that those ships are not as good as would be new ships made after British, French, Italian, and American designs, it still does seem that they must have some value to any possessor.

ART NOTES.

Late Frederick W. Hunter's Collection of Japanese Prints on View.

The cult of the Japanese print since it came to the knowledge of the Western world has much to answer for. It created a quite new type of artist and hypnotized a whole generation of interior decorators. Finally it convinced us that it would not be combined with the art of other races. It "went with" the Venus of Milo as badly as with an Adam mantel. It belonged alone, in private collections and in museums, and there it still exercised a subtle and overpowering influence upon the taste of its devotees.

The Hunter collection of Japanese prints, to be sold March 12 at the Walpole Galleries and now on exhibition, is of quite extraordinary merit. The owner, who has just died, was Frederick W. Hunter, a well-known authority on early American glass and an eminent collector of Chinese porcelain, discriminating in judgment of quality and rich in knowledge. His 150 prints are all rare examples, all fine in quality, and in a state of admirable preservation, all by masters of the wood block print. Ten years ago Mr. Niewa, who was collecting for him in Japan, returned to America with the word that he was unable to find any more Japanese color prints of artistic merit or interest, and Mr. Hunter was content with that number.

Among the rarer and more important of these prints, not one of which should be ignored by the student of this enchanting form of art, are Hokusai's "Lotus Pond," the rarest print of the series to which it belongs and unrivaled in color; an early and flawless impression of the famous "Wave," by the same artist, with a cloud form denoting a coming storm, a feature unknown to collectors generally and greatly augmenting the beauty of the print; a triptych in which the centre panel is by Haronobu, and the side panels are by Kiyomitsu and Kyotsune, an unknown example of the collaboration of the older master with these two younger men; an example of gauffrage in Haronobu's "Boy Herders on the Shore," which gives the bas relief character of the method in perfection; and the most magnificent of Utamaros, "A Courtesan Detaining Her Lover," in which the daring beauty of the composition and the harmony of the deep-toned color scheme must awaken admiration in any lover of art, however cold to the Eastern ideals. There are eleven prints by Sharaku, the Noh actor, who was not appreciated in his own country and whose portraits of actors seen against silver or mica backgrounds were preserved by the foresight of a wealthy publisher of Yeddo, who adventured their publication. In striking contrast with Sharaku is the courtier Yeishi, who knew the life of the Court as well as Sharaku knew that of the stage, and whose pictures of young noblemen and fair women were the joy of aristocratic Japan. Yeishi's masterpiece is in the collection and a number of other prints hardly less exquisite in color and handling.

Several of the prints came from the La Farge collection before it was dispersed, and throughout the collection bears the stamp of artistic taste in the collector as well as regard for authenticity and rarity. There are, for example, prints by Kiyomitsu, Shigemasa, and Haronobu that were obtained on account of the impressionist character of the workmanship and its relation to the works of Whistler, Monet, Maris, and others.

The sale of the prints offers a great opportunity to the modern collector, who need not expect to find in Japan itself anything of great merit in this line. In the preface to the catalogue Bunkio Matsuki reminds the public that already Japanese connoisseurs are paying formidable prices for the art they so long ignored.

The Issue?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of Senator Borah's battle cry, "Save the Republic," suggested as a slogan for the Republican Party, the Democratic Party would do well to accept the challenge and let their battle cry be "Save the World." JAMES KENDALL BURGESS.

New York, Feb. 28, 1919.

INVOCATION.

O Peace, where are you?
Do the white stars know,
That have heard men calling
For Peace that does not come?
Driven out of Paradise
So many years ago,
Mother Eve remembered,
But her lips were dumb.

She never told where
She saw you winging,
North Star, Southern Cross,
Or through the Pleiades.
Only she forgot, then,
Her old time singing,
Looking down a long way
To days like these.

O Peace, where are you?
All the world is tired.
The hearts of men would rest
After the long day.
Come as a mother comes,
Never more desired
Than when we are old
And have lost the way!

O Peace, where are you?
The world is full of sorrow.
Only fools and heroes
Are brave enough for laughter.
How can we plan for
The thing we call tomorrow
While war in men's hearts
Comes burning after?

O Peace, come home to us!
Eve saw you going.
Eve with her silent lips,
Long sorrow knowing:
North Star, Southern Cross,
While the worlds sing,
Come with your flaming sword—
Delivering!

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

A WAR EPIGRAM GONE.

Admiral Sims Didn't Say to British Admiral: "We Can Start at Once."

U. S. NAVAL FORCES OPERATING
EUROPEAN WATERS.
U. S. S. MELVILLE, FLAGSHIP.
30 Grosvenor Gardens,
London, S. W., Feb. 21, 1919.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There have recently been appearing in the papers articles giving the epigrams of the various military leaders. Among these I have noted several references to what I am supposed to have said when the first division of American destroyers arrived on this side.

According to a clipping I have from a Rhode Island paper, and this is practically the same as in many other papers, I was asked by the British Admiral commanding on the coast of Ireland when the destroyers would be ready for business, and that I replied: "We can start at once. We made preparations on the way."

I do not know how such a yarn could have arisen. As a matter of fact, I was on duty in Paris when the destroyers arrived at Queenstown. They were in command of Commander Joseph K. Taussig, U. S. N. It is true that he was asked by Admiral Bayly, immediately on arrival after a 3,000-mile transatlantic passage, when he would be ready for service, and he replied that he would be ready as soon as his vessels could be refueled.

You see, therefore, that I can make no claim to having made use of any epigrammatical expression on this occasion. However, I consider that I have a perfect right to a certain amount of credit in that Commander Taussig was one of the ablest of the destroyer commanders who served under me in the Atlantic Flotilla not long before we entered the war, and the reply he made to Admiral Bayly was exactly the reply I would have expected from one of my former commanders.

I would be glad if the press would give these facts sufficient publicity to insure Commander Taussig receiving credit for the excellent condition in which he brought his division of destroyers into the war zone.

Perhaps other papers would be kind enough to copy if you should publish this letter. WILLIAM S. SIMS,
Admiral, United States Navy.

JEANNE DURANT-RICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attention of those of your readers who are interested in the development of applied art in America should be drawn to the loss it has sustained in the recent death of Jeanne Durant-Rice. Throughout all of her early life Mrs. Rice devoted herself to the education of her children, and founded for their benefit a Young People's Orchestra which proved a great factor in the musical development of many talented young people for over a decade.

When her children grew up and married she sought a wider and more personal means of artistic expression, and founded, at her lovely country place at Bedford, N. Y., the Durant Kilns. The production of pottery at these kilns then became her absorbing life interest. The experiments she inaugurated at Bedford were undertaken with no commercial end in view, but purely for the sake of reviving and perfecting an art that had flourished in the Orient and Europe for centuries, but which had suffered an unaccountable temporary eclipse in its artistic importance.

Mrs. Rice associated herself in this undertaking with Léon Volkmar, who, like herself, was primarily an artist, but who added to his art the practical knowledge of a potter, and together they commenced the series of experiments that have proved so important to the ceramic arts. Nothing of the quality of the Durant pottery has been produced in Europe or the United States in its particular field since the masterpieces of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and museums all over this country and collectors in Europe are now the proud owners of specimens from the Durant Kilns.

Mrs. Rice's disinterested and personal devotion to her art resulted in the production of something unprecedentedly rare and beautiful. Each individual object made at the Durant Kilns received her personal and loving attention and is stamped with the individuality of the artists who cooperated in its production. The rich variety of colors in the glazes was the result of careful analysis of old methods, and every piece not reaching the highest standard of beauty and quality was discarded, with the result that every bowl, vase, or other object produced is a unique work of art and not a lifeless replica.

With the passing on of Mrs. Rice, decorative art in the United States has lost one whose ideals and talents constituted a great influence for better things and who in single-minded devotion spent health and fortune in raising the standard of one of the most beautiful and oldest of the crafts.

To the grief of those of us who mourn a trusted and valued friend is therefore added the poignant realization of the passing from us of something precious to our national art.

ELIZABETH ALEXANDER,
(Mrs. John W. Alexander.)
New York, March 1, 1919.

A Godmother Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Committee on the Initiative for Reconstruction for the Commune of Mortiers wishes to ask of you a kindness. Mortiers, Department of the Aisne, Arrondissement of Laon, Canton of Crecy-sur-Serre, Railway Laon-Hirson, Station Dercy-Mortiers, is a little village of 300 inhabitants, now 160. Evacuated in August, 1918, a part of the population has returned to the ruins, for our village had been destroyed by three weeks' bombardment. We are without help, we are cold and hungry. We come to ask you for publicity in your paper in order to find a godmother. We know your country is good, generous, and rich; but, alas! we are not acquainted with it. To whom can a poor little village destroyed by the war, worn out by the sufferings of four years of German occupation, address itself? That is why we address this request to you. Should it be favorably received by you and a godmother be given to us be sure that her godson will love her and that she will be perpetuated in her new family.

Please excuse the boldness of asking this service, but we dare to hope that you will understand our distress.

FOR THE COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION, LEDOUBLY, President.
Mortiers par Dercy, Aisne, Jan. 14, 1919.

Quiet Loafing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our efforts for "one language," you will be pleased to hear, are bearing fruit. The first tender blossom appeared at Christmas with the sign "Trees for Sail." This bud of promise now makes its appearance over a blacksmith's shop on the way to the Mohawk Trail: "No Loafing Aloud on Tese Permises." It is very quiet around the shop. D. H. C.

North Adams, Mass., March 4, 1919.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Views Supporting the Covenant and the President, and Some on the Other Side.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The President is amazed, though not alarmed, at the criticism of the proposed League of Nations, emanating from the Senate. I venture to outline the psychological explanation. A slight reading of such essays as "The Will to Believe," by William James; "The Psychology of Conviction," by Joseph Jastrow, and some of the articles of John Dewey will furnish a ready key.

These writers explain to us how our beliefs are influenced by our temperament, our preconceptions, our social environment or atmosphere, especially our interests and desires, our loves and hates. Our acceptance of a proposition which seems to be purely intellectual is determined in a degree we would hardly admit by elements of emotion and volition. Hence we often see two men who are quite equal in mental calibre, training, and knowledge arrive at opposite conclusions upon the same array of facts and the same train of reasoning. As Jastrow sums it up, we are convinced by the conclusion rather than the premises of an argument. In any situation we adopt the conclusion we wish for, and then hunt for arguments to support it.

Applying this key to the present controversy: the opposition in the Senate is 95 per cent. Republican—the bias of partisanship or preconception; a large number of the critics, and this includes the two or three Democrats, are conservatives or reactionaries—the bias of temperament; many hope to gain distinction by a display of courage and independence—the urging of interest and ambition; all have become hostile to the President and desire to thwart him. Unfortunately, the President has angered the Senate by his masterful style. Whether he could have avoided this, in the full performance of his great task, it is useless to inquire. The masterful style is his style, and apparently he cannot work in any other. The conclusion deduced by Senators from this situation is that the covenant of nations must be rejected. Truly logical!

The President has ignored the Senate. The Senators are exasperated, and out of their own state of mind, out of their desire to humiliate the President, has grown the conviction that the draft for the League of Nations is altogether bad. They are now trying to present this conviction to themselves and to the people as a conclusion derived from valid premises. That is, they are hunting for arguments. They are putting out numerous and varied statements, (some true, some false,) propositions, hypotheses, theories, suppositions, warnings, denunciations, invectives, alarms, which they wish to have taken as the premises of their argument. Of course, certain of the critics, whether in or out of the Senate, are entitled to great respect, and all valid criticisms will be heard when the draft constitution is revised. But most of them are so shallow that it is hard to believe they are sincerely meant.

Aside from the un-American objection that we shall have to bear a share of the burdens of the League and may possibly have to join in wars, un-American because ungenerous and cowardly, they seem mostly addressed to unessential features, to the accidents rather than the essence of the plan. The public will pay little attention to them. The President can safely rely, as evidently he does, on the psychological law referred to. The American people passionately desire a League of Nations, a strong, effective League, to prevent wars and promote human welfare. They will not be persuaded that this League, the work of the best qualified minds of America and Europe, should be defeated and set aside in order that the general ideas of Senatorial critics may be taken up at some future uncertain time. Nor will they be convinced that the men on the ground, the experienced and far-seeing Premiers and Foreign Ministers of the Allies and our own able delegates, did not know that the League of Nations was an essential part of a treaty of peace, did not understand the absolute requirements of the situation better even than our learned Honorable Senators.

JOHN WALKER HOLCOMBE.
Washington, March 7, 1919.

The Peace to be Enforced.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fundamental and unanswerable argument against forming at the present time any league to secure—not to say enforce—peace is, to employ a homely simile, that "it puts the cart before the horse." Everybody, belligerent or neutral, and all classes in every country which comes under either category, with only negligible exceptions, wants peace; but what kind of a peace? As a patriot and a professed friend of humanity, and disclaiming any immoral desire for vengeance upon the German nation, which I wish to see severely punished and so weakened and made helpless that it can never recover its old place of military and economic supremacy, I cannot approve of any form of a so-called league of peace before I know somewhat, nay, a good deal, more definitely what sort of peace it is to be. Is it going to abolish the infamy of the Turkish Empire, or at least put the small remnant left of it under such control that it can nowhere continue its traditional policy of oppression and massacre? Is it going to accomplish something worth while toward controlling the half-civilized races that have made a "cockpit" of the Balkans? Is it going to leave the German colonies in hands that are likeliest to administer them with a fair measure of justice and economic efficiency, rather than under a vague and inefficient system of so-called mandatories? Just definitively, what are we as a nation going to pledge ourselves for if we become members of the Wilsonian or any other form of league of peace?

But the impropriety of this "putting the cart before the horse" is not the worst of it. Bringing about the actual condition of any kind of peace is becoming more difficult every hour. If our President had gone over to France, or perhaps had selected and sent the wisest and most accomplished delegates which the nation afforded, and the whole convention had settled down in a businesslike way to determine what terms they should dictate to Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria, in all probability this first and most important stage of the whole procedure could have been accomplished by this time. The vain proposal and well-nigh criminal error of proposing to treat with the Bolsheviki, and the scandal connected with the choosing of our delegates, would have been avoided. The appalling spread of famine and of its accompaniment of Bolshevism would in all probability also have been avoided; and, what perhaps is even more important, the springing up and increase of jealousies and actively threatening divergences of opinion and feeling among the Entente Allies.

It is useless and wicked to shut our eyes to the facts. The world is in a terrible condition, and no oratory or shallow optimism, or even superficial faith in Providence, can alter these facts or quell the forebodings which they inevitably excite. And when our President expresses himself in the vein of levity and light scorn of the Americans who question his infallibility or superior sanity of judgment or purity of movement, his utterances are more likely to discredit himself than that part of his fellow-countrymen whom he thus misrepresents. We cannot say that we are "amazed" at him, for we have got used to this sort of thing; but we can say that we are sincerely grieved.

GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD.
New Haven, March 8, 1919.

The Opposition.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The sum total of the Republican opposition and criticism of the League of Nations in the United States Senate seems to have been expressed in the round robin signed by the thirty-nine Senators, the reading of which into the record seems to have been considered by some Republicans as a master stroke of political strategy, as they believe that it successfully embarrasses our President in his negotiations at Paris.

The statement of the round robin to the effect that there should be a "modification or change in detail" in the Constitution is scarcely original with these Senators in view of the fact that the same statement was clearly emphasized by President Wilson when he presented this preliminary draft for the consideration of the council at Paris.

It is noted that the signers of the round robin do not suggest what exact changes should be made, nor do they state what form of Constitution they would approve, and Mr. Knox positively refuses to prepare and submit such a draft, and says that if he did so he would strike out the entire Constitution after "the enacting clause"; in other words, Mr. Knox, as spokesman of "the thirty-nine," repudiates the entire proposal.

The positive recommendations and clear issue declared in the round robin and upon which "the thirty-nine" squarely stand is that the peace treaty must first be signed, and that the "proposal for a League of Nations shall then be taken up for careful and serious consideration."

The issue presented therefore is: Shall the League of Nations be adopted and incorporated in the treaty of peace, or shall the treaty first be signed and the League be thereafter debated?

The affirmative has already been agreed to by the representatives of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and nine other civilized nations. The negative has been championed by three groups: (a) The present German Government through its Foreign Secretary; (b) the Sinn Feiners, who have officially cabled their protests to this country and Paris, and (c) the thirty-nine Republican Senators.

The Russian Bolsheviki have not yet been heard from.

MOSES GREENWOOD.
New York, March 7, 1919.

The Peoples United.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it possible that the Senators who in the last hours of their session opposed a League of Nations are true representatives of the people of the United States? Is it not rather an exhibition of selfishness on the part of a willful group determined to oppose the President in his efforts to bring about a lasting peace?

The future of civilization is being shaped and through the efforts of a determined people "the world will be made safe for democracy." The war has drawn together all the champions of civilization into a granite foundation of brotherhood.

A realization of the truth of German "schreklichkeit" and of German aspirations for world dominancy has brought about a unity of action which ages of preaching were unable to accomplish. When more than a hundred millions of people laid aside creed and politics to unite in the destruction of Prussianism—a corollary of militarism and German kultur—then a unity of action unparalleled in the history of this country was established. When a heterogeneous people resolved that the liberties their forefathers fought and bled for shall be maintained, and are willing to give their fortunes, to give their lives, and to extend these liberties to all the world, friend and enemy, then a solidarity of brotherhood unparalleled in the annals of time was instanced. What other compensation could a people demand?

May I not voice my sentiments against the destructive criticism of a group of lawmakers trusted by the people of the United States?

LOUIS L. ROBBINS.
Washington, March 8, 1919.

The League and the Treaty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All disinterested and sane people would probably agree in wishing to prevent all wars hereafter. But it is an extremely difficult task to frame any league or treaty to prevent or even delay wars. It seems to me that the paramount duty now is to end the present war, awarding due punishment to the guilty and reparation to the innocent sufferers and victims. We should get this war ended first, get our boys back home again, and the whole world once more settled down to orderly and useful living and production. Then we shall need and have time to discuss the proposed League of Nations, and to avoid getting into some world entanglement that might be worse than none at all. It is a detestable suggestion that the League of Nations will be so interwoven with the treaty of peace that we cannot end this war without accepting the League covenant exactly as prepared at Paris by Colonel House and his associates. STEPHEN P. STURGES.

New York, March 8, 1919.

Philip Gibbs Convincing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me congratulate THE TIMES on its article in today's issue by Philip Gibbs. If read with an open mind I hardly see how it could fail to convince an intelligent person that a League of Nations is imperative. The present critical situation of the world hardly warrants the use of such a subject for the purpose of playing party politics, leading to prejudice against the League and undermining of the prestige of our representatives at the Peace Conference. Though a Republican, it will be my pleasure to work for the defeat of those who have unreasonably opposed the League of Nations.

G. P. BRIGGS.
New York, March 7, 1919.

WILL HELP NATION TO READJUST ITSELF

Industrial Board Named for Purpose of Facilitating Return to Normal Conditions.

LABOR TO BE PROTECTED

Brunt of Financial Burden at Outset Expected to be Borne by Business.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Reduction in the cost of living, a corresponding drop in the price of labor which will not interfere with American standards and ideals and, finally, a situation where there will be found complete and unhampered operation of the law of supply and demand, are some of the results which it is hoped to achieve because of the Government's participation in the reconstruction work through the medium of the Industrial Board of the Department of Commerce, according to an official statement issued tonight by the Council of National Defense, under the authority of the board.

The full personnel of the Board, of which George N. Peek of Moline, Ill., formerly associated with the War Industries Board and Vice President of Deere & Co., is Chairman, is announced, and a comprehensive survey of the situation given, along with answers to a number of the arguments which have been brought forward in opposition to Government intervention in the rehabilitation plans.

An important point which is brought out in the latter connection relates to the attitude which the Government's industrial board—an organization which, however, will have no mandatory powers—is prepared to assume in solving the problem of shutting off production in cases where war prices were fixed at such a level as to insure output even at high cost and by inefficient producers. The reply given in the official statement issued tonight, states:

"This production is not needed in peace. The American people cannot be expected to support inefficiency in the enterprises that serve them with the necessaries of life or to maintain production not normally needed. Inflated production above that which would be supported by the law of supply and demand must cease."

It is assumed in the authorized statement that during the early stages of reconstruction, while the problem of stablizing the various markets in its most difficult stage and before the law of supply and demand can hope to apply automatically with success, industries will bear the brunt of the financial burden and not look to labor to make severe sacrifices. Food supplies are named among those where it is felt the early efforts must be made to bring down the prices to the consumers. Dealing with results to be achieved the statement says:

"Basic commodities such as steel, building materials, textiles and food will be considered first and brought to a staple basis. The governmental policy, as expressed by the bill to authorize purchase by the Government of wheat at the guaranteed price and resale of it at the world price, is to assist in bringing prices of basic commodities to normality by bringing down the cost of living. It is hoped that these steps alone will automatically operate to reduce the price of fabricated articles. If they do not do so in any particular case, the industry affected will be invited into conference.

"As soon as a stable and wholesome scale of prices is achieved the cost of living will have so far been reduced as to create automatically reductions in the price of labor without interfering with American standards and ideals for the treatment and living conditions of labor, and thus the last, inflating element will have been withdrawn from prices. It is believed that industry will agree that the cost of living must be substantially reduced before labor should be expected to accept lower wages, and thus industry should stand the first shock of readjustment.

"The assurance to the country of a market stabilized at the lowest reasonably expected level will loose such a flood of buying for the re-creation of stocks, the making up of arrears in the building program, the feeding of needs long starved by economy and the inversion of world markets as may stand unprecedented in this country. From the stable level thus reached by co-operation we may expect a healthy and normal condition created by the complete and unhampered operation of the law of supply and demand."

The completed personnel of the Industrial Board includes the following members, in addition to Chairman Peek: Samuel P. Bush, Columbus, Ohio, President Buckeye Steel Castings Company; Anthony Caminetti, Washington, D. C., Commissioner General of Immigration, Department of Labor; Thomas K. Glenn, Atlanta, Ga., President Atlantic Steel Company; George R. James, Memphis, Tenn., President William R. Moore Dry Goods Company; T. C. Powell, Cincinnati, Ohio, Director Capital Expenditures Committee, United States Railroad Administration.

The board summarizes the situation as follows: (a) Commercial stocks are depleted; (b) there is plenty of money; (c) building and construction are several years in arrears of necessity; (d) a long period of enforced economy is greatly relieved, and (e) markets are in prospect in all parts of the world.

Still, in face of this situation, it is held that buying is limited; money is also timid and remains in banks; some mills and factories are idle; few are running full; construction of public and private works has not begun and nonemployment is spreading.

"War-required production abnormally increased generally and abortively increased respecting certain commodities especially needed for war," the statement continues. "This irregular increase was secured by enormously increased prices. Consequently the sudden termination of war left a highly inflated and very irregular market, which is generally far above what the peace demands will support and which is not homogeneous, many prices being abortively above their place in the normal patterns.

"Everybody knows that some prices must fall. No one dares buy until they do fall, and even then everybody will wait to see how far they fall. Individual action in lowering selling prices is therefore timid, unscientific, and long drawn out. It cannot render the market uniform or stable, but on the contrary renders it unstable, dangerous, and panicky.

"The law of supply and demand would cure the situation eventually, but can we afford to wait, first through a period of suspicion and uncertainty, then through a panicky crash in all markets, and then through chaotic readjustment? By sane and temperate action all this can be avoided and the law of supply and demand helped over the gap between holdover war prices and a stable level.

"Some uncertainty results from governmental accumulation of facilities and raw, finished, and partly finished materials, which must be fed very carefully into the market. This situation requires the co-operation and advice of industry."

In answering an objection to the effect that a general reduction in selling prices now will force industry and commerce to take a loss on products purchased at war prices, the board states:

"This is true and inevitable, whether the proposed plan is attempted or not, but under the proposed plan better adjustments are possible; buying will begin immediately the overhead of continuing high cost operations through a period of stagnation is eliminated, and finally much of the loss will be recouped by buying at fair prices and selling in the inevitably increasing market that will result from the normal operation of the law of supply and demand under prosperous conditions."

HOSPITAL ASKS FOR HELP.

The New York Makes Its First Appeal in the 140 Years of Its Career.

For the first time since it was organized, 140 years ago, New York Hospital yesterday appealed to the public for funds. It has a deficit from last year of $100,000. It operates, besides its main institution at 8 West Sixteenth Street, the Hudson Street Hospital, long the only downtown hospital at which free treatment was to be had, Campbell Cottages and a hospital at Bloomingdale. Howard Townsend, President of the Board of Governors, pointed out that the combined hospitals had treated 1,700,000 patients.

During the war the hospital sent a fully equipped base unit abroad which has been in active service at Château Roux for eighteen months. Through its social service department it has cared for the families of men in service and has devoted much attention to corrective treatment for physically unfit drafted men.

The institution was orginally heavily endowed and it recently received a legacy from the estate of James Buchanan, "Diamond Jim" Brady, which was estimated at first at several millions of dollars. Final appraisal of the securities showed them to be worth but $300,000 and under the terms of the bequest this money must go to the establishment of a special clinic.

ROBINS TO ANSWER FRANCIS

Returns to Washington to Appear Again Before Senate Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 9.—After a visit to Chicago of only twenty-four hours' duration Raymond Robins returned to Washington today for the purpose of giving further evidence before the Senate Propaganda Committee. Upon reading the allusions to him by Ambassador David R. Francis before the committee Mr. Robins wired to Senator Lee F. Overman as follows:

"Respectfully request the right promised me by you and the members of your sub-committee to appear before your committee and present documents setting forth and relating to instructions to me for my relations with the Soviet Government of Russia by Ambassador Francis, which refute false statements alleged to have been made by him in regard thereto in testifying today before your committee and printed in a newspaper here.

"Am returning to Washington tomorrow and will be ready to meet the convenience of your committee on Monday or any day thereafter. I make this request not alone for my own right but also in the interests of truth and public honor."

FIGHTS MRS. DUNPHY'S BILL

Citizens Union Tells Why It Opposes Boylan Measure.

The Citizens Union made public a statement yesterday in regard to its opposition to the Boylan bill, which seeks the reinstatement of Mrs. Dunphy, removed, after a hearing, as Superintendent of the Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island.

"Senator Boylan's bill, authorizing city department heads to rehear charges against dismissed persons and to reinstate them, is more than usually objectionable as a special rehearing bill," says the statement, "because, under pretense of general application, the bill is drawn to apply particularly to the case of Mrs. Mary Dunphy. Mrs. Dunphy's political and other connections had been so powerful that, though successive Commissioners of Charities were convinced of her unfitness, they were unable to displace her. Finally, in May, 1915, she was dismissed by Commissioner Kingsbury following a finding that she was guilty of the following charges:

"Failure to guard children against infectious and contagious diseases, (principally skin and scalp.)

"Failure to distribute food in such proportions that all children were properly fed.

"Failure to safeguard decency.

"Failure to make proper provisions for comfort.

"Permitting underclothing of inmates to be taken by employes though needed by inmates.

"Failure to maintain proper fire drills and fire measures.

"Her dismissal was sustained by the courts. Now the Boylan bill proposes to permit her reinstatement. The bill is, therefore, a blow aimed at the progress which after years of effort was finally achieved in the attempt to modernize and humanize the treatment of the city's dependent defective children. The Citizens Union is opposed to the bill, and calls upon the public to write in opposition to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on City Affairs."

I. W. W. RAID IN WATERBURY.

Police Gather In 200 Sympathizers, Red Flag, and Charters.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 9.—Nearly 200 sympathizers of the Industrial Workers of the World, including Alexander Chernoff of Chicago, national organizer of the I. W. W. movement, were arrested in a raid organized by the local police tonight. Two trunks full of I. W. W. literature, much of which the police declared to be seditious, together with a large red flag bearing Russian letters, and two charters authorizing the organization of I. W. W. locals in Waterbury and New Haven, were also taken.

Most of the men arrested declared they were in no way connected with the I. W. W., saying they simply attended the meeting to hear the speakers, but among the pamphlets seized were found membership cards containing the names of a number of the prisoners, who live in Waterbury.

TO ASK CONFERENCE TO FREE ALL JEWS

Louis Marshall Heads Mission to Present Claims to Peace Delegates.

WANT RIGHTS GUARANTEED

Will Demand Emancipation of 7,000,000 Oppressed for Centuries in Eastern Europe.

Louis Marshall, President of the American Jewish Committee and representative of the American Jewish Congress, will sail for Europe Wednesday on the Caronia to present to the Peace Conference the claims of emancipation of the 7,000,000 Jews in Eastern Europe. He will be accompanied by Dr. Cyrus Adler of Philadelphia. In explaining the nature of the mission, Mr. Marshall said yesterday:

"My sole purpose in going abroad at this time is to present to the Peace Conference as one of the representatives of American Jewry, in co-operation with committees of the Jewish organizations of England, France, and Italy, the cause of our brethren in Eastern Europe, whose unhappy status has become intolerable and whose shackles must now, if ever, be broken.

"They aggregate 7,000,000 souls, more than one-half of the Jews of the world. They and their ancestors have resided for centuries in the lands which they now inhabit. They have been peaceful, industrious and law-abiding, and loyal to their ancient faith. They have led simple and moral lives, and but few of them are illiterate. Such illiteracy as exists has been due largely to repressive legislation. The great mass of them belong to the middle class. Wherever the opportunity has been given, they have performed military duty, and have sought the right of citizenship. Unfortunately, however, the right has been extended to them in exceptional cases only, and even where it has been granted they have been subjected to discriminatory laws and regulations and have been regarded as an inferior people. In Russia, Poland, and Rumania they have been the victims of brutality, and have been denied the most elementary human rights. This condition has not improved, but has for political reasons grown steadily worse, except during the short existence of the Russian Provisional Government before the Bolsheviki came into power.

Want Equal Rights to All Men.

"While the Jews who live within these regions, as well as those of Western Europe and of the United States, sympathize with the aspirations of those who are seeking to establish a Greater Poland, an enlarged Rumania, Czecho-slovakia, Jugoslavia, and, if it be deemed desirable, other States, and would be unwilling to do anything which would be an interference with the realization of these ambitions, it is believed that the enlargement of existing States and the creation of new States should be coupled with conditions which will enable the Jews residing in these States to enjoy complete equality with all other residents. Their watchword is: 'Equal rights to all men in all lands.'

"The breach of the treaty of Berlin by Rumania, by the terms of which sovereignty was assured to that country, and the virulent economic boycott which has been waged against the Jews of Poland since 1912, afford abundant reasons for now urging their cause before the tribunal of the nations. If their age-long suffering and legal disabilities are to cease and of all the peoples of the earth they are not to remain the only one deprived of freedom, it becomes the duty of the Peace Conference to emancipate them and to give them a charter of liberty. This can be brought about only by avoiding a repetition of the experiences which followed the deliberate breach of the treaty of Berlin. Such a result can be accomplished if the Peace Conference shall, as a condition precedent to the creation of the new States or of the enlarged States, and before they shall be ushered into existence, require them to adopt, as part of their organic laws, irrepealable clauses which shall grant without discrimination to all inhabitants of these new or enlarged States the fundamental right of equality of status.

"The Jews of Eastern Europe also come to present their cause for adjudication. They are not seeking sovereignty or special privileges, but merely justice. For twenty centuries they and their ancestors have suffered from oppression, have been deprived of every right that men hold dear, and have been fettered and burdened by disabilities of every kind. For the first time the light of hope dawns for them. They hold in the Peace Conference their first opportunity to secure those rights which are conceded to all other men. It is inconceivable that they will be turned away without the relief which they demand, unless they now secure what they have so long sought, in terms which cannot be evaded, they will be the only people living in supposedly civilized lands who would be deprived of the simplest, and yet the most precious, of human rights—civil, political, and religious liberty.

"For the first time our country will have the strictly legal right to raise its voice in their behalf. Knowing, as our fellow-citizens do, what the 3,000,000 Jews of America have contributed to our national development in commerce and industry, and to our intellectual life, knowing how they have shared in the defense of the nation in the great conflict which is now culminating, it will be enabled to speak with authority concerning the blessings which will inure to Government and subjects alike from the emancipation of the Jews in those lands where they still stagger under the burdens of indignity and oppression, which have made them the most unhappy beings on earth."

WANT WAR MUSEUM IN PARK

Officers' Society Asks for Use of the Arsenal Building.

In reply to a suggestion from the Society of American Officers that the arsenal in Central Park be converted to a museum of relics, trophies, views and historical data relating to the 77th and 27th Divisions, the old 69th and the negro troops identified with the city and State, J. J. Ryan, Secretary to Park Commissioner Francis D. Gallatin, has written to Lieut. Col. Walter G. Elliot, Secretary of the society, promising that the suggestion should be brought to Mayor Hylan's attention.

Colonel Elliot wrote that he thought such use would be far more attractive to the general public and would "smack less of the commercial" than the proposed conversion of the building into a museum of safety appliances.

COMMODORE BOURNE DIES.

Singer Company's Former Head was Yachtsman and Musician.

Commodore Frederick Gilbert Bourne, widely known as financier, yachtsman, and clubman, and until a few years ago President of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, died yesterday afternoon at his country estate, Indian Neck Hall, Oakdale, L. I. Commodore Bourne, who was in his sixty-eighth year, had been in ill-health for several months from a stomach ailment. His physician, Dr. George S. King, of Bayshore, said death was due to exhaustion and uremic poisoning.

A son of the late Rev. George Washington Bourne and Mrs. Harriet Gilbert Bourne, he began his career as a clerk at the Mercantile Library, which was frequently visited by Alfred Corning Clark, who had inherited from his father, Edward Clark, an estate valued at $20,000,000, including large interests in the Singer Sewing Machine Company. Bourne also sang in the choir of the church of which Mr. Clark was a member. Mr. Clark admired him not only for his singing, but for his good sense, mental alertness, good nature, and general capability. The offer of a small place with the Singer Company was accepted by Mr. Bourne, who rose rapidly from one position to another until he succeeded Mr. Clark as the active head of the organization.

The great expansion of the business concern in recent years was credited in large measure to Commodore Bourne. Through his connection with the Singer corporation he had himself become a millionaire several times over, and his estate at Oakdale is one of the show places on Long Island. It consists of about 3,000 acres, and adjoins the country place of W. K. Vanderbilt.

Other business enterprises in which he was a Director included the Knickerbocker Safe Deposit Company, Long Island Railroad Company, Manhattan Company, Bourne & Co., Ltd., of New Jersey, City and Suburban Homes Company, Babcock & Wilcox Company, Long Island Motor Parkway, Atlas Portland Cement Company, Aeolian Piano and Pianola Company, and Singer Manufacturing Company. He was a Trustee of the New Theatre.

Commodore Bourne was prominent in amateur sports and was long a leading yachtsman. Retaining from his younger days an interest in music, he in April, 1914, presented $500,000 to the Trustees of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine as an endowment for the choir school connected with the Cathedral. In his home at Oakdale was installed one of the finest pipe organs in the country. Commodore Bourne gave largely to charity, and during the war was a generous contributor to various war funds.

He was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Yacht, Metropolitan, Atlantic Yacht, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, Larchmont Yacht, Racquet and Tennis, Riding, New York Athletic, South Side Sportsmen's, Army and Navy, Automobile of America, Westbrook Golf, and Robins Island clubs.

Mrs. Bourne died two years ago. Three sons and four daughters survive, Arthur, Alfred and George Bourne, Mrs. Ralph Strassburger of Norristown, Penn.; Mrs. Anson W. Hard of West Sayville, L. I., and the Misses Marion and Marjorie Bourne.

Commodore Bourne's youngest son, Howard, died in New Zealand some months ago while traveling around the world with a physician in an effort to regain his health.

DEATH OF MRS. FORD.

Horace Greeley's Granddaughter a Writer Under Maiden Name.

Nixola Greeley Smith, the writer, who was a granddaughter of Horace Greeley and was in private life Mrs. Andrew W. Ford, died at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the New York Hospital, following an operation on Thursday for acute appendicitis. She was 38 years old, and lived at 130 West Fifty-seventh Street. Under her maiden name she wrote daily for many years in The Evening World.

Mrs. Ford was the daughter of Colonel Nicholas Smith and Ida Greeley Smith, and was educated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart. After writing stories and poems for magazines, she adopted journalism as a career, joining The Evening World in 1901. Her husband is city editor of The Evening Telegram.

Dr. Moxom Dies of Pneumonia.

Dr. Howard Osgood Moxom died on Saturday of pneumonia at the Post-Graduate Hospital. He was 30 years old and had made his home with his sister, Mrs. Edith Gray, at 210 West 107th Street. A son of the Rev. Philip S. Moxom of Springfield, he was born in New York and was a graduate of the College of Denistry at the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Linn Dies in 101st Year.

Miss Julia C. Linn, who was 100 years old on Oct. 1 last, died in her sleep Saturday night at the home of her nephew, George Kirkland, 77 Dell Avenue, Mount Vernon. A sister, Amelia, 95 years old, lives in the same household. Miss Linn was a daughter of John and Julia C. Dunham Linn and was born in Philadelphia. Her death was due to old age. She was active to the last, and was out walking on Saturday afternoon.

Secretary Tumulty's Uncle Dead.

James Feehan, an uncle by marriage of Joseph P. Tumulty, private Secretary to President Wilson, died yesterday at the home of Philip Tumulty, a brother of the Secretary, at 395 York Street, Jersey City. Mr. Feehan, who was 65 years old, was a member of the police force of Jersey City from 1884 until he retired last year.

Obituary Notes.

Miss MARY MASON, last surviving daughter of the late Rev. Erskine Mason of the old Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, died of pneumonia on Saturday at her home, 955 Lexington Avenue, in her seventy-ninth year. For many years she conducted, with her sister, Miss Anna L. Mason, a well-known school for girls in this city.

FREDERICK HOBART, 76 years old, mining engineer and formerly an editor of The Mining Engineering Journal, died on Saturday at his home, 98 Beech Street, Flushing, L. I. He was a graduate of the City College, and served in the civil war with the 9th New Jersey Regiment, retiring with the rank of Captain.

MIDDLETON CHAMBERS, the portrait painter, died on Saturday at his home, 39½ Washington Square South. He was a native of Lynchburg, Va., where the body will be taken for burial. Mr. Chambers was 30 years old and had served as an instructor in various camps during the war.

LOUIS SCHUSSLER, President of the Acme Scow Company, and until recently Treasurer of the Phoenix Sand and Gravel Company, died yesterday at his home, 725 Riverside Drive. He leaves a widow.

THEODORE MUCHLING, a cigar manufacturer with a large factory in Rutherford, N. J., is dead at his home in Park Avenue, Rutherford, in his seventy-seventh year. He began making cigars fifty-six years ago.

HARRY H. LOWE of 300 Pennington Avenue, Passaic, N. J., is dead at his home in that place. Mr. Lowe was New York representative of the Universal Winding Company of Providence.

JOHN S. WOLFE, a pioneer railroad builder, died in Omaha, Neb., on Friday at the age of 100 years. He was born in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and his last work as railroad builder was in 1903.

JOHN R. MURRAY, a manufacturer of 41 North Pleasant Avenue, Rockaway Beach, died in Los Angeles, Cal., Thursday. He was born in New York sixty-three years ago.

Miss ELSIE DOLL, daughter of the late Jacob Doll, who founded the piano manufacturing firm of J. Doll & Sons, died Friday at her home, 6 West Seventy-seventh Street.

SAMUEL GRUHN, proprietor of billiard halls on Broadway at Sixty-fifth Street and 110th Street, died on Friday at his home, 203 West 108th Street, at the age of forty-four years.

JAMES C. GORMAN, recently Director of Shipping from Baltimore under the United States Shipping Board, died in that city yesterday as the result of a nervous breakdown. He was a former official of the Atlantic Transport Company.

OTTO H. MATZ, who designed the first Union Station in Chicago, died there Saturday on his eighty-ninth birthday. Born in Berlin, he was a Major in the American civil war, and his three grandsons have been officers in the present war.

MORTON ESTATE DISPUTE.

Courts to Decide Whether It Is Taxable in New York or Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 9.—Whether the property of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, who recently died at the Morton country home, Ellerslie, at Rhinecliff, is subject to an inheritance tax in New York State or in the District of Columbia is to be decided in the courts. There is approximately $2,000,000 worth of property which is taxable.

The whole case revolves around the question of whether Mrs. Morton was a resident of New York State or the District of Columbia when she died. Attorneys for the American Security and Trust Company of New York, executors and trustees of the estate, insist that Mrs. Morton was a legal resident of the District of Columbia. The Attorney General at Albany contends that she was a resident of New York State, and that, therefore, her property is subject to tax in this State.

The attorneys of the estate hold that Mrs. Morton was a legal resident of the District of Columbia because her husband changed his place of residence from New York to Washington many years ago, when he retired from active business.

GIVE $271,274 TO MISSIONS.

Catholics Report Best Year in History of New York Diocese.

The Society for the Propagation of the Faith, a Catholic organization, with headquarters in Cathedral College, Madison Avenue and Fifty-first Street, yesterday issued its annual report, announcing the best year of its history. Mgr. John J. Dunn, who is the head of the society, reported that $271,274 had been raised and that the expenditures were only $16,912, the surplus being applied to foreign missionary work.

"During the year we suffered an irreparable loss in the death of His Eminence, Cardinal Farley," reported Mgr. Dunn, "for he was known throughout the world as the 'Cardinal of the Missions.' Due to his constant helpful suggestion and personal generous support, this diocese now enjoys the eminent distinction that has marked its progress during the last fifteen years."

The leading parishes in contributing were St. John's, First Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street; the Church of the Holy Name, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, and St. Ann's of Nyack, N. Y.

St. David's Society Annual Service.

St. David's Society of the State of New York held its annual religious service last night in the West Park Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans preached the sermon and a number of clergymen assisted in the service. Charles E. Hughes, President of the society, who was expected to speak, was unable to be present.

Born.

KRISCHOK.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Krischok, (nee Lillian Gumbiner,) of 227 East 72d St., announce the birth of a son, Nathan G., on March 2, 1919, at Flower Hospital.

Engaged.

WATTERS—SCHWARTZ.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Schwartz, 144 Bay 26th St., Brooklyn, wish to announce the betrothal of their daughter, Bertha, to Arthur J. Watters. Wedding will take place the latter part of May.

Died.

BAER.—On Sunday, March 9, in his sixty-fifth year, Lazarus Baer, beloved father of Joseph, David, and Burnett L., Mrs. Beulah Baer Geiger, Mrs. Lillian Baer Lipschutz. Funeral private. Hoosick Falls, N. Y., papers please copy.

BISSELL.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, March 8, 1919, Katherine, daughter of the late John and Martha Holly Bissell, in the 88th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, March 11, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Hoboken at 1:03 P. M. Interment private, at Stamford, Conn.

BLUMBERG.—Lester, suddenly. Funeral from late residence, 373 Monroe St., Brooklyn, Monday, 2 o'clock. Relatives, friends, and George Washington Lodge, F. and A. M., and Company A, 12th Regiment, Spanish War Veterans invited.

BOURNE.—Frederick Gilbert, March 9, at his residence, Indian Neck Hall, Oakdale, L. I., in his sixty-eighth year, son of the late Rev. George Washington Bourne, and Harriet Gilbert. Funeral private. Foreign papers please copy.

BRANCKER. — In London, Anne Caroline, widow of the late J. Sefton Brancker and daughter of the late Grafton Lloyd Dulany of Baltimore, Md.

BROWN.—On March 9, 1919, Julie, beloved wife of Frank M., age 64. Funeral services at her late residence, 563 Walton Av., Bronx, Tuesday, March 11, 1919, at 1 P. M.

CARPENTER.—March 9, 1919, Henrietta M., widow of Oakley W. Carpenter. Funeral services at her late residence, 82 Linden Av., Flushing, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 12, at 2 P. M.

CHAMBERS.—On March 8, Middleton, son of William A. Chambers, at his residence, 39½ Washington Square. Funeral services and interment at Lynchburg, Va.

CLARK.—On Saturday, March 8, Caroline S. Funeral services Monday, 2 P. M., at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St.

CLARK.—New York State Society of the Cincinnati, general order: The President with deep regret announces to the society the death of Charles Nukerck Clark, an hereditary member of this society, at his home in San Diego, Calif., on Saturday, Jan. 18, 1919, in the 83d year of his age.

TALBOT OLYPHANT, President.
FRANCIS BURRALL HOFFMAN, Sec.

CLARKE.—Mrs. Birket, widow of the late "Kit" Clarke, at her home, 608 East 7th St., Brooklyn. Funeral services Tuesday, 8:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CROOKS.—At Whitestone, N. Y., on Sunday, March 9, 1919, William O., son of the late Oliver and Elizabeth Crooks. Funeral services at his late residence, 92 West 12th St., Whitestone, on Tuesday evening, March 11, 1919, at 8 o'clock. Interment Wednesday morning.

DEBUS.—On Saturday, March 8, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Downey, at Georgetown, Conn., Margaret Grossman Debus, in her 85th year. Utica, N. Y., papers please copy.

ERICKSON.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, March 7, Eric N., youngest son of Julius E. and Ida H. Erickson, in the 13th year of his age. Funeral services Monday, March 10, 4 P. M., at 978 Woodland Av., Plainfield, N. J.

FETTERER.—On Saturday, March 8, at his residence, 1,733 University Av., Bronx, N. Y. C., Charles J. Fetterer, in his 44th year, beloved husband of Dorothy E., (nee Goehns.) Funeral service will be held on Monday evening, March 10, at 8 o'clock.

FLORANCE.—In France, in the service of his country, Corporal James Hendricks Florance, in his 38th year, only son of Sarah Hendricks and the late Florian H. Florance.

FORD.—March 9, Nixola Greeley Smith Ford, wife of Andrew W. Ford, daughter of Colonel Nicholas Smith. Funeral Tuesday, 2 o'clock, from Stephen Merritt's Chapel, 18th St. and 8th Av. Interment private.

FRANK.—On Sunday, March 9, 1919, after a short illness, Ella Albertina Frank. Funeral services at her late residence, 143 East 58th St., on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

FRENCH.—On Sunday, March 9, 1919, Sarah E., widow of William French. Funeral service at her late residence, Sherman Square Hotel, Broadway and 70th St., New York, Tuesday afternoon, March 11, at 2:30 o'clock.

GRAHAM.—On March 8, 1919, at 436 West 124th, Laura V. Merritt, beloved wife of Charles A. Graham. Services at Morningside Presbyterian Church, 122d St. and Morningside Av., Monday, 8 P. M.

GREENBAUM.—Isaac Greenbaum, beloved husband of the late Ernestine and father of Herman J. and Flora. Funeral from his late residence, 120 West 112th St., Monday, 2 P. M.

GRIESSMAN.—Sunday, March 9, James Griessman, beloved son of the late Charles and Emma Griessman, brother of Sam and the late Monroe C. and the late Sophie Houptman and brother-in-law of Harry Houptman, after a lingering illness. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,855 7th Av., Tuesday, March 11, at 1:30 P. M.

Died.

HALSTED.—South Orange, N. J., on March 8, 1919, Amanda R. Halsted, age 83 years, widow of the late Gilbert C. Halsted. Funeral private.

HENDERSON.—Alice Hicks, beloved wife of William Henderson, suddenly, on Friday, March 7, at Atlantic City, N. J. Funeral services Monday evening, March 10, at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 3,001 Eastern Boulevard, Westchester, N. Y. City. Interment at convenience of family.

HESS.—On March 8, at Summit, N. J., Emma, beloved wife of Isaac Hess, dear mother of Alfred, Maurice, and sister of Julia and Maurice M. Plaut. Funeral from her late residence, 304 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J., Tuesday, March 11, at 10 A. M. sharp. Interment private. Train leaves Hoboken at 9 A. M., on the D., L. & W. Railroad; arrives at Summit, N. J., at 10 A. M.

HIRSCH.—Samuel, on March 8, aged 62, beloved father of Carrie, Gertie, and Pauline. Funeral services at 28 Beekman Place, Monday, 2 P. M.

HIRSCHMAN.—Sallie, March 8, 7 P. M. Funeral services at I. Weil & Son's Funeral Chapel, 120 East 116th St., Monday, 10 A. M.

HOBART.—Captain Frederick, beloved husband of Charlotte Augusta Hobart, (nee Clarke,) at his residence, Sunday morning, in his seventy-seventh year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 98 Beech St., Flushing, L. I., today at 8 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

HOLBROOK.—On March 8, at his residence, 955 Lexington Av., Elliot Hanford Holbrook, beloved husband of Elizabeth McDonald Holbrook and son of the late Harry and Helen H. Holbrook. Funeral services at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton St., Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

HOLME.—Doris Snedaker, twin daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Holme, 310 West 99th St., in her 5th year. Funeral services Monday evening at 8.

HOLZMAN.—Suddenly on March 9, 1919, Benjamin M. Holzman, beloved husband of Emmie K. Holzman and father of James Holzman. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JESSUP.—Entered into rest Saturday, March 8, Constance Lucile, only beloved daughter of Benjamin A. and Mary Nesmith Jessup, in her 25th year. Services Tuesday, March 11, at 2:30 P. M., at 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

KEENEY.—George A., on March 8, at Augusta, Ga. Funeral will be held at the First Baptist Church of Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday afternoon, March 10, at 5 o'clock.

KING.—David James, on March 9, eldest son of the late Edward J. and Rosalie King. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KUEHNE.—On March 8, 1919, Anna E., daughter of the late Rev. A. Kuehne. Funeral services on Monday evening, March 10, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Henry J. Wehle, 112 Grand Av., Jamaica, L. I., at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

LANDPHIER.—Sergeant Lemuel, 1st Divisional Regiment, N. Y. G., at Field Hospital No. 2, Ossining, N. Y. Funeral from his late home, 75 Linden Av., Middletown, N. Y., Tuesday, March 11, 2 P. M.

LINN.—At Mt. Vernon, N. Y., March 8, Julia C. Linn, born in Philadelphia Oct. 1, 1818, daughter of John Linn and Julia C. Dunham. Funeral services at the residence of her nephew, George Kirkland, 77 Dell Av., Tuesday, 1:30. Philadelphia papers please copy.

LOWENFELS.—Louis, on March 8, beloved husband of Blanche F. Lowenfels, and father of Frank Lowenfels, at his residence, 823 West End Av. Funeral private at convenience of family.

McMANN.—Margery, beloved daughter of Charles A. and Margaret H. McMann, aged 7 years 9 months. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MAHAN.—On Saturday, March 8, at his residence, 1,257 Dean St., Brooklyn, Joseph Henry, beloved husband of Margaretta Mahan (nee Hayward) and father of J. Hayward Mahan and Mrs. Marguerite Mahan Richards, in his 77th year. Funeral services at his late home, Monday, March 10, at 2:30 P. M.

MASON.—On Saturday, March 8, at her residence, 955 Lexington Av., Mary Mason, daughter of Erskine Mason, D. D., and Mary McCorskey. Funeral Tuesday morning at 11:30 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

MEDOSCH.—On Saturday, March 8, 1919, Johannah, (nee Gabel,) beloved wife of Lorenz Medosch. Funeral services at her late residence, 2,222 East 17th St., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 10, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

MICHEL.—On Saturday, March 8, in his 79th year, Isaac, (Pop,) husband of the late Anna Michel, father of Mrs. Julius Lichtenstein, Mrs. A. E. Nathan, Edward Michel, Max Michel, and of the late Joseph Michel and Jennie Friedlander. Funeral from his late residence, 6 North Remington Av., Arverne, L. I., Monday, March 10, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Mount Neboh Cemetery. Relatives, friends, and members of Maccabee Lodge, No. 71, I. O. B. B., invited.

MILES.—On Feb. 14, 1919, in France, in the service of his country, of pneumonia, Corporal Joseph Elmslie Miles, Military Police, 29th Division, youngest son of the late Robert M. Miles and Agnes Tiers Miles, of South Orange, N. J. Memorial mass at the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, South Orange, N. J., Tuesday morning, March 11, at 10:30 o'clock, on arrival train leaving D., L. & W. Station, Hoboken, at 9:30 o'clock.

MITCHELL.—On Saturday, March 8, at Brooklyn, Elizabeth Mitchell, for 32 years a faithful and beloved member of the household of the late Mrs. Ludlow Thomas.

MOLLOY.—On Saturday, March 8, at his residence, 319 West 25th St., James J., son of the late Joseph and Jane, and husband of Mary Molloy, (nee McDevitt.) Solemn requiem mass Church of St. Columba, Tuesday at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

MOXOM.—At Post Graduate Hospital, March 8, Dr. Howard Osgood Moxom, 210 West 107th St.

NORRIS.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 7, Thomas William Norris, beloved husband of Margaret C. Norris. Services will be held at late residence, 1,431 59th St., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M. Monday.

OGDEN.—Harriet Emily, widow of Aaron Ogden, at St. Luke's Hospital, March 8, 1919. Funeral services at the Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, Tuesday, March 11, at 11 o'clock A. M.

OLVER.—On March 8, at his residence, 270 East 160th St., William F. Olver, in his 62d year. Funeral service on Tuesday, March 11, 10 A. M., at St. Simeon's Church, 165th St. and Sheridan Av.; (near the Concourse,) Bronx. Relatives, friends, and members of Atlantic Lodge No. 178, F. and A. M., invited to attend.

OLVER.—Atlantic Lodge No. 178, F. and A. M.: Brethren—Brother William F. Olver died March 8, at his residence, 207 East 160th St., New York City. Masonic services will be held St. Simeon's Church, 165th St.-Sheridan Av., Tuesday, March 11, at 10 A. M.

WESLEY M. MESSERSMITH,
Master.

OLYPHANT.—On March 8, 1919, at Litchfield, Conn., after a short illness, Sophie Vernon Olyphant, youngest daughter of Robert and the late Caroline Wetmore Olyphant. Funeral services will be held at the Brick Church, 5th Av. and 37th St., Tuesday morning, 10 o'clock.

PACHNER.—On Sunday, March 9, Robert Hermann, beloved son of Abraham and Adah Pachner, in his third year. Funeral services at Sam Rothschild's Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Av., at 120th St., Tuesday, March 11, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

PAULY.—Julius, in his 67th year, beloved husband of Hedwig Pauly and father of Mrs. Martha Jacobs, Mrs. Sadie Hermann, and son Adolph Pauly. Funeral services from Central Synagogue, 55th St. and Lexington Av., on Monday, March 10, at 2 P. M. Chicago, Buffalo, San Francisco papers please copy.

PEFFER.—Suddenly, at Summit, N. J., March 8, 1919, Henry Peffer, M. D. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 28 Badeau Av., Summit, N. J., on Monday, March 10, at 8 P. M. Canton (Ohio) papers please copy.

PETERS.—Suddenly, at Johnstown, Penn., on March 8, 1919, Herman J. Peters, beloved husband of Rosalia E. Peters. Funeral service at his late residence, 45 Clendenney Av., Jersey City, on Monday evening, March 10, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

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POLLOCK.—Mary E. Pollock, widow of James Pollock, on March 9. Funeral service at 431 Convent Av. on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

POWERS.—At her residence, 830 Park Av., New York, on Saturday, March 8, 1919, Lily Ross, wife of Thomas Powers. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

ROBERTS.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, March 9, 1919, Charles M. Roberts, in his 44th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 25 Hillcrest Av., Yonkers, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment in Chicago.

ROYCE.—James L., of 105 East 17th St., March 9. Interment Beloit, Wis.

SCHULDT.—On Sunday, March 9, 1919, John A. Schuldt, in his 35th year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his sister, Mrs. William F. Hencken, 147 West 122d St., on Tuesday evening, March 11, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment private.

SCHUSSLER.—On March 9, Louis Jacques, beloved husband of Lillian E. Schussler. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH (Campbell Bldg.,) Broadway and 66th St., Tuesday afternoon, 2 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

SEACORD.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., March 8, 1919, Lawrence B. Seacord, in his 80th year. Funeral services at his late home, 84 Main St., New Rochelle, on Monday, at 3 P. M.

SEAMANS.—At Norfolk, Va., March 7, suddenly, of pneumonia, Woodbury Seamans, beloved husband of Alice Audreae and elder son of Helen Woodbury Seamans and the late Dr. William S. Seamans. Funeral services, St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square, Monday morning, March 10, at 11 o'clock.

SIMPSON.—Henry Simpson, on March 8, at his residence, "Home Park," New Rochelle, in his 65th year. Services will be held at Trinity Church, Huguenot and Division Sts., New Rochelle, March 11, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Terminal at 10:06 A. M. Interment private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

SKINNER.—On March 9, Catherine Skinner, beloved mother of Mrs. F. W. Newberg, R. H. Skinner, and Mrs. W. K. Van Artsdale, at her residence, 343 St. Nicholas Av. Services will be held at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., Monday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Interment Boston, Mass.

SLOAN.—Annabella, Saturday, March 8. Funeral service Tuesday, March 11, at her late residence, 990 6th Av., 2 P. M. Belfast, Ireland, papers please copy.

SLOAT.—March 8, 1919, William L. Sloat, Sr., aged 62 years, husband of the late Augusta Sloat. Funeral services at his late residence, 512 Manhattan Av., Tuesday evening, 8:30.

SMITH.—March 8, 1919, Emily Maddock, wife of Henry W. Smith. Services at her late residence, 26 Fairview Av., Orange, N. J., Tuesday, March 11, at 3 P. M. Interment private.

SPRINGMEYER.—On March 8, 1919, Dorathea Mehl, beloved wife of Frank T. Springmeyer, in her 54th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 833 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, March 11, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

STERN.—Hermann, on March 9. Funeral from his late residence, 1,182 Jackson Av., Monday, at 10 A. M.

STEWART.—William Albert, beloved husband of Mabel Eaton and father of John B., Kenneth D., and Isabel L. Stewart, at his home, on Saturday, March 8, after a lingering illness. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,390 Washington Av., Bronx, on Monday, March 10, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

TOWER.—At Montclair, N. J., Friday, March 7, 1919, Annie Carter, wife of Rev. William Hogarth Tower. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 175 Orange Road, Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

WERTHEIMBER.—On March 8, Ernestine M. L., widow of Henri Wertheimber, in her 77th year. Funeral services at Chapel of the Home, 104th and Amsterdam Av., Monday, March 10, at 11 A. M.

WILLIAMS.—Lewis C. of 506 West 122d St., at St. Luke's Hospital, Utica, N. Y., March 9, 1919. Interment at West Winfield, N. Y.

WILLIAMS.—Suddenly on Saturday, March 8, 1919, Frances Gurney Williams, beloved mother of Gladys Gurney Williams. Funeral service at the Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, March 11, at 9 P. M.

ZAKA.—Nicholas, on Saturday, March 8, 1919. Funeral from Millhauser's Funeral Parlors, 1,460 Lexington Av., on Tuesday, March 11, 1919, at 2 P. M. sharp. Members of Munn Lodge No. 190, F. and A. M., kindly requested to attend.

In Memoriam.

DOUGHERTY.—In loving memory of our dear father, James E. Dougherty, who died March 10, 1914. Mass of requiem will be offered in Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Marion Av., Bronx, Monday, March 10, 1919, at 8:15 A. M. JAMES E. and WILLIAM J. DOUGHERTY.

MORGANSTERN.—In loving memory of our devoted son and brother, Milton, who died in the service, March 10, 1918.
Mother, Sisters and Brother.

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DEAR FOLKS:

I HAVE written you four letters thus far. You surely understand by this time what I am aiming to get into your minds and hearts about the Wilson & Company business, Chicago. In my first letter I told you why I intended to reveal to you the heart of a big business. In my second letter I introduced to you the man who heads this big business. In my third letter I gave you a glimpse into the hearts of the men's employment bureau. In my fourth letter I gave you a look into the heart of the women's employment bureau.

Now let me get it into your minds that what I am telling you about Wilson & Company in this series of letters represents the opinions that came to me personally from the mouths and hearts of the workers, and they do not, in any sense, represent the opinions of Mr. Wilson personally, or those of any member of his official family. I am the spokesman for these happy workers. They revealed to me their innermost thoughts. They talked to me frankly and unreservedly. They told me what they really and truly feel about working for this company.

And please remember that the Wilson & Company business, or any other business, represents the length and shadow of one man. He may have in his official family and as heads of departments some of the best men in the world, but after all it is one man who must shape the policy and lead and inspire his associate workers.

I must give you the sincere and honest expressions of these workers if I am to truly represent them, and in doing so, it will be necessary to refer frequently to Mr. Wilson in a very complimentary way. The workers insisted on telling me what they think of him and why they are so proud to work under his leadership and why they are so determined to make a success of the Wilson & Company business.

Please bear in mind, also, that this is the first time in the history of business that a Big Institution has shown a willingness to go to the public with the opinions of its workers and to rest its case with the people, so far as good will and patronage is concerned, on what they think of it.

This is so unusual that it is bound to make as much of an impression on you as it did on me. You are certain to think, as I do, that a business is sure to be all right in all particulars when the workers in the ranks are anxious to go on record in paying tribute to the man and the institution they work for.

A worker in the beef department told me one day that Wilson & Company had given him a new idea as to the meaning of the words "& Company" in a firm name. He said: "Mr. Wilson has made us workers feel that we are the '& Company.' A great many of us have been taken into the business as partners. We are encouraged to save our money and to buy stock in the company with our savings. We make enough money to save some. Mr. Wilson will be pleased when we all become his partners, but not any more so than we will be.

"Mr. Wilson's just treatment of us and his consistent kindness inspires us all to do our work well. We have our hearts in our work. We know the business will grow because we are doing the right thing by the boss. He is proud of us and our work and tells us so. He treats us as personal friends. I think we do more work in a day than any crew of workers in the United States. The conditions under which we work are very happy.

"Leading us by kindness is the reason for our happiness and enthusiasm in our work. We like kind words and appreciation the same as other folks and we get both. Why shouldn't this business succeed when we are all working together so contentedly and so proudly?"

Another workman, speaking enthusiastically of the Wilson & Company environment, got off his bit of philosophy to me:

"If a fellow wakes up in the morning and says to himself, 'Oh, I hate to go to work,' he had better not go to work. He'd better get another job. He'd better work for a company that puts pep into him and makes him want to work.

"Say, boss, one of the happiest parts of my day is when I wake up in the morning and think about going to my work. I know that I am going to enjoy the whole day. I get a lot of pleasure out of my daily work for Wilson & Company. I am one of the family, you know; and the other workers feel the same way about it that I do."

I said to myself: "It must be fine to go to one's daily toil "with that spirit."

In my next letter I will tell you about several incidents that gave me a new angle on what a big workshop can accomplish when the HEAD of it is prompted by the HEART of it.

Sincerely, William C. Freeman,
131 E. 23rd St., New York City.

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CURTIS IS HIGH SCRATCH GUNNER AT TRAVERS ISLAND

CURTIS IS LEADER AT N. Y. A. C. TRAPS

Wins High Scratch Prize with 94 Out of Possible 100 in Travers Island Shoot.

THREE STRAIGHT SCORES

McCutcheon, Bradley, and Dr. Short Turn In Perfect Cards in Contests for Club Trophies.

Regardless of the fact that a severe rainstorm made conditions anything but enjoyable on the firing line yesterday, a field of eighteen gunners took part in the week-end shoot of the New York Athletic Club. The light was about right and as there was little or no wind, several excellent totals were made by the Nimrods. L. F. Curtis was the high scratch gunner with a 94 out of a possible 100 targets.

R. S. Smith won both the high handicap and the special handicap prizes. The special scratch cup was taken by G. S. McCutcheon with a straight score. It was not the only straight registered during the afternoon. D. I. Bradley made a perfect string of 50 targets in the shoot for the Byronel Cup, and Dr. W. B. Short "killed" 25 straight "birds" in the Accumulation Cup shoot.

J. Nida and W. G. Allen each broke a "ghost" target. J. I. D. Bristol and R. B. Cole were not so fortunate. Both missed a white "bird." As usuual, legs on the Accumulation and the Tournament cups were scored by all gunners with full cards of 25 targets. In the shoot for the Byronel Cup, kegs were given to all gunners with full strings of 50 targets.

The scores:

	Accum. Cup.	Tour. Cup.	Byronel Cup.	Scr. & Hdc. Cups.
L. F. Curtis	1 23	1 25	2 49	94, 8—100
J. Nida	5 22	4 21	9 48	73, 20—98
A. L. Burns	0 22	0 21	1 44	86, 8—94
W. B. Short	0 25	0 23	2 46	92, 8—100
J Callahan	6 23	6 25	12 50	77, 28—100
J. I. D. Bristol	5 17	4 21	9 48	68, 20—88
F. A. Siebert	2 23	2 21	5 49	84, 14—98
R. S. Smith	5 24	0 23	9 50	85, 22—100
E. B. Anderson	3 20	3 22	6 41	71, 14—85
W. G. Allen	3 22	2 24	5 48	85, 14—99
D. I. Bradley	1 23	1 21	0 50	92, 8—100
J. O'Neil	1 24	1 18	3 47	84, 12—96
H. Sullivan	2 24	2 24	4 50	92, 10—100
R. L. Spotts	0 21	1 20	2 48	86, 8—94
W. R. Deleh'ty	4 22	0 20	0 34	72, 18—90
G. S. M'Cutch'n	5 25	5 22	10 50	81, 20—100
R. B. Cole	3 22	3 21	5 45	77, 15—93

WINNERS.

High Scratch—L. F. Curtis.
High Handicap—R. S. Smith.
Special Scratch—G. S. McCutcheon.
Special Handicap—R. S. Smith.
Ghost Targets—Hit, J. Nida and W. G. Allen; missed, J. Bristol and R. B. Cole.
Legs on Accumulation and Tournament Cups scored by all gunners with 25 targets.
Legs on Byronel Cup scored by all gunners with 50 targets.

HAGEN PLAYS GOOD GOLF.

Leads Field of Pros Over Belleair Heights Links.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., March 9.—Sensational golf was played here today in the professional tournament in which six noted players took part. Walter Hagen of Detroit won with a score of 35—36—71, one stroke above par, but he was pressed closely all the way by Jim Barnes of Sunset Hill, who ended with 37—37 74.

Alex Smith, the Wykagyl star, who has charge of the course here, was right at Barnes's heels. Jock Hutchinson of Glenview did not get his long game working and had too much left to do around the greens.

TIGERS WON'T ROW HARVARD

Princeton Declines Invitation to Race April 19.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 9.—The prospect that Harvard and Princeton will race this year on the water is very dubious. Graduate Manager F. W. Moore of Harvard said today that word had been received from Princeton declining a proposition to row on the Charles April 19 which was made several weeks ago. The Tigers have agreed to row Annapolis instead.

Mr. Moore said that on account of the great expense attendant on a regatta this year the chances of these two great rivals meeting were very remote. The university rowing management is looking around for some other opponent. Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Cornell may figure in Harvard's plans, but if the other colleges take the same attitude on competition this year as Harvard and Princeton have in reference to finances the only race may be that with Yale at New London.

Captain Whitman is conducting a relay of Thursday night talks for crew men, F. L. Higginson, former captain and coach, being booked to start the series Thursday night. Other speakers during the series will be Coach Haines, Jack Richardson, and Fred Lund. Fourteen crews, including 'Varsity and Freshmen, are rowing daily on the river, and Coach Haines is now able to follow their work, as the university launches have been overhauled and placed on the river.

WARNS YALE ATHLETES.

Professor Abbott Says Neglect of Studies Has Hurt Sports.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9.—Professor Mather Abbott, the Yale crew coach, today pointed out in a letter that athletes in many cases have failed to appreciate the freedom which they have enjoyed since the university resumed sessions on a collegiate basis, that they have failed to keep their scholarship up to the required standard, and that in consequence they have become conditioned in studies and have been compelled to retire from the athletic squads. The water polo, swimming, basket ball, and track teams have already lost members, according to Professor Abbott, and he feels that the undergraduates generally should realize the importance of their failure to resume routine college work, following the transition from the rigid military program to which they have been accustomed.

A movement is favored by members of the Faculty to install the rigid military program to which the undergraduates were accustomed before the signing of the armistice.

MORSE SOCCER TEAM WINS.

Defeats Robins Eleven and Is Favored for Cup.

Morse Dry Dock soccer players defeated Robins Dry Dock by 2 goals to 1 in the first round of the Southern New York State Football Association's cup tie at Morse Oval in South Brooklyn yesterday. The result was decisive, and the State Cup is generally conceded to the Morse team, which will encounter White Rose in the next round.

Evans and Styles Lose Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PNEHURST, N. C., March 9.—Parker W. Wittemore and Aleck Ross, the Detroit professional, played against Chick Evans and Edward Styles at Pinehurst today, and won by 3 and 1. A 76 for Ross was the best individual round. Herbert La Gerblade of Youngstown and Walter Howe of Worcester played against Emmet French of York and Willie Wilson of York Harbor in a professional four-ball affair, and won by 3 and 2. La Gerblade had a 75.

BIDDLE AND MORTIMER WIN.

Defeat Inman and Holmes in Final of Florida Tennis Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 9.—Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, and Stanley G. Mortimer of Tuxedo, today defeated Fred C. Inman and Artimus Holmes, New York, in the final of the tennis tourney for the State championship, the match going four sets, 6—0, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2. Mortimer put up a brilliant game, displaying more speed than any man on the court. The first set was easily won by Biddle, who was at his best.

In the morning Miss Eleanora Sears and Biddle defeated Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Chapin, New York, 6—2, 7—5, winning the lower bracket of the semi-finals. Miss Sears paired with Craig Biddle who will meet Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Fred Harris in the mixed doubles championship match tomorrow.

MAY NAME OBERTUBBESING.

A. A. U. Official Likely to Succeed Fred Niles.

Herman Obertubbesing, a veteran official of the Metropolitan A. A. U., will probably succeed to the vacancy on the local Registration Committee made by the elimination of Fred A. Niles, Jr., as Chairman. Obertubbesing, according to latest reports, is the only candidate in the field for the appointment. Niles yesterday stated definitely that he would not be a candidate for a place on the committee.

This is the first definite intimation that Niles has given regarding his position in the matter. Friends of the former Morningside A. C. member have declared repeatedly that he would probably permit his name to be submitted to the Nominating Committee for a mail vote. Niles's positive declaration that he would not accept a nomination leaves the choice for the fifth member of the committee confined to Obertubbesing.

SILVER HEADS BRONX A. L.

Mohawk Official Elected President at Annual Meeting.

M. J. Silver of the Mohawk A. C. was elected President of the Bronx Athletic League yesterday at the annual meeting held in the Pennant A. C. Silver will succeed James McInerney of St. Anselms A. C., who declined renomination because of press of business. McInerney is now discharging the duties of Metropolitan A. A. U. Secretary Treasurer.

H. R. Milligan of the Bronxdale A. C., who was Secretary last year, was selected as First Vice President, while the office of Second Vice President went to H. Darby, St. Anselms A. C. The Treasurer's duties will be discharged by T. J. Bettini, while M. O. Barish of the Pastime A. C. will act as Secretary. C. P. Kirchner, a member of the Pennant A. C., was chosen league delegate to the Metropolitan A. A. U.

Plans were adopted for a number of important league races to close the present season. The leading race will be held March 23, from the Pastime A. C., and will be over a course of about four and one-half miles. Efforts will be made to secure team entries from all the clubs holding membership in the B. A. L.

LOCAL CLUB AFTER LARSEN.

Macomb's A. C. May Sign Brigham Young University Jumper.

Clinton Larsen, who gained national fame as a high jumper while attending Brigham Young University, will probably be signed by a local club within a short time. One of the clubs in the field for Larsen's services is the Macomb's A. C. The officials of this organization are confident they will land the Westerner. Fred A. Niles, Jr., who has injected himself as one of the leading spirits of the Macomb's A. C., made this announcement yesterday.

Terry Halpine, former Morningside A. C. distance runner, has enrolled as a member of the Macomb's A. C., according to Niles. Halpine will represent the club for the first time in a handicap road race which will be conducted April 6. After a period of four months Halpine will be eligible to represent the club in open A. A. U. competition.

Robert Wallin, former President of the West Harlem A. C., has been selected as Chairman of the Macomb's A. C. Athletic Committee.

WILL REORGANIZE LEAGUE.

H. A. L. to Elect Officers and Plan Road Running Campaign.

A reorganization meeting of the Harlem Athletic League will be held Friday night at the Morningside A. C., it was announced yesterday. Martin A. Klein of the Bohemian Gymnastic Association, President of the H. A. L., has called the meeting for the purpose of electing officers and mapping out a campaign for the remainder of the road running season. It is likely that provision will be made at the meeting for a series of outdoor track and field meets to be conducted this summer.

The clubs holding membership in the league include the Macombs A. C., Morningside A. C., Salem-Crescent A. C., St. Christopher Club, Alpha P. C. C., Catholic Club of West Harlem, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., Glencoe A. C., and William Penn Club.

Peters to Head Track Team.

Alexander Peters, a sprinter, has been elected captain of the Morningside A. C. track team, it was announced yesterday. Peters will succeed John O'Neill.

Harry Lalback Made Chairman.

Officials of the Catholic Club of West Harlem announced yesterday that they had selected Harry Lalback as Chairman of the club's Athletic Committee.

RAY SCHMANDT TO SUCCEED DAUBERT

Manager Robinson to Groom Young Infielder to Play First Base for Dodgers.

Since the Brooklyn Club has not been able to make a deal for an experienced first baseman, Manager Wilbert Robinson now plans to groom Raymond Schmandt, the young utility player of last season, as a successor to Jake Daubert. Thus Schmandt will have an opportunity to realize an ambition which seemed hopeless last year.

Schmandt went South with the Dodgers last year as a prospective first baseman, but Daubert was then on hand and the youngster never had a chance to break into the position. In fact, after playing the position a few times for the second team he was practically forgotten and was scheduled to be released when conditions arose which caused Robbie to try him out at second base. Schmandt did so well there on short trial that Robbie decided to play him steadily and did so until the player was called away in the war.

However, this year Schmandt, who has already signed a contract, will go South with practically no opposition for the initial bag. Manager Robinson has been unable to interest any of the clubs in a trade which would bring an experienced first sacker to the Dodgers. He has therefore, been left with a choice between Schmandt and Clarence Mitchell, and the latter is still overseas.

Once Schmandt got a chance last year he proved to be not only a good fielder but a good hitter. But he did not profess to be a second baseman and will probably develop into an even more valuable man at the initial corner.

The greatest regret Manager Robinson has this year is that Chuck Ward, who was obtained from the Pirates a year ago, will not in all probability be back in time for the opening o fthe season. Like other athletes overseas, Ward does not know when he will get back to this country, whenever he does arrive he will be placed at third base.

Manager Robinson has declared repeatedly that Ward is the coming greatest third baseman in the league, and predicted last Spring that Ward would be the sensation of the league if he could remain. However, Ward was called in the draft during the training season. Up to that time he had been injured and had never had a chance to show himself. Robbie had watched him with the Pirates and had taken a real fancy to him.

Robbie's present worries are Grimes, Cheney, and Kopf, who have not signed. He expects to get them into line before the club starts for the South. Mamaux is also unsigned, but there is great doubt if he can come back to the form that once made him a sensation in the league.

Manager McGraw expects to sign up the one or two players yet unsigned, but who have accepted terms, and with that close his plans for the training trip. Doyle and Causey are expected to join the fold this week. McGraw will be the first manager in the National League to get all his regulars together. He has not given up hope that Perritt will give up the oil wells to play ball.

FORGOT ALL ABOUT TOURNEY

Miss Bjurstedt Explains Failure to Enter National Event.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 9.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, national woman's tennis champion, said tonight that the reason she did not enter the national indoor championship tennis tourney in New York this week was that she "forgot all about it." She also said there was no foundation for a published report that she was going to Norway this Summer.

Miss Bjurstedt continued: "I am not reaching New York until Wednesday night, so unless my friends should keep a place open for me in the tournament until then I shall not be in it. But they really could not do this; it would be too late."

BID FOR OLYMPIC GAMES.

Rome Hopes to Have Meet, but Matter Is Not Decided.

ROME, March 9.—It is hoped to have the Olympic games of 1920 held in Rome, but no definite decision as to this has yet been taken. Premier Orlando was recently approached by the Italian Olympic Committee on the question and a reply is expected from him within a few days.

Jackson to Compete Here.

Wilson Jackson, a cross-country runner, who formerly competed for the Salem-Crescent A. C., will soon change his A. A. U registration to the St. Christopher Club, it became known yesterday.

BEGIN NET TOURNEY TODAY.

Many Women Tennis Stars to Compete for National Indoor Title.

The tennis season of 1919 gets its real start this morning at the Seventh Regiment Armory, when play begins in the women's twelfth annual indoor national tournament. Although deprived of the picturesque outdoor setting of turf and sunshine, this event offers many another element of interest in the quality and character of its entry list.

Even without the presence of the national and almost universal title holder, Molla Bjurstedt, the best tennis of which the deadlier sex is capable should be much in evidence this week.

Mrs. George H. Wightman of Boston is generally favored as the successor to the merciless Norse girl, but her indoor game is as yet rather an unknown quantity, and she is sure to encounter stiff opposition from such stars as Mrs. Homer Stuart Green, Miss Marion Zinderstein, Miss Clare Cassel, and Mrs. H. F. Morse, formerly Miss Marion Vanderhoef, the national runner-up of 1917.

Profound secrecy surrounds the actual details of the draw, which was made on Saturday afternoon, but it is understood that practically no one of the thirty-two players is doomed to immediate and certain defeat. Six matches of the first round will be started simultaneously at 10 o'clock this morning, and it is planned to cut the entry list in half by tomorrow.

The draw for the doubles is to be made this afternoon, play beginning tomorrow at noon. Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Clare Cassel, winners of the recent indoor tournament in Brooklyn, are entered together, and Boston is represented by the strong partnership of Mrs. Wightman and Miss Zinderstein. Miss Bjurstedt will also appear in the doubles if she returns in time from Palm Beach, where she has just captured every available State title.

The complete entry list for the women's national indoor championship is as follows:

Mrs. J. H. Sohst, Mrs. Stuart Green, Miss Clare Cassel, Mrs. H. F. Morse, Miss Fanny Pond, Miss Bessie Holden, Miss Caroma Winn, Miss Phyllis Walsh, Miss Anna Morse, Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, Miss Bessie Baker, Miss Julie Brown, Miss M. Taylor, Mrs. G. H. Wightman, Mrs. J. Cabot, Miss Marion Zinderstein, Miss J. Cohen, Mrs. H. Sachs, Mrs. R. Lehman, Mrs. H. Schiff, Miss Hazel Gardner, Miss Helen Simpson, Mrs. H. Bain, Mrs. M. B. Huff, Mrs. Percy Wilbourn, Miss Helen Hooker, Miss Barbara Hooker, Miss Adelaide Hooker, Mrs. H. Godfrey, Miss Florence Sheldon, Miss Helene Pollak, and Miss Helen Bernhard.

FOXHUNTERS EASILY WIN POLO TROPHY

Archie Kinnie Is Star in Victory Over Meadowlarks in Play-Off for Cup.

FINAL STANDLING OF THE TEAMS

	W.	L.	P.C.
Foxhunters	5	2	.714
Meadowlarks	4	3	.571
White Owls	3	3	.500
Rovers	3	3	.500
Squadron A	1	3	.250
Eagles	1	3	.250

Archie Kinney led the Foxhunters polo trio to a victory over the Meadowlarks yesterday in the final game of the Februrary indoor polo tournament at Durland's Riding Academy. The score was 11 to 2½ goals. This victory gives the Foxhunters possession of the Max Phillips Cup. The two teams tied in the closing schedule games of the tournament.

The Foxhunters, figuratively, rode roughshod over the Meadowlarks, and never left the outcome in doubt. Kinney was the central figure in an offensive which disorganized the Meadowlarks. Throughout the greater part of the match the teams were playing on Meadowlarks's territory, and frequently the struggle raged hot.

Kinney accounted for seven of his team's goals. He was in and about the tanbark in every play, taking the burden of his team's task on his own shoulders. H. Levinsky and M. Guggenheim, the other members of the Foxhunters team, contributed to the defensive play when the occasion demanded.

Earl Hopping did all the scoring for the vanquished trio. He registered three goals, but one-half goal was discounted on him.

The lineup:

Foxhunters, (11.)	Meadowlarks, (2½.)
No. 1—H. Levinsky.	No. 1—Dr. Biers.
No. 2—A. Kinney.	No. 2—M. Phillips.
Back—M. Guggenheim.	Back—E. Hopping.

Goals—Kinney, (7,) Levinsky, (2,) Guggenheim, (2,) Hopping, (3.) Penalty—Meadowlarks, one-half goal for personal foul. Referee—Major J. K. Brown. Umpire—George Sherman. Time of periods—Ten minutes.

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AS MY NAME IS ON EVERY PIPE THEY'LL MAKE GOOD OR I WILL—TELL ME YOUR PIPE TROUBLE—I GLADLY HELP YOU—SURE I REPAIR PIPES HERE
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"WHILE our outfit awaited for hours the word to go into action, believe me our nerves were on edge, and with no water at hand our throats became parched and dry,—our voices hoarse and husky. I was getting desperate when I reached in my pocket and found a package of Adams Black Jack. I passed it out among the boys and the way it braced us up, quenched our thirst, and cleared our throats is something I'll never forget."

ADAMS Black Jack CHEWING GUM

GOOD FOR THE THROAT

HOLDS $700,000,000 OF ENEMY PROPERTY

Custodian Palmer's Report Shows Cost of His Office Was "Less Than Nothing."

THE ADJUSTING OF CLAIMS

He Is Against Ever Turning Seized Property Back to Its Former German Owners.

The total value of enemy property in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian on Feb. 15 last reached approximately $700,000,000, according to the annual report of A. Mitchell Palmer, made public here yesterday. On that date, the report says, practically all known enemy alien property in the country had been seized.

The long report submitted to the President by Mr. Palmer under date of Feb. 22 last pictures the operations of the office as those of the world's greatest trust company, and shows that because of discovering concealed and unreported income and excess profits taxes the custodian's office actually made a profit in excess of its operating expenses.

The custodian emphatically urges upon the Government the retention of alien property seized, pointing out that it will be about sufficient to meet the claims of our nationals against enemy countries, and that it would be against the nation's traditional policy to allow its citizens to seek eventual redress from Germany.

The report asserts that the German industrial army on American soil has been "captured and destroyed." It deals with the propaganda machinations of this army and its evident unfriendly intentions, and he urges that, while there shall be no trade boycott against Germany, that army should not be allowed to rehabilitate itself here.

Custodian's Powers Not Curtailed.

Though he praises American lawyers who have represented enemy interests for their conduct prior to the signing of the armistice, Mr. Palmer asserts that there has been a change in attitude and that the office is now being hampered with every obstacle some lawyers can find to place in its path. He shows that the powers of the Custodian are the same as before fighting ceased and urges Americans to continue their cooperation with him.

The report deals reassuringly with the property of Americans who were "enemies" merely because of residence in territory occupied by the enemy and points out that the property of all such merely has been held in trust and that the restoration of territory to an allied nation or a change of residence on the part of the "enemy" affected is all that is needed to restore full property rights.

The report also tells of the extent to which the Custodian's office was able to help directly in prosecuting the war by making available for the Government the product of all enemy alien concerns whose output was of importance in that connection. It embraces a chapter on the treatment of American property in Germany by the German Government.

"At the close of business on Feb. 15, 1919, 35,400 reports of enemy property had been received," the report says. "The property of each enemy person is treated in the office as a trust and administered by an organization which is built upon the general lines of a trust company. The number of separate trusts now being administered amounts to 32,296, and have an aggregate value of $502,945,724.75. About 9,000 of these cases are covered by reports in which the administration has not yet reached the stage of valuation. When the entire number of trusts reported shall have been finally opened on the books and the readjustment of values consequent upon appraisal shall have been completed, it is safe to say that the total value of the enemy property in the hands of the Alien Property Custodian will reach $700,000,000.

"The total amount of Government funds expended by the office of the Alien Property Custodian from the time of its organization to Feb. 15, 1919, is about $1,000,000. Thus, it will be seen that the cost to the Government of administering nearly 33,000 trust estates, of a total value of $700,000,000, located in every State in the Union and in every insular possession, is only about one-seventh of 1 per cent. of the principal of the trust estates for a period of sixteen months; a record of economical administration which has never been approached by any trust company in the world. In one sense, indeed, this office has cost the Government less than nothing, for entirely through the efforts of the Alien Property Custodian, unreported and concealed income and excess profits taxes have been collected from corporations and other taxpayers controlled by the enemy during the same period to the amount of $1,604,539.76."

The report says of the Custodian's office as part of the fighting machine:

Did Much War Work.

"When the armistice was signed the Alien Property Custodian was supplying the Government with magnetos for airplane and automobile motors, with cloth to make uniforms for the soldiers and the dyes with which the cloth was dyed, with medicines, surgical instruments and dressings, with musical instruments, with ball bearings, telescopes, optical instruments and engineering instruments, with cocoanut charcoal for the making of gas masks, with glycerin for the making of high explosives, and a large number of other and varied products. In some instances the enemy-owned corporations under the Alien Property Custodian's supervision were running 100 per cent. of their capacity on Government business.

"In addition to enemy-owned corporations, the Alien Property Custodian took over a large amount of enemy-owned commodities which were in warehouses and various other places in this country. Wherever possible these commodities were turned over to the Government. More than 1,500,000 pounds of nickel and several hundred thousand pounds of ferrovanadium were turned over to the Ordnance Department, 98,000 bags of coffee and 10,000 bags of rice were sent to the Food Administration, while chronometers, binoculars, and various astronomical instruments were turned over to the Navy Department.

"A few of the things supplied to the Government by enemy-owned corporations under the Alien Property Custodian's supervision follow:

Bosch Magneto Co., magnetos to army and navy airplanes and autos	$2,561,492
Botany Worsted Mills, cloth, shirting, and yarn	5,950,669
New Jersey Worsted Spinning Co., yarn, &c	8,651,130
Passaic Worsted Spinning Co	1,851,114
Gera Mills	8,003,492
Norma Co., ball bearings	1,100,000
Bayer Co., aspirin tablets, dyes, &c.	1,160,000
Heyden Chemical Works, acids, &c.	753,423
Werner & Pfeiderer Co., machines for mixing powder, &c	431,376
Kny-Scheerer Corporation, surgical instruments and supplies	2,107,155

Many of the devices whereby enemy aliens sought to evade their ownership and thus save the property from seizure are described, and the report divides enemy investments into two classes—those made in a small way by Germans attracted by the possibilities in America and those made by combined capital in Germany having close affiliations with the great political and financial powers of the empire. Those in the first class are being treated as largely friendly and held in trust pending final action by Congress, the report explains, while it says of the second or hostile group:

"They constituted Germany's great industrial army on American soil. They were the far-flung lines of advance for her kultur, and so great had they become with the opening of the world war that it has now become perfectly plain that Germany lived in high hopes of the assistance which would come to her from the organization which she had built up on this side of the Atlantic.

"These investments were largely in industries which, while accepting the hospitality of American laws to become American corporations, were never in fact Americanized. In many cases the factories, warehouses, and offices of these enemy-owned concerns were mere spy centres before America entered the world war, and would have been nests of sedition if the Alien Property Custodian had not acted promptly in their seizure. As to these no obligation is owed to their private owners to conserve or care for them with a view of ever returning them in kind. The purpose of Germany in maintaining many of them here was such as to justify their complete eradication as German enterprises and their thorough naturalization into an American character.

Claims After Peace Treaty.

"It is not necessary to forecast the treaty of peace to hazard the prophecy that all American citizens whose property has been taken in enemy countries will under some form of administrative law present their claims for allowance to this Government, which will see that they are properly reimbursed for their losses. The United States will hardly be expected to pay these losses out of its own funds when it has at hand more than sufficient property belonging to German subjects whose claims against us will doubtless be provided for by their own Government in the same manner.

"By a simple process of offsetting and adjusting these claims between the United States and the allied nations on the one hand, and the Central Powers on the other, each Government will have sufficient property belonging to the enemy to provide for the claims of its own nationals. Such a plan as this, which seems to me to be firmly grounded on the precedents, will require the liquidation, extending possibly over a long period of time, of all the enemy property in this country. There would be no actual confiscation of private property in such a plan, for each Government would pay the claims of its own people and have the property of its enemies with which to pay them.

"To turn over the German property in this country to its former owners in kind would be in effect a confiscation of the property, for the bitter resentments accruing from this awful war are such that human nature would have to be reconstructed before the German would be welcome as a business man upon American soil, within the next decade at least. If an American corporation whose stock is owned by German subjects were turned back tomorrow to the control of its former owners, its business would melt away, its assets would shrink and its former good-will as a going business would become a distinct liability.

"The German investor would save little out of the resulting wreck. Foreseeing disaster, the German owners of American securities in all lines of industry would either dump them upon the American market with resultant disarrangement in finance and commerce, or conceal their ownership behind dummies who would seek to deceive the American public. Either result would be unfortunate and should be avoided."

The work of Francis P. Garvan, Managing Director of the New York office and Director of the Bureau of Sales, of Lee C. Bradley, general counsel; Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Bradley W. Palmer of Boston, Walter D. Denegre of New Orleans, J. Lionberger Davis of St. Louis, Managing Director, and the Advisory Sales Committee, whose members are Otto T. Bannard, Cleveland H. Dodge, and George L. Ingraham of New York; Ralph Stone of Detroit and B. H. Griswold, Jr., of Baltimore, all are praised by Mr. Palmer.

In a table of the results of outright sales of business properties thus far, it is shown that a total of $23,878,690 has been obtained. There still are many concerns which will soon be advertised for sale.

The report goes into considerable detail concerning the treatment of property owned by Americans in Germany, giving various decrees issued concerning its administration, &c., and states that "Branch establishments of foreign insurance companies in Germany have been treated since the outbreak of war in some degree differently from other enemy property situated in Germany, on account of their intimate association with the economic interests of the German people." It is said, however, that "to what extent the various decrees relating to enemy property in Germany affect American insurance companies has not been ascertained."

New Ticket Booth for Service Men.

Another booth for the distribution of free theatre tickets and information to men in the service will be opened today in Times Square by the Mayor's Committee. A number of prominent players will be at the opening and distribute the first tickets. Heretofore the distribution was made at temporary headquarters at 234 West Forty-second Street, but the increasing number of returned men made necessary the establishment of the new booth on the island of safety directly north of the Times Building.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the District of Connecticut.—A. B. BENESCH, Complainant, vs. THE JOHN DAVENPORT COMPANY, Defendant.—In Equity.—No. 1498.—Order for a hearing on the application of the receiver to sell the property of the defendant company.

The receiver herein having moved by his solicitors, Bartram and Mead, for power and authority to sell all real estate and all of the personal property of the defendant at private sale or at public auction, it is hereby

Ordered, that at a term of this court, to be held in the United States Court Rooms, in the city of New Haven, Connecticut, on the 11th day of March, 1919, at the opening of Court, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, the defendants and all others interested may appear and show cause, if any there be, why such order should not be granted as prayed for, and it is further

Ordered, that notice of this hearing shall be given by publishing a copy of this order in The Stamford Advocate three times, and in The New York Times three times, each before the date set for the hearing on said application.

Dated at Hartford, Connecticut, this 28th day of February, 1919.

(Signed) EDWIN S. THOMAS.

A true copy, attest:

ANNA E. WALLACE, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that the New York Dock Company, owner of the float "New York Dock No. 3," has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on or about the 14th day of December, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel and freight, Twenty-two thousand, seven hundred eighty-two and 42-100 ($22,782.42) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before HENRY E. MATTISON, Esq., Commissioner at No. 79 Wall Street, N. Y. C., on or before the 14th day of April, 1919, or be defaulted. THOS. D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.

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REPORT LESS TRAVEL ON ELEVATED LINES

Roads Have Suffered, Service Board Reports, in Competition with Subway.

CITES FIGURES OF TRAFFIC

Facilities of All Kinds, the Commission Declares, Have Grown Faster Than the Demand.

Facilities and service on the rapid transit lines in Manhattan are growing faster than the traffic, and this is one of the reasons for the financial condition of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, according to a statement just issued by the Public Service Commission. Those who are caught in the crush of travel on the subway and elevated lines during the rush hours may doubt the statement that the facilities exceed the demand, but the commission has prepared a table of figures intended to prove the statement.

The point made by the commission is that with the opening of the Lexington Avenue subway the subway service was increased 80 per cent. with a proportionate increase in the cost of operating expenses, and that the total increase of travel on the subways resulting from improved facilities was mainly obtained at the expense of the elevated lines.

Subway travel on the Interborough lines increased only 4,850,807 in January over the traffic of January, 1918, when the travel was comparatively light because of the closing down of many industries through the coal saving orders of the Federal Government.

In the same month traffic on the elevated lines of the Interborough system decreased 1,281,445, leaving the net increase 3,569,362, or about 5 per cent. as compared with the 80 per cent. increase in facilities. The total traffic during the month was 71,479,979. Attention is called by the commission to the fact that the traffic of January, 1918, was about 1,000,000 less than normal because of various conditions due to the war. The statement of the commission says that an analysis of the traffic figures indicates that the Lexington Avenue subway has robbed the Third Avenue elevated line of a considerable part of its traffic, particularly along the upper east side and the east Harlem districts.

The statement says that the elevated lines have suffered more in recent months and that in January last there was a decrease of 1,721,111 passengers as compared with the traffic for the same month in 1918. The elevated lines, the statement continues, showed a decrease of 984,350 in January, as compared with December, while the Interborough subway traffic increased 1,683,516, leaving a net total increase of only 699,166.

Tells of Increased Expenses.

Besides the proportionate increase of the ordinary operating expenses due to the 80 per cent. of increased rapid transit facilities the Interborough Company, the statement says, has been compelled to spend something like $2,000,000 more a year for coal for the rapid transit lines, including the surface lines of the New York Railways Company; from 60 to 70 per cent. more in wages, and from 50 to 250 per cent. more for materials. In addition the city, the statement said, would have to get from the taxpayers its share of the loss in operating the rapid transit lines.

More than a year ago, the statement says, the rapid transit and surface lines in the city asked for an increase in fare to 6 cents. Later they asked for 7 cents, and now the companies are asking for an 8-cent fare to make up for alleged losses due to the failure to accede to their first request for an increase or for the privilege of foregoing transfers or of charging for them. Part of the statement of the commission, referring to the inadequate increase in traffic on the rapid transit lines as compared with the increase in facilities, says:

"At the present time there are eight subway tracks through the heart of Manhattan Island, where a year ago there were only four, and south of Forty-second Street there are ten tracks, shortly to be increased to twelve, for practically all the distance to the Battery. These subway tracks comprise the east and west Interborough lines, and in addition south of Forty-second Street the Brooklyn Rapid Transit (Broadway) subway.

"The city, in a broad sense, stands to profit from the diversion of traffic from elevated lines to subways, in that where the traffic of the latter is built and the income increased, the city's share of the profits increase. From the standpoint of the Interborough Company, however, the showing is anything but handsome. While it benefits at the same time from the increase in subway traffic—although the higher costs of operation in recent months have very greatly reduced profits—it suffers a distinct loss by the reduction of traveling on elevated lines, especially so in view of the very large sums which have been expended in the improvement of the Second Avenue, Third Avenue, and Ninth Avenue lines by the addition of express tracks and other new facilities.

"Apparently the expedient of all day expresses installed on the Third Avenue line last year, at the instance of the commission, has failed to develop the traffic which it was hoped would be the result as a relief to the subways."

Where Travel Has Decreased.

The following figures show the decrease of travel on three of the elevated lines in January, 1919, as compared with the same month a year ago. Second Avenue, 172,037; Third Avenue, 1,721,111; Ninth Avenue, 251,620. The grand total of traffic on all of the elevated lines operated by the Interborough Company in January, 1918, was 29,804,233, and in January of this year 28,522,788. The grand total on all of the rapid transit lines of the Interborough Company in the two months was 67,903,617 in January, 1918, and 71,479,979 in January of the present year.

Comparing the traffic on the elevated lines during January, 1919, with December, 1918, the figures show a total for January of 28,522,788 and the total for December was 29,507,138.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, owner of the lighter "Ilion," has filed its petition for limitation of liabilities for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on the 14th day of December, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel and freight, Thirty-one and 67-100 ($31.67) Dollars. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., Commissioner, at No. 69 Wall Street, New York City, on or before the 7th day of April, 1919, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that the Greenwood Lake Transportation Company, owner of the steamship "Arlington," has filed a petition for the limitation of its liability for any loss, damage or injury occasioned by an alleged storm occurring on September 8th, 1916. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury, must prove their claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1919, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Before Ward, Rogers, Hough, and Manton, Circuit Judges. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Motions:
Mulooney<King.
Auto P Co<Hegel.
General calendar:
Buessel<US.
Steger<Orth.
Re Jarmulosky.
Norkus<Pitts Coal Co.
Snare & Triest<St. Paul Co.
Mallory Co<SS Suffolk
Coastwise Co<SS Brazos.
Southern Co<Tug Baker Bros.
NY C RR<Lloyd.
Ackerman<US.
Held<Croasthwaite.
Prebensens<Munson.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Opens in Room 331, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Criminal.

Trials:
I. Feuer, Francis B. O'Brien, J. Chapman, and J. O'Neil.
A. J. Essner and Max Essner.
Solomon Slavin, (2.)
Charles L. Onn,
James McDermott,
P. McCartin and L. Mellows.
Lian Mellows.
Set for trial:
E. L. Marshall,
E. L. Marshall and Seldon R. Hopkins.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg. twelfth floor, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

On trial—Owens<Breitung.
Vail<F. Starr Cont Co
Nafra Co<SS Laura Maersk.
Damps, &c, Svendborg<Nafra Co.
Eastman<Sellers Lighterage Co.
Harms Co<Interstate Lighterage and Transp Co.
Bandixen<Universal Transp Co.
McDonald<Barnstable Co.
US<Tug Agnes A. Moran and scow 4X.
Juell<Harrison.
St'd Oil Co<SS Andreas.
McGinty<Lighter Riverside.
Damps, &c, Actl, &c<SS Bestum No. 2,&c.
Am Star Co<Jamieson
Australian SS Co<US & Australasian SS Co.
People's Bread Co<SS J. L. Luckenbach.
Kelly<SS Mar Caspio.
Moran T & T Co<Tug W. F. Dalzell.
McAllister<Tug Eugene F. Moran.
Zablocki<Gaston, Williams & Wigmore
St'd Oil Co<Damestinis.
Pocahontas Nav Co<Federal Forwarding.
Barnum<Societe Nat Maratime.
Poissant<Lake Champlain Trans Co.
Devoe<same.
Gaudette<same.
Phelan<same.
Dailey & L<Tug Auburn.
Same<Steamboat City of Lowell.
Lorillard<SS Plaides.
Publicover<Proceeds of Cargo of schooner Blandford.
Miner<Lake Champlain Trans Co.
Culver<SS Isla de Panay.
St'd Varnish Works<SS Africanic.
Rosenblum<Phoenix Ins Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Knox, J.—Court opens Room 235, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges:

William J. Stut.
Henry Martin.
Bertha Cass.
Jean Girodolle.
Otto Gass.
John S McClurg.
Henry Einhorn,
Wellish & Muller.
Emil Schulke.
Edw A Houghtaling.
John Kress.
John F Dorman.
Barnet Kurland.
Louis Davidow.
John Henderson.
Under objections:
Adam J Hafner.
William Thomas.
Adjourned cases:
Isaac Purdy.
Frank Goldman.
Ralph Herz.
Gaetano Riccio.
Motions:
Fiss, Doerr & Carroll
Madero Bros.
Oscar Stromberg.
Equity Motion Picture Corp.
Cooper<Lipchansky.
Theo Stewart.
Jerome G Hauser.
Mildred R Hall.
Shulman & Schwartz.
Rayzook & Co.
Robert Hill.
Rosenbaum & Yasser.
Henry Klappenberg.
Acme Gas & El Fixt.
Hubert Motz.
Hart Transp Co.
Warshauer Rye Bread Co.
Aetes & Levine.
Beaurejour & Co.
Big N Dress Co.
Malev & Feinsilber.
Jacob A Zimmerman.
Straus & Potter.
Henry Malkan.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

Criminal:
US<O'Leary (for call)
Same<Opperman (for call.)
Admiralty:
Daly<Penn RR.
McAndrews, Jr<Steam Tug Jos Penne, Sr.
Lethbridge<Wardell & ano.
Berwind-White Coal M Co<Stm Tug Downer No. 8 & ano.
2 P. M.:
US ex rel Fried<Capt Stone, Comm'der of Receiv'g Ship at NY.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

On trial:
US<Rosenwasser Bros et al.
For call:
US<Rosenwasser Bros et al.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 8.—Calendar for Monday:

People<Tribelhorn.
Murray<NY Tel Co.
Pelegrino<Smith Co.
Schiebler<Smith et al.
Upton Cold Storage<Pac Coast Case Co.
Johnston Heating Co<Bd of Ed, Town of North Hempstead.
Amsterdam<Apfel.
Allor<Associated Hat Mfrs et al.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Litigated motions.

Re Snyder.
Re New Eng Equit Ins Co, (Gombiner.)
Wood<CNY.
Curtis<Curtis.
Re CNY, (Hunts Point Road.)
Mintz<CNY.
Re New Eng Equit Ins Co, (Salomon.)
Blue Ribbon Garage<Rundle.
Last<Bd of Educ (2.)
Bull<Logan.
NY Rys<Walker (3.)
Glowacki<Clausen.
Grant<Peerless Feature Prod Co.
Horstmann<Barber (2.)
Ostrander<Blakeney.
Ward<same.
Young<G K Y Film Co
Mayer<Lehman.
Saltzman<Kurtz (2.)
Schwartz<same.
Kurtz<same (2).
Messina<Eureka Paper Co.
Weiss<Wingler.
Crookes<J M B Co.
Spencer<Topakayan.
Kutz<Travers Twine, &c, Co.
Re Dobson.
Chernack<Mersel.
Zuckerman<Bandler.
Chernack<Mersel.
Chiamese<Blout.
Knoth<Goldzier (2.)
Marcus<Stearns Co.
Fishman<Ludwig.
Re Hibernia Bank & Trust Co, (Quinlan.)
Re Friedman, (Gen Gas Appliance Co.)
Re same, (Schwetzer.)
Grimm<NY Dock Co.
Martini<Warner Hudnut Co.
Schulder<Niewenhous (2.)
Von Mach<MacMillan Co.
Re Evans Film Mfg Co (2.)
Pottash<Cleveland-Akron Bag Co (2.)
Korn<NY Bd of Fire Underwriters.
McGregor<E H Crandall, Inc.
Lichtenberg<NY Bd of Fire Underwriters.
Margolies<Kahn.
Re Rothman.
Gillette<Gillette.
Silver<Nat Surety Co.
Tierney<Gilbert.
Campbell<Menounos.
Haim<Richman.
Walker<Lustgarten & Co.
Rhode Isl Cotton Yarn Co<Atlas Knit Mills.
Ackerman<Park & Tilford.
CNY<Nydofsky (2.)
Kremer<Liberty Storage, &c, Co.
Flock<Komp.
Schiraldi<J Rheinfrank Co, Inc.
Cohn<Bartlett.
De Martini<McCaldin.
Louis<Louis.
Drake<Hodgson.
Kreielsheimer<Propper.
Schneier<Klein.
Russell<Sachter Ice Cream Co.
McLaughlin<E Greenbaum Co.
Kapeker<Forbriger.
Re People, &c, (Phillips Casualty Co.)
Wilson & Co<Hartford Fire Ins Co.
Manson<Katzman.
Mendel<Tisbo.
Schindler<Michalover
Sachs<Greater NY Lumber Co.
Stein<Asa G Candler, Inc.
Hantz<Mandel.
Cruse<Terry & Tench.
Grosskopf<Telescope Cot Bed Co.
Manson<Katzman.
Weir<Whicher.
Ali<Ali.
Gerstenhaber<Benson
Bendix<Bendix.
Pompei Const Co<Gioliti (3.)
Kiryianis<Blossom Heath Inn, Inc.
Re Hirschberg<Wolkowitz.
Bloomingdale<Bloomingdale.
Castriotis<Galanos.
Siegman<Citizens Investing Co.
Cohen<Cohen.
Hoyt<Hoyt.
Cassidy<Cassidy.
Collins<Merchants Nat Bank.
Blanchard<Ward Baking Co (2.)
Easton<Herrschaft.
Foster<Ocean SS Co of Savannah.
Holzberg<Clark (2.)
Van Vorst<Collins.
Downey<5th Av Coach
Bates<Mountain Lakes, Inc.
Weiss & Co<Salembier
McDonald<5th Av Coach Co.
Collins<Hallahan.
Hogstedt<Hogstedt.
Bordeaux<Blackburn.
Conte<Kaplan.
Bird<Ward Baking Co
Cohn<Cohn.
Korn<NY Board of Fire Underwriters.
Re Wilder.
Curtis<Hirson.
New Castelbonian, &c, Socy<Mina.
Whiten<McKesson.
McCullough<Dix (2.)
Re De Lucca, (Colder Av.)
Fishel<Fishel.
Hausen<Uchida Trading Co.
Re Haber, (Frankel)
McElroy<Odes.
People ex rel Thompson<Enright.
Levy<Am Shoe Mach, &c, Co.
Raymont<Flood.
Van Castel<McDonogh.
Lavy<Am Shoe Mach Co.
Rand<Dick.
Tull<NY Title & Mtg.
Cottrell<Ebling Brew.
Leonidas<Rainier Motor Co.
Zelikowitz<N & Z Rlty
Cottrell<Ebling Brew.
Kennedy<Olin J Stephens Co.
Manisera<Stevane.
Brownstein<No 220 Broome St, Inc.
Greenfield<Rogers (2)
Oberstein<Kotler.
Manistera<Stevane.
McPherson<Minter.
Newman<same.
Re Link.
Gilman<Gruenstein.
Levy<Schlesinger.
Lewis<Macaulary Photoplays, Inc.
Peters<Peters.
C T Silver, Inc<Gair.
Koerber<Koerber.
Re Klein.
Waters-Weisman Co<Koch & Co.
Kushner<Oxman.
Eckardt<Goldberger.
Fately<Hyman.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Calumet & Hecla M Co<Equit Tr Co.
Cent Union Trust Co<Gavit.
Helfgott<Shapiro.
White<Slayback, (2.)
Darcy & Wolford<Stoermer.
Thalheim<Gilbert.
Re Starr.
Re Missionary Soc of Most Holy Redeemer.
Breuninger<Breuninger.
Deutsch<Deutsch.
Lazarowich<Lazarowich.
Boy Scouts of Am<The U S Boy Scouts.
Friedman Marble, &c, Wks<Whitcomb.
Shideler<Shideler.
Frank<G Reis & Bros, Inc, (2.)
Demurrers:
Bottlers Seal Co<Rainey, (2.)
Preferred causes:
Ryder<Marcus.
Hyman<Exp Mtg Co.
Mutual Profit Sharing Corp<Purdy.
Unevida Gold Min Co<Ralston.
Fleming<Conners.
Camp<Camp.
General calendar:
Moore<Aelter.
Freeman<Rosenthal.
Goodman<Auerhahn.
Tisch<Dub.
Clear.

PART IV.—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PART IV., (October Term Continued)—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Kings Co Lighting Co<Lewis.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Nisson Trading Co<Karanjia.
Marathon Tire & Rub Co<Weaver & Ebling Auto Co.
Harris Co, Inc<Weintraub.
Lazarowitz<Gunst.
Herman Basch & Co, Inc<Farber.
Com Trust Co<Brady.
Wood<C W Prichard Co, Inc.
Aaron Bushsbaum<Duncan.
Guaranty Trust Co<Schmidt.
Dukas<Clark.
Momisaroff<Grand Tool & Mach Wks.
Raymond<Flood.
American Bk of Com<Bensch.
Steuer<Epstein.
Sabinson<Akron, C & Youngstown RR.
Exelrod<Holtzendorff
Mason<Ins Co, N A.
Picariello<Morell.
Pansy Waist Co, Inc<Guttas.
Lamport<Schendler.
Levine<Kishman.
Claflins<Lipschitz.
Huebshman<Feinman.
Pansy Waist Co<Mandelbaum.
Singi Vecchi, Inc<Moscahlades.
Am Bank of Com<Benesh.
Crisafullin<Marno.
Case on.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Reinhardt<Arkin.
Inq—Schiaffino<Pernicaro.
Scott<Goetz, (2.)
Filaugeri<Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co.
Tayler<B H RR.
Zuleley<NY Rys.
Levy<same.
Brand<Kane & Friedheim.
Cohen<Cohen.
Hamburger<Cohen, (3)
Thompson<N Y Rys.
Stokes<same.
Hoffman<Herman.
Manderus<N Y Rys.
Hermolin<Renault Transp Co.
Honig<Isaac.
Caswell<Ehret.
Kelly<Int R T Co.
McQuillan<42d St, &c, Ry.
Stoloya<B H RR.
Morris<Muldoon.
Monash<Horowitz.
Wynne<Litchfield Const Co.
Oyonewski<Int R T.
Rehahan<N Y Rys.
Bove<Town Taxi Co, Inc.
Garneau<N Y Rys.
Riley<same.
Clark<Rosenberg.
Russoniello<N Y Rys, (2.)
Feeney<Young.
Same<Warman.
Ruddell<Alexander. (2)
Davis<N Y Rys.
Birnbaum<same.
Bryant<same.
Edwards<same, (2.)
Elliott<3d Av RR.
Bernstein<Greenwald.
Rovner<N Y Rys.
Cooperson<Rachman.
Buffum<Hochdorf.
Jesensky<Black and White Cab Co.
Kohn<Levinson.
Jacobowitz<Union Ry.
Fried<Schoenfeld.
Berkowitz<I R T Co.
Friedman<N Y Rys.
Perbost<Borchardt.
Cassidy<Kalbach.
O'Connor<Grosner.
Lindenfeld<Solomon.
Felda<Jordan.
Leaf<Wood.
Lichtenstein<Flynn.
English<Taylor, (2.)
Schlomowitz<Lehigh Val RR.
Relyea<Turton.
Klein<McDonald.
Murray<Pierce Foundation Corp.
Tesler<Pearse.
German Nat Bank of Allegheny<Bond.
Armstrong<Strain.
Hogan<Anderson.
Galuzzo<J M Horton Ice Cream Co, (2.)
Gons<NY Rys.
Sheehan<Noonan.
Cohen<Levat.
Perel<NY Rys.
Hauser<Ghelardi.
Arkin<Int R T.
Schindler<Horn.
Gerard<Rosenbaum (2.)
Badami<Con Co of NY
Lefkowitz<Pagannimi
Comotter<De Groot.
Kelly<Dykes.
Main<NY Rys, (2.)
Hatier<Abbo.
Stein<NY Rys.
Mossberg<NY Con RR
Verdini<Int R T.
Herveaux<Black & White Cab Co.
Siegel<Comet Amuse.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Goldfarb<Whiting.
Inq—Harrison<Valley Stream H & H Co.
Inq—Brannon<Mason.
Purnell<Maisel.
London Feather Nov. Co<Aristo Hos'y Co.
Chemung Canal Trust<Morse.
Guarnier<Melophone Talking Mach Co.
Wells<Bedell Co, Pittsburgh.
Hoffer<Rentschler.
McCoy<Banks.
Hirsch<Robinson Chem Wks.
Smith Co, Ltd<Mazchalades.
Gilberson<N Y Iron & Steel Co.
Galenos<NY Cent RR.
Caracenda<Dugundji.
Kahn<Ownby.
Ballard<Saratoga Nat Bank.
Marion<Becher.
Benelari<Hutton.
Ward<Tracy & Co.
Lisky<Levinson.
Wyner<1,482 Bway Corp.
Cavallaro<Frank B Hall & Co.
J Aron & Co<Bassett.
De Loatch<B H RR.
Universal Transp Co<R L Smith Co.
Debrest<Frauhauf.
Inter Cloak Mfg Co<Mass Bond & Ins Co.
Kinsy<Quality Amuse.
Kaback<Hamilton.
CNY<Union Novelty Braid Works.
Same<D Streicher.
Southern<Hoes.
CNY<Glaubinger.
Same<Clements.
Same<Hopper.
Same<Woodruff.
Same<Romano.
Same<R Thomas & Sons.
Same<Bradstreet's Collection Bureau.
Same<I A Hopper, Inc.
Same<Globe Stor & Carpet Cl Co.
Same<W Englert Cont Co, Inc.
Same<Simensky.
Same<Levenson, (2.)
Same<R W M Lunch.
Same<Piegari.
Same<Galati.
Same<The Toggery Shop, Inc.
Same<Near Eastern Corp.
Same<Bogart.
Same<McDougald.
Same<Pestanoff.
Same<Hayden.
Howard<Smith.
CNY<O'Jaffe & Pinkus, Ltd.
Hawk<Lewis.
Botello<Siebert.
Gaines<Haskell.
Central RR of N J<Reiter & Strauss.
Jacob<Werner.
Stange<Walker.
Bendo<Bass.
Fagan<Jones.
People ex rel Allwell<Brizdowidz.
A B C Lithograph Corp<Pearson.
Koben<Steinberg.
Manson<Wright.
Goodman<Rubenstein.
Parken<J J Boland.

TRIAL TERMS—Causes assigned from the Day Calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term Rules.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Rappaport<Williamson.
PART VI.—Emerson, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VIII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Wagner, J.—At 10 A. M.
Gordon<3d Av Ry.
De Blasio<Gitsky.
PART XII.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
Goskind<Kalbach.
Shapiro<Goldberg.
PART XIII.—Lydon, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Int Agric Corp<Tennessee Fertilizer Co.
PART XVIII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ele-Kem Co<Peters, White & Co.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
George Persad.
Wills for probate:
Edwin Coolbaugh,
Thomas L. Reilly,
Frederica O. Beach,
Joseph Schwartz,
Francis A. Lederle,
Amelia M. Odell,
Mabelle Weil,
Daniel J. Heede,
Charles S. Morris,
Jane Dempsey,
Francis E. Byrne,
Lela A. V. Matthews,
Helena Fredericks,
Gabriel Orelli.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:
Laura C. Decker,
Hagop Arakabian,
Catherine Taylor,
Nicholas W. White,
Margaret L. Kingsley,
George Steneck,
Aaron Greenberg,
Thomas Gibney,
Theodore Angelo,
Gertrude R. Hawks,
Giuseppe Grieco,
Jane E. Barney,
W. G. Schedko,
Helen F. Monahan,
Jane A. Paez.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Litigated motions.

Graves Machinery Co<Tunick.
Scheinberg<Weldman.
Geering<Metropolitan Bank.
Moskowitz<Firstenberg.
Wilton Mfg Co<Machinery and Metals Sales Co, (2.)
Parker<Forman.
Aronowitz<Lamport.
Wyckoff<Frank & Danziger.
Jacoby<Browning.
Gumbinner<Miles.
Berlin<Alling. (2.)
Le Roy Silk Mills, Inc<Saltzman.
York Building Co<Dodge Realty Co.
Siegel<Cooperman.
Reuben<Urbach.
L. Wiederman Iron Works, Inc<Kimelblatt.
Eastern Mdse Co<Freedman Brothers.
Wolf<Greenberg.
Brustein & Butler<Daniels.
Kaufman<Seymour.
Newman<Josephson.
Senior<McLauchlen.
Gilbert<Laying.
Van Artsdale<Bankograph Co.
John H. Parker Co<Hyde-Murphy Co.
Israelson<Ismay.
Shapiro<New Era Embroidery Works.
Shiff<Swords.
Aryewitz<Middle States Realty Co.
Breskin<Shapiro.
Beaumont<Morgenstern.
Oblich<Ward.
Fed. Underwear Co<Modern Underwear.
Cohen<Moss.
Bruskin<Kalbach.
Rogers<Wall.
Weiss<Finkelstein.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—La Fetra, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Houghton<Lewhenwil Co.
De Stefano<Selig, (2.)
Berezofsky<Rubin.
Muretsky<N Y Rys.
Fuchs<Weldon.
Feinberg<Isaac.
Cohen-Goodman Co<Singer.
Blumenthal<Lefkowitz, (2.)
Ehrlich<Freiser.
Silverberg<Reiss.
Reiner<Westin.
Levey<Dennis.
Bastable<Bronx Derrick & Tool Co.
Wolkenberg<Childs Co.
Goldstein<N Y Rys.
Moscatiello<Booth.
Glass<Sheffield Farms Co.
Rosenberg<Schimmel.
Friedman<Epstein, (2.)
Champion Coated Paper Co<Hide & Leather Storage Co.
Durschlog<N Y Rys.
Hartfield<Gelbar.
McGeehan<Schaefer.
Weiant<N Y Cent RR
Filfus<N Y Rys.
Finger<Cottone.
Floredeliser<U S Trust Co of N Y.
Romanoff<Moyer.
Appel<Freisinger.
Ryan<Black & White Crown Taxi Co.
Nonskajian<Loft.
Nestle<same.
Cohen<Wolgel.
Schwalbendorf<N Y Rys.
Plotkin<Bennett.
Seigel<same.
Deloogliano<Sayer Steam Laundry Co.
Tavolocci<Farrell, (2.)
Wiener<520-522 E 13th St Rlty Co.
Internat Woolen Co<Schultz.
Aircy<Heathman.
Marshall<Carter & Weekes Steve Co.
Halpern<Kurshan.
Freundlich<Hasco Bld.
Silverman<N Y Rys.
Martelli<Goldstein.
Palevsky<N Y Rys.
Fishkin<I R T Co.
Gold<Rosenbaum.
Teo H Gary Co<J C Uhrlaub Import Co.
Hamburger<same.
Ruff<Lehman, (2.)

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Kushner<Spielka.
Karp<Bass & Bass, Inc.
Wolf Laboratories, Inc<Davis.
Klein<185th St Garage
Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, C.J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Eichler<Kahnweiler.
Greenberg<Fulton Bag, &c, Mills.
Rosen<Blauner.
Stoddard<Robinson-Roders Co (2.)
Matthes<Benn.
Gordon<NY Mineral Flooring Co.
Sherman Shoe Co<Levinton.

The following cases, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Algier Shoe Mfg Co<Cohen.
Bunin<Levy.
Jiffy Life Belt Mfg Co<Van Gytenbeek.
Passaic Bleachers & Dyers, Assn<E & Z Van Raalte, Inc.
Snyder<Lechitzky.
Neufield Silver Mfg Co<Wooster.
Jefferson Ins<Stewart Morehead Co.
Levy<Wallach.
Vigneri<Levin Burgh.
Rottenberg<Greenberg.
Case on.

PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VI.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Re Pierce.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Ceres Union<Burckel.
Ambrosi<Ambrosi.
Viglione<Viglione.
Castignoli<Ammann.
Harris<Cohen, (2.)
Romer<Avenue Amus.
O'Connor<Adams-Faligan Co.
Wald<same.
Teitelbaum<Gross & Herbener, Inc.
Pincus<Meisler.
Klein<Klein.
Dater<Polack.
Bissinger<Bronx Exp.
Woods<Woods.
Ashland<Bunt, Jr.
Bunt<Beaman.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Bucksbaum<Bucksbaum.
Goldsmith<Goldsmith
Polito<Polito.
Peters<Gryphon Rub & Tire Corp.
Vogel<Vogel.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.

Gasdia<Man Eye, Ear & Throat Hospital.
Winkler<Union Ry.
Stringle<Crimmins Operating Co.
Fanelli<Ferguson, (2.)
Rodgers<Hellman.
Zucker<Equit Life Ins
Sokoloff<Lange, Jr.
Gallovey<Booth & Flinn, Ltd.
Duke<Kerner.
Jacobson<Union Ry.
Shushan<Chasin.
Forbes<Klein.
Flynn<J C Hoffman, Inc.
McVey<Kessler.
Guzik<Love, (2.)
Shaw<Wieland, (2.)
Livingston<Kaufman L Rty Co.
Opperman<Int R T.
Peterson<Backer Con.
Dunkley<NY&QCRR.
McQuade<Noyes.
Philbin, Jr<Mack.
Traina<Lucchesse.
Myers<West El RR.
Potsdam<Union Ry.
Dorsam<Int R T.
Hommel<West El RR.
Fuchsman<R Fitzpatrick, Inc, (2.)
Eschen<CNY.
O'Rourke<Northern Union Gas Co.
Blair<Cohn.
Cohn<Rocky Crest Rty Co, Inc.
Lieberthal<Acme Dye & Mach Co.
Burke<Graves.
Scher<M Rubel Co.
Brilles<Union Ry.
Kruger<Goldberg.
Rosenthal<Waites M V & Stor Co, (3.)
Goldstein<Union Ry.
Bastone<CNY.

The following cases will be added to the ready day calendar as required:

D'Agostino<Appelles, (2.)
Wisser<Engels.
Cohen<Zimmerman.
Harris<Knick Ice Co.
Greenberg<NY Rys.
Galvin<same.
Bernstein<Int R T.
Weintraub<Murray El Lt & Power Co.
Lipack<Katzew.
Brower<Cohen, (2.)
Watts<Peloso.
Bipack<Katzew.
Slafkes<Rideing.
Busch<Wanamaker.
Miller<Int R T.
O'Brien<West El RR, (2.)
Gaffy<Union Ry.
Walsh<Katz.
Picus<Meisler.
Amato<Uvalde Asp Pav Co.
Murphy<R Carvel Co.
Cunneen<Union Ry.
Russell<Int R T.
Dougherty<Slayton.

Highest number reached in regular order, 2250.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schultz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions—Estates of:
Joseph Christoffel,
Louis Seebald,
Mary Arcularius,
Louise W Cochran.
Wills for probate:
Elizabeth Jones,
Margaret A Mangin,
Catharine S Wulf,
Josef Studnicka,
Sestina Lallos,
Robert Roesel,
Thomas Connor,
Rosina Mornhinweg,
Mena Kloster,
George Cook,
William Walters,
Loretta C McCoy,
Fannie Gertner,
Alexander Alexander.
Acct's—Estate of:
David Carl Moon,
Wm J McGough, (2.)
Joseph Christoffel,
Frank J Leonard.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Russell, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Lawyers T & T Co<Ameundsen Rty Co et al—J. Clifford McChristie.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lazansky, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Schultz<Schultz.
Abrahams<Abrahams
Muller Mfg Co, Ltd<Wenger.
Johnson<Johnson.
Nassauer<Tagliabue.
Dime Savings Bank<Moynahan.
Meyer<Weiss.
Devito<Devito.
Goetz<Benton.
Kelly<Crowley.
Regenhard<Louria.
Pietrallia<B H RR.
McAdam<C I & B RR.
Mahon<same (2.)
Re East 21st St.
Winthrop<Hartford & NY Trans Co.
Grupe<Vanophone Co, No 1.
Same<same, No 2.
Karelsen<Hesse.
Wilds<Keene Mica Prod Co, No 2.
Fiorentino<Atlantic Steve Co.
Rothang<Miglio.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Watson<Lebandy.
Re Feinberg, (Angle Art Press Co.)
Re Silverman, (Stanley Art Ptg Co.)
Biermann<Biermann.
Mikuszanskas<Mikuszanskas.
MacLean<Young.
Re Burnetts Lane.
Schork<Bergen.
Demmer<Heister.
Smith<Vonblucher.
People State of NY, Wallaston Rlty Co<Craig, Controller.
Weisbart<Aron.
Re Denier.
Maravel<Nass E RR.
Anderson<same.
People State of NY, Dowd<Drennan, Fire Commissioner.
People ex rel Amer Mfg Co<Brady.
Reilly<McGowan.
Feldman<Feldman.
Northwestern Mutual Life Ins<Fordham.
Underwood<Delamater
Palmieri<Byrne.
Municipal Liens Co<Riley.
Haensel<Stern.

PART II.—Faber, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
PART III.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Abrahams<Abrahams.
Orinoco Realty Co<Cantor, (2.)
Weiner<Weiner.
Dumproff<Harris.
Cantor<Frucht.
Marks<Fletcher.
Century Mach Co<Rothenberg.
Finck<Finck.
Moe<Moe.
Gottman<Gottman.
Hart<Hart, (2.)
Yelon<Chapprach.

The remaining cases marked ready on the previous call, March 7, will be added to this day calendar for trial from day to day, as preceding cases are disposed of.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 1477.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Cropsey, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Fawcett, J.; Part IV., Platt, J.; Part V., Davis, J.; Part VIII., Callaghan, J.

Daueria<Damarco and ano.
Opler<Babcock.
Kadish<N Y Cons RR.
Osborn<B H RR.
Meckenberg<Zinn.
Thompson<Fischer.
Winslow<B, Q Co & S RR.
Balter<Nas RR.
Perlitch<same.
Sherman<Nas RR.
Cohen<Freedman & another.
Guggenheim<C I & B RR.
Roman<Hoch.
Quimby<Molinelli & ano.
Gold<NY Con RR.
Kelly<London Guar & Accident Co et al.
Ray<Morton.
Paulus<Corwin.
Taylor<B H RR.
Charlton<Taylor.
Coffey<Brennan.
Breslaw<Hoffman, (2.)
Smith<Bush Terminal Bldgs Co.
Purcell<Van Cott.
Morahan<Springer.
Counihan<NY Dock.
Weston<Duecker.
Bevan<B H RR.
Miller<Nassau RR.
May<Jacobs.
Helm<Seider.
Kirby<Johnson.
O'Reilly<Nassau RR.
Stich<Bakst.
Peterson Guamell<Reardon.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day; no cause will be set down for a day upon this call:

Fireman<Black & White Cab Co.
Pedlar<Tuttle & ano.
Schroff<Press Pub Co.
Kalskay<Corcoran, Fitzgerald Co.
Marmorino<B H RR & ano.
Sorgen<Nas RR.
Dilthey<Consumers' Biscuit Co.
Waznis<NY, NH & H RR.
Jungmann<Sommer.
Zeiger<Brunner.
Dziegelewsky<Turner & Blanchard.
Southern Knitting M<Navy Knitting Mills.
Latner<Conn.
Berkowitz<N Y Cons RR.
Mustacchio<Stein & Co.
Chait<B, Q Co & S R R.
Brady<CNY and ano.
Trotter<Union Rys Co.
Halpin<Petrich.
Hickman<Hempstead Terrace Co.
Cohen<Altman Furniture Co.
McNally<Samuel Appel Co.
Mylnarszyk<Kruger.
Finkelson<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Clark<CNY.
Casey<N Y Rys.
Goebels<Barrett.
Crispo<CNY.
Barry<N Y Cons RR.
Corrigan<C I & B RR
Schafer Tinware Mfg Co<Benz.
Holewinski<Funk.
Cohen<Loeber.
Pickett<C I & B RR.
Laydon<same.
Minerva<Bernstein.
Foster<B'way Wine & Liquor Co.
Brown<Pierce-Arrow Trucking Co.
Doneger<Heit.
Zobel<B H RR.
Meltzer<Dean Bldg Co
Zweifler<Land Estates.
Reilly<McGowan and ano.
Zulawski<Shewan & Sons.

Highest number reached on regular call, 7430.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—MacMahon, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lavaca<Nas El RR.
Taylor<Clyman.
Same<Bayer.
Valva<Nas El RR.
Brace<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Wiswell<Bancroft.
Crew Levick Co<Bkln Packard Auto, &c.
Jacobs<Nas El RR.
Rimsha<B H RR.
McEntire<same.
Mogilifsky<Linick.
Benke<B H RR.
Lebowitz<same.
Ellis<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Drugowitz<Silverman.
Evarts<Nas El RR.
McDonough<N Y Cons RR.

Highest number reached, 1,328.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Thomas McMahon,
Alfred Metzger,
Mary Logan,
Julia Derschurch,
A Stewart Walsh,
Lucia Contessa,
Mary Lahey,
Julia Millman,
Mary Bowles.
Mary Sullivan,
Michael Nolan,
Henry Posner,
Harry Hoffman,
Johanna Hawer,
Catherine Medler.
Administration of:
Rebecca Krepps.
Accountings of:
Samuel Zarkauer,
Hugh Kenny,
Eliza Mathison,
John Levens,
Sarah Furst,
Isabella Merrill,
Eliza Gardner,
Mary Baxter,
Arthur Sullivan,
Charles Silver,
R L'Hommedieu,
David Davis,
Herman Mendelsohn,
Edwin Scrymeer.
Estates of:
John Ridley,
Noah Katz,
Catherine Johnston.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Aspinall, J.—In Part I., at 10 A. M.—Criminal.
Indictment 6064—People<Mortimer. Case on. No day calendar.
Civil calendar passed until further notice.
Highest number reached on general calendar is 2715.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—At 10 A. M.
Parsons<Parsons.
Faulkner<Faulkner.
Also for the hearing of motions.
TRIAL TERM—Part II., no justice; Part III., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Carney<O'Brien (2.)
Schloemann<Massagli.
Lange<same (2.)
Rich<Barlow & Co.
Brundage<Int R T.
Levine<same.
Sabia<Ryan.
Auer<Teschner.
Burdick<Holden.
Schreiber<NY & Stamford Ry.
Bradley<Bradley.
Subsheim<Sinclair (2.)
Monyihan<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Crp.
Grant<NY C RR.
Delaney<City of Yonkers.
Warner<Brundage.
Kochan<Baldwin.
Basner<same.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Cooper<Daly Bros.
Kolter<same.
Angelovitch<Colonial Taxi Serv Co.
Mahnech<Great Atl & Pac Tea Co.
Scofield<NY, N H & H RR.
Van Pelt<Capron.
Kimball<Erie RR.
Hynes<NY Cent RR.
Sabia<Ryan.
Futizz<Fitzgerald.
Wekser<Sackl.
White Plains Motor<Hubby.
Ruff<Union Ry.
Hilliard<Yonkers RR.
Katz<NY, N H & H RR.
Kaufman<Munson SS.
La Falce<Bruno.
Rooney<Concourse Motor Car Co (2.)
Lee Lash Co<Driscoll.
Rothschild<Haviland.
Levine<Fox.
Frasch<Greenberg.
Heisler<same.

Highest number reached on call, 936.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., January 2, 1919.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on **Wednesday, April 9, 1919**, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.
2. To consider and act upon all questions and matters which may legally come before the meeting relating to Federal control of the Company's properties under the act of Congress of May 21, 1918, or any agreement or settlement with the Government in respect thereto, or relating to the termination of such Federal control by the return of the properties or otherwise, and/or relating to conditions resulting from or succeeding such Federal control, and generally all questions and matters growing out of or incident to such control, termination thereof, or following conditions.
3. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, March 25, 1919, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, April 10, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, 175 Remsen Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on Monday, the 24th day of March, 1919, at 11:00 o'clock in the morning, and that the annual election of directors of said company and of three inspectors of election to serve for the succeeding year will be held at the same place on the same day between the hours of 11:00 and 12:00 in the morning.

For the purpose of the annual meeting, by resolution of the Board of Directors, no transfer of stock will be made on the books of the company from the close of business on March 20, 1919, to the close of business on March 24, 1919.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Secretary.

Brooklyn, February 21, 1919.

GULF STATES STEEL COMPANY.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders March 24, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Gulf States Steel Company will be held at the office of the Company, Du Pont Building, Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware, United States of America, on Monday, March 24, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of three Directors to serve for a term of three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will not be closed, but no stock can be voted at said meeting which shall have been transferred on the books of the Company during the period of twenty days prior to said meeting.

Dated New York, March 3, 1919.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. R. FORSYTH, Secretary.

VALLEY MOULD AND IRON CORPORATION

The annual meeting of the stockholders of VALLEY MOULD AND IRON CORPORATION having voting powers will be held at Room 1504, No. 60 Broadway, New York City, on Tuesday, March 11, 1919, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated, February 19, 1919.

HUGH J. GARVEY,
Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY.

Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.

The Board of Directors of Lackawanna Steel Company at a meeting held February 27, 1919, declared out of surplus earnings a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, payable March 31, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business, March 10, 1919.

Checks will be mailed.

J. P. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.

March 1, 1919.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY.

120 Broadway, New York, March 6th, 1919.

The Board of Directors of Utah Copper Company have declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1919, a capital distribution of One Dollar and fifty cents ($1.50) per share, payable March 31st, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 14th, 1919.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will remain open.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

Allegheny Ave. & 19th Street,

Phila., March 5, 1919.

The Directors have declared a dividend of One dollar ($1.00) per share from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable April 1, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 17, 1919.

Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 79

A quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent (two dollars and fifty cents per share), and an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent (fifty cents per share), on the Company's capital stock have been declared, payable on April 15, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 20, 1919.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAN CO.

A quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable April 1st, 1919, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 14th, 1919. Transfer Books will remain open. Checks mailed.

R. H. ISMON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO.

25 Broad St., New York, March 6, 1919.

The Board of Directors of the Ray Consolidated Copper Company has this day declared a capital distribution of $.50 per share, payable March 31, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 14, 1919.

E. P. SHOVE,
Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

ACME CEMENT CORPORATION of Catskill, Greene County, New York, having filed the necessary papers in the office of the Secretary of State of New York for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation, all persons having claims against said Acme Cement Corporation are directed to present the same forthwith at the office of Gwinn & Pell, attorneys, No. 5 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF JACKSON & HAGGETT, silk brokers and Japanese habutai specialists of No. 17 Madison Av., Suites Nos. 804-805, Tel. Mad. Sq. 4547-4548, has been dissolved on March 1st, 1919.

Mr. Samuel Haggett continues the business under his own name at the same address, specializing as formerly in Japanese and domestic silks.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

To the Holders of Five Per Cent.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds

OF

The Northwestern Terminal Railway Company

Issued under the Mortgage Indenture dated July 1st, 1906 (and supplements dated September 27th, 1909, and January 2nd, 1915), made by said Company to The Mercantile Trust Company (now Bankers Trust Company), as Trustee:

A large amount of bonds having been deposited with the Committee under the Deposit Agreement dated December 18th, 1918, it will be to the advantage of all holders of undeposited bonds to promptly deposit their bonds in order to participate in the benefits to be gained by concerted action on the part of the majority of the Bonds. Bondholders are therefore urgently requested to deposit their bonds, with the January 1st, 1918, and subsequent coupons.

The time for deposit has been extended up to and including April 1st, 1919. Said bonds may be deposited with The International Trust Company, Denver, Colorado, the Depositary under the Agreement or with Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York, the Agent of the Depositary. Transferable Certificates of Deposit will be issued therefor.

The Committee will promptly pay any interest which may be received by it on the Deposited Bonds to the holders of the Certificates of Deposit representing the Bonds in respect whereof such payments of interest shall be made, deducting any income tax required to be withheld.

Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained upon application either to the Depositary or to its Agent above mentioned.

Dated, Denver, Colorado, March 7th, 1919.

S. M. PERRY, Chairman.
WILLIAM A. BELL,
JOHN C. MITCHELL,
HENRY McALLISTER, Jr.,
THEODORE G. SMITH,
THOMAS B. STEARNS,
(All of Denver, Colorado.)
Committee.

THEODORE G. SMITH, Secretary, c/o The International Trust Company, Denver, Colorado.

GERALD HUGHES,
HENRY McALLISTER, Jr.,
Counsel to Committee.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF CLAIMS AND DEMANDS AGAINST

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, New York Municipal Railway Corporation

AND

New York Consolidated Railroad Company:

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 8th day of February, 1919, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York made an order in the equity suit pending in said Court, No. E 15-347, brought by Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, plaintiff, against Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, New York Municipal Railway Corporation, and New York Consolidated Railroad Company, defendants, which order, among other things, provides that:—

(1) All claims and demands against the said Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the said New York Municipal Railway Corporation or the said New York Consolidated Railroad Company, shall be presented to Lindley M. Garrison, Receiver of said corporations, on or before the 1st day of April, 1919.

(2) If any persons having claims and demands against the said defendants or any of them shall fail to present such claims and demands to the said receiver on or before the said 1st day of April, 1919, as provided in said order, each of them so failing shall be barred from sharing in the benefit of the distribution of the moneys and proceeds of the properties of the said defendants that now are or hereafter shall be in the hands of the receiver in said suit, and from sharing or participating in the distribution of any of the proceeds arising from the sale of any of said properties if such sale shall thereafter be adjudged and decreed in said suit.

Nothing in said order requires claims and demands secured by mortgage or other lien to be presented to the receiver as above stated.

Forms for proofs of claims and demands required to be presented to the receiver as stated above may be obtained from the receiver at his office, No. 85 Clinton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, and claims and demands shall be presented to the receiver at his said office, No. 85 Clinton Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York.

Dated, Brooklyn, N. Y., February 10, 1919.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Receiver.

85 Clinton Street,
Borough of Brooklyn,
City and State of New York.

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY

Twenty-Year Five Per Cent. First Lien Gold Equipment Sinking Fund Bonds of 1901.

DUE MARCH 1, 1921.

The undersigned, as Trustee under the Equipment Agreement dated March 1, 1901, given to secure the bonds described above, hereby gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on March 17th for the sale to it for account of the Sinking Fund established by Article Tenth of the said Agreement, of bonds of the issue described above, sufficient substantially to exhaust $102,600, at a price not exceeding $1,050 per bond and accrued interest.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
as successor to
Continental Trust Company of the City of New York.
by B. G. CURTS, Secretary.

March 3rd, 19

The Locomobile Company of America

First Mortgage Ten-Year Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to Article VI. of the Mortgage, dated June 1, 1912, Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee thereunder, invites proposals for the sale to it of the First Mortgage Ten Year Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Locomobile Company of America, bearing coupons maturing subsequent to June 1st, 1919, at prices not exceeding 105 per cent. of the face value of the bonds. All proposals should be enclosed in sealed envelopes, which should be delivered to the Trustee, at its Trust Department, not later than 3 o'clock P. M. on March 27, 1919. Due notice will be given to the bondholders whose proposals may be accepted and the Trustee, to the extent of funds then in its hands and available therefor, will, on June 1st, 1919, purchase the bonds so offered and accepted at the price and in the manner provided in the mortgage.

Dated at New York, the 3rd day of March, 1919.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By H. F. WILSON, Jr., Vice President.

PITTSFORD POWER COMPANY

First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, under the mortgage of the Pittsford Power Company, dated January 1, 1914, hereby invites offerings for the sale to it of as many bonds issued thereunder as will exhaust the sum of Three thousand four hundred forty-three and 57-100 ($3,443.57) dollars, at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest. Sealed offers will be opened at the office of the undersigned Trustee, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, March 17, 1919; on and within thirty days after which date the holders of bonds whose offers are accepted must present their bonds to the Trustee for payment. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

Dated, New York, N. Y., February 24, 1919.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY OF SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, First Refunding Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds of 1909, Due 1939.

The Trustee has $37,346.52 to invest for the quarterly purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund, and will receive offers of bonds up to noon Saturday, March 15, 1919.

Proposals should be directed as follows: "Proposals to Sinking Fund of the Washington Water Power Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William St., New York, N. Y."

Circulars giving details may be had on application.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.

New York, March 1, 1919.

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK of Cordele, located at Cordele, in the State of Georgia, is closing its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

J. W. CANNON, Cashier,
Liquidating Agent.

Dated Jan. 27, 1919.

MEN in their forties or fifties, hoping to become financially independent within the next few years, can ill afford to neglect to accumulate long-term bonds around present prices. It is the judgment of investment experts that the time is bound to come when many bonds that can be purchased today to yield around 5% to 6½% will sell at prices which will not yield anywhere near so much income. To men in their forties or fifties this is an important consideration, since every dollar of additional income means just that much more financial independence.

Send for Circular No. 1229
"Conservative Investments"

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THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING
NEW YORK

FORM 1031-T
Tentative Return for Corporations

May be had upon request. In case of difficulty our experts will assist in arriving at your estimated tax.

Our Tax Booklets and Blanks will be furnished without charge.

The National City Company
Main Office: National City Bank Building
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Correspondent Offices in 35 Cities

Exempt from United States Government Income Tax

Omaha, Neb. Coupon 4½s
Due Dec. 15, 1941
98⅝ & Int. Yielding 4.60%

Kan. City, Sch. D. Cpn. 4½s
Due July, 1933
98⅜ & Int. Yielding 4.65%

Spokane, Wash. Cpn. 4½s
Due Oct., 1931
98⅝ & Int. Yielding 4.63%

Omaha, Neb. Sch. D. Cpn. 5s
Due June, 1948
104? & Int. Yielding 4.70%

Portland, Ore. Cpn. 4½s
Due Oct. 1926-1929
Prices to Yield 4.75%

Seattle, Wash. Cpn. 4½s
Due July, 1921
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Our complete list of Municipal Bonds yielding from 4.40 to 5% will be sent to investors on request.

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24 Broad St. New York
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$50,000
Province of Alberta
5½% Bonds
Due 1st January, 1939
Principal and interest payable in New York.

The Province of Alberta ranks fourth in area of the Provinces of Canada. The annual production of agricultural products amounts to over $260,000,000. Alberta is served by all the Canadian Trans-continental railroads, which have a total mileage of 4,500 within the borders of the Province.

Price 100 and interest
Yielding 5½%
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71 Broadway, New York.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Railroad Relief Plan Aids Stock Market

Confidence in the country's business future was broadly expressed in the stock market last week. The expansion of trading indicated that public participation was beginning to play a part in the forward movement, and this development followed closely the precedents of other years when industry and finance were seeking a new basis. First, the stock market is thoroughly stirred up by those astute traders who possess the gift of sensing tendencies in industry and business; then the advertisement of market promises which rising prices hold forth goes out broadcast and reports on trade and business betterment work to emphasize upon the public mind the speculative qualities of stocks. Even though "pool" organizations are more highly developed than they were a few years ago, and supplied with much credit, it requires more than their efforts to stimulate dealings to a total higher than one million shares a day. The million-share mark was attained on Friday, and throughout the week the turnover was considerably more than the average of January. The really substantial influences behind the advance of stocks were more patent last week than previously. Probably the most significant occurrence was the quick conversion of the railroads' financial mountain into a lesser formation, if not into a mole hill. It has been a long time since a single event of a constructive nature has appeared to stimulate confidence in a way comparable to the immediate action of bankers in respect to the railroad Director General's difficulty. Left by the failure of the Senate with huge demands to meet and with very little money to be used, the Director General was assured by railroad bankers that their co-operation could be counted upon. Whether or not a great credit reservoir will be found necessary, supplied by banks and banking firms in various cities, the fact stands out that the financial leaders are willing to do their full share in tiding over the period before Congress meets again. Quite naturally the stock market met with a setback after the Senate talked the $750,000,000 appropriation bill to death, but the decline was hardly great enough to be described as a marked reaction and the advance was quickly renewed. Beside the restorative of confidence supplied by the immediate grappling with the railroad problem, the financial community had items of news to consider which were only of lesser importance. The steel men decided to act with Secretary of Commerce Redfield's Industrial Commission to the end that prices might be stabilized as soon as possible. Presumably the steel producers, after thinking the matter over, decided that nothing should be left undone which might hasten the change to a satisfactory price basis, although it was well known before the meeting held last week that some of the leaders in the industry believed that conditions would shortly right themselves. This belief was based on knowledge that manufacturing operations throughout the industry as a whole were not in the doldrums reported from various sources and that consequently unemployment was less serious than reports had indicated. The most that the Industrial Commission plans to do is to suggest new prices which Government departments may accept in buying steel materials. The hope is that general consumers will be moved to look favorably upon quotations which the Government finds satisfactory and that a buying movement of large proportions may develop. In some quarters where Mr. Redfield's proposal had been viewed with skepticism, opinion seemed to be considerably altered when the steel men's decision to accept the plan was announced. It was felt that certainly no harm would be done, and a great deal of good might result, from an attempt to stabilize prices if one great customer, now under Government supervision, should be brought into the steel market by an artificial revision of steel prices. This customer is the railroads. Director General Hines contemplated the outlay of more than $400,000,000 on railroad improvements, extensions, and betterments in 1919, and if adequate funds are provided the major part of the plan will doubtless be carried through.

In pre-war years, a discussion of conditions forwarding a rise in the stock market would not have been complete without reference to the wheat crop, potential or actual. There have been times when a great outturn of wheat has converted what appeared to be a precarious situation for the country in respect to income into one of considerable prosperity. Now the apparent anomaly exists of the greatest wheat prospects ever known and uncertainty as to its complete effect on business. The factor obscuring the outlook lies in the likelihood that the greater the crop the larger may be the Government's loss under its guarantee to the producer of $2.26 per bushel. Approximately 47,000,000 acres of Winter wheat are entering the Spring months in condition extraordinarily good, presaging a yield of 700,000,000 bushels, or more. It is easy to conceive of a 300,000,000 bushel yield from the Spring sowing, if weather factors are propitious, or 1,000,000,000 bushels all told, possibly considerably more. This grain is coming into the market when all signs point toward a deficiency in other producing countries, and while selling prices may be sufficiently low in the export market to make taxpayers thoughtful, it may well be that the net loss for the Government will prove less than is now predicted. The extent to which outside nations will be forced by insufficient supplies elsewhere to bid for our wheat cannot yet be foreseen. At any rate the grain growers stand in position to receive a greater gross return in the aggregate than was paid to them in any other year, and consequently the power for spending and investing in the Northwest will be vastly increased.

The reduction of several copper company dividends during the week reflected the state of the current market for metal, while the forward movement of copper stocks was part and parcel of the general process of discounting developments to come. Account should be made, however, of comment by producers to the effect that buying of copper for future delivery was better than in the preceding week and the price appeared to be stabilized, for a time at least, around the 15-cent level. Indications are that a considerable period will elapse before the actual state of this market can be discerned, for the reason that stocks at home and abroad are large. Supplies on this side of the water are being added to steadily. The arrangement made with the Government for a gradual distribution of its stocks over a period of months relieves the situation of one element of uncertainty, but a really substantial buying movement will be necessary to bring the market again into a state of equilibrium where producers may make definite estimates on their profits. The conditions surrounding copper are somewhat different from those affecting the steel trade, inasmuch as the latter is not overburdened with accumulated supplies of either raw material or finished goods.

ASSERT NEW BILL MENACES COURTS

Merchants Association Opposes Proposed Goldberg Measure Amending Old Law.

FEAR POLITICAL INFLUENCE.

See No Reason for Limiting Tenure of Chief Magistrate to Four Years.

The Merchants' Association announced yesterday that it would oppose the Tammany bill introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Goldberg, providing an amendment to the inferior criminal courts law of the city, on the ground that it meant the demotion of Chief City Magistrate William McAdoo and would bring politics into the appointment of his successor.

The Committee on Judicial Administration of the Merchants' Association conducted an investigation of the bill and the report of the Chairman, William C. Breed, was unanimously approved by the Executive Committee of the association. The report says:

"The law of 1915 prescribes that the Chief Magistrate then to be appointed by the Mayor should continue in that office during a term of ten years. Since the reorganization of the Magistrates' Courts, Hon. William McAdoo has been Chief Magistrate. He is largely responsible for the great improvement in these courts. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature, Assembly 312, Mr. Goldberg, the effect of which is to limit the tenure of office of the Chief Magistrate to four years and to permit Judge McAdoo to be excluded from incumbency next July. The purpose of removing the magistracy from political influence so far as possible will be defeated if this bill becomes law, as it will permit each incoming Mayor to appoint a new Chief Magistrate with the possibility that the selection may be influenced by political motives and result in a less effeicient control of the procedure of the Boardd of Magistrates than would be exerted by a Chief Magistrate having long tenure of office.

"In view of the highly efficient administration of Chief Magistrate McAdoo, the valuable reforms in the procedure of the Magistrates' Courts brought about in large part through his efforts, and the efficiency shown by him in organizing much needed special departments of Magistrates' Courts, we are unable to conceive of any valid reason for removing from his present office an official who has rendered marked service to the public.

"We further believe that it is highly undesirable that the tenure of the Chief Magistrate should be limited to four years, and thereby made subject to the vicissitudes of politics. We believe that the enactment of this bill would seriously interfere with the present highly efficient operation of the Board of Magistrates and would be a decidedly retrograde step. We, therefore, recommend that the association oppose this bill."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 8, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,707,166	78,781,801
Same period a year ago.	2,006,198	27,424,485

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	76.13	73.58	76.13	69.73
Same period a year ago.	69.60	67.81	70.95	64.12

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
296	ADAMS EXPRESS	42	42	42	+ ⅛
14,600	Advance Rumely	27	23	26	+ 2⅝
4,900	Advance Rumely pf.	62¾	60⅝	62⅝	+ 1¼
22,800	Ajax Rubber	79½	72¾	75	− 3¾
4,000	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅝	3⅜	3½	..
3,200	Alaska Juneau	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
20,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	35¼	33½	34⅜	..
1,200	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	89	88	88½	..
13,300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	106	101¼	104⅝	+ 3½
500	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	99½	98½	99½	+ ½
300	Am. Bank Note	36	35	36	+ 3
8,800	Am. Beet Sugar	76	72¼	74½	+ 1⅜
29,900	Am. Can	48⅝	45⅛	48½	+ 2¼
1,000	Am. Can pf.	102⅝	101⅝	102⅝	+ ⅝
22,100	Am. Car & Foundry	93	90	92⅝	+ ⅞
100	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	115	115	115	− 1
5,100	Am. Cotton Oil	45½	43⅜	45¼	+ 1⅝
64,200	Am. Drug. Syndicate	14¼	13	14	+ ½
17,300	Am. Hide & Leather	20¼	18⅜	19⅝	− ¼
47,200	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	101½	96	100	+ 3⅝
21,600	Am. Ice	48½	42⅜	48	+ 5⅝
3,900	Am. Ice pf.	64½	62	64	+ 1⅝
94,900	Am. International	68½	59¼	66⅝	+ 5⅞
20,400	Am. Linseed	48	44½	47¼	+ 2¼
4,700	Am. Linseed pf.	91	85⅝	90	+ 4
38,200	Am. Locomotive	68⅝	65	68⅛	+ 3
200	Am. Locomotive pf.	105	104	104⅝	+ ½
1,000	Am. Malting	2	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
2,900	Am. Malt. 1st pf. c. of d.	51	46	50	..
39,800	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	70½	66⅝	70¼	+ 3¼
900	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	104⅝	103⅝	104½	..
100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	94	94	94	+ 1½
200	Am. Snuff	111	110⅜	111	− ¼
14,500	Am. Steel Foundries	87¼	83	86½	+ 3¾
6,800	Am. Sugar Refining	119⅝	117½	119¼	+ 2¼
150	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	115½	115½	115½	− ⅝
26,400	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	115	110¼	113⅜	+ 1⅞
9,200	Am. Tel. & Tel.	107¼	104	106⅝	+ ¼
600	Am. Tobacco	197½	195¼	195¼	− 1½
500	Am. Tobacco pf., new	101	100⅛	101	..
49,200	Am. Woolen	63½	55	62⅞	+ 7⅞
500	Am. Woolen pf.	98	97¼	98	+ 1
18,200	Am. Writing Paper pf.	43	38½	41⅝	+ 3⅝
600	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13½	12⅞	13	− 1½
33,800	Anaconda Copper	62	58⅝	62	+ 1½
11,700	Assets Realization	3½	1	3	+ 2
15,400	Associated Dry Goods	27	20⅜	24⅝	+ 3⅛
400	Associated D. G. 1st pf.	63½	62	63½	+ 1½
400	Associated D. G. 2d pf.	60½	59	60½	+ 2¼
100	Associated Oil	74	74	74	− ½
3,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	93	91	92⅞	+ ¾
100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	− ¼
100	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	7½	7½	7½	..
800	Atlantic Coast Line	96¼	96	96¼	+ ¼
23,600	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	109	102	109	+ 7½
400	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	66	65½	66	+ ¼
211,900	BALDWIN LOCO.	88⅛	76⅝	87⅝	+10
9,200	Baltimore & Ohio	49	46¼	48	− ⅞
1,300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	56¼	55¼	55¼	− ¾
2,500	Barrett Co.	120	117	119⅞	+ 1⅞
2,870	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
2,200	Bethlehem Steel	68⅝	64	68⅝	+ 4⅝
104,200	Bethlehem Steel, Class B	69⅞	63½	69⅞	+ 6¼
3,900	Bethlehem Steel 8% pf.	106½	104⅞	106	+ 1
1,800	Booth Fisheries	20½	19½	20	− ¼
9,800	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	25	23	24⅜	+ 1
3,100	Brooklyn R. T. c. of d.	24⅝	23	24⅝	+ 1⅛
100	Brooklyn Union Gas	82	82	82	+ 1⅜
200	Brown Shoe	74	74	74	+ 3
400	Brown Shoe pf.	99¼	98½	99¼	+ 1
1,400	Bruns. Term. & Ry. Sec.	10½	9¼	10½	+ 1¼
400	Burns Brothers	144	140½	144	+ 2
2,500	Butte Copper & Zinc	7⅛	5⅞	6⅜	− ¼
8,600	Butte & Superior	23¼	18	19½	− 3½
1,200	Butterick Co.	21½	19¼	21½	+ 3¾
11,300	CALIFORNIA PACK.	55½	52⅝	55½	+ 2½
11,900	California Petroleum	28½	26½	27½	+ 1½
5,500	California Petroleum pf.	74⅝	72	74	+ 2
3,500	Calumet & Arizona	60	57¼	57½	..
5,000	Canadian Pacific	164½	159¼	163	+ ½
300	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	93⅝	93½	93½	− ⅛
59,500	Central Leather Co.	69	63¼	68⅛	+ 4⅝
100	Central Leather Co. pf.	107	107	107	..
100	Certain-Teed Products	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	− 5
1,400	Cerro de Pasco Copper	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝	+ ¼
4,400	Chandler Motor	127	122½	127	+ 4
11,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	59⅜	56½	58⅜	− ⅛
600	Chi. Great West.	8⅜	7⅝	7⅞	− 1
1,200	Chi. Great West. pf.	27	25	25⅜	− 1⅛
24,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	37½	35	37	..
10,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	71	68	70	+ ½
1,800	Chi. & Northwestern	96½	94⅜	*94⅜	+ ½
8,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	25⅝	23⅜	24½	− 1
3,600	Chi., R. I. & P. 7% pf.	78¼	75½	76⅝	− 1
3,600	Chi., R. I. & P. 6% pf.	66⅝	65⅛	66	..
100	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	106	106	106	+ ⅜
10,300	Chile Copper	19¼	18	18⅜	− ½
9,200	Chino Copper	34⅞	32¼	34⅝	+ 1¼
300	Cluett-Peabody	62	61	61	+ ¼
4,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	41⅝	38⅜	40½	+ 2⅝
100	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	108	108	108	+ 7½
12,900	Colorado Southern	27	25	26	..
500	Colorado South. 1st pf.	54	52	52	+ 2
100	Colorado South. 2d pf.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ 2⅞
10,600	Columbia Gas & Elec.	46	43½	46	+ 1½
200	Comput. Tab Recording	43	42	42	+ 2¼
1,500	Consol. Gas	97	94½	96	..
500	Consol. Interstate Cal. M	6½	6¼	6¼	− ⅜
59,750	Continental Can	81⅝	74¼	81¼	+ 7¾
86,700	Corn Products Refining	48⅞	47½	48⅜	..
400	Corn Products Ref. pf.	104½	104	104½	+ 1
68,600	Crucible Steel	65½	60½	65½	+ 4½
400	Crucible Steel pf.	94½	94	94½	+ 2⅜
19,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	24½	21¼	24⅛	+ 2⅞
16,900	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	75¼	70⅝	74¼	+ 2½
900	Cuban-American Sugar	177	170	177	+12
300	DEERE & CO. pf.	95	95	95	− ¼
400	Delaware & Hudson	106¼	105½	106	− ¼
200	Denver & Rio Grande	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
1,100	Denver & R. G. pf.	8	7¾	8	..
10	Detroit Edison	110	110	110	..
96,000	Distillers' Securities	61½	58¼	61	+ 2
4,700	Dome Mines	13	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅜
100	ELEC. STORAGE BAT.	59	59	59	+ 4
11,100	Erie	17⅞	16¼	17½	+ ⅜
6,700	Erie 1st pf.	31	27⅝	30⅜	+ ½
200	Erie 2d pf.	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅝
100	FEDERAL MIN. & SM.	10	10	10	..
3,000	Fisher Body	55	51½	54⅝	+ 2⅛
400	Fisher Body pf.	97⅝	96⅝	96½	− ½
28,900	GASTON, W. & W.	33⅝	31½	32⅞	− ⅛
100	General Chemical	173	173	173	+ ½
30	General Chemical pf.	104	104	104	..
3,600	General Cigar	53⅜	52	53¼	+ ¼
600	General Electric	155⅝	153¼	155⅝	+ 1⅝
102,700	General Motors	157½	151½	156½	+ 6⅝
1,000	General Motors pf.	86	85½	86	+ ⅝
1,700	General Motors deb.	85	84	84¼	− ½
29,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	70⅝	67½	68⅝	− 1⅛
2,300	Granby Consol.	70⅝	67⅞	70⅝	+ 2⅝
6,100	Great Northern pf.	95	92⅝	94	− ⅝
17,100	Great Nor. cfs. for ore p	40½	39	40	+ 1
4,500	Greene-Cananea Cop.	43½	41⅜	43½	+ 1
500	Gulf States Steel	55⅝	54	55⅝	+ 3
300	Gulf, Mobile & Northern	10	8	8	− 1⅞
200	Gulf, Mobile & Nor. pf.	33	33	33	− 1
100	HARTMAN CORP.	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ 2¼
1,100	Haskell & Barker	44	43⅝	43⅝	− ⅜
1,100	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	99	96⅝	99	+ 1
25,200	Inspiration Copper	48	43½	48	+ 3
10,100	Interborough Con.	6¼	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅝
5,600	Interborough Con. pf.	22	18½	22	+ 3
600	Internat. Agricultural	15⅞	13⅞	15⅝	+ 1½
1,300	Internat. Agricul. pf.	61½	57	61⅝	+ 3⅝
3,600	Internat. Harv., new	119⅝	116	119	+ 2
17,100	Internat. Mer. Mar.	26	23½	25¾	+ 1¼
142,800	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	109¼	100⅝	108⅝	+ 6⅝
33,000	Internat. Nickel	26⅝	25	26⅝	+ 1½
43,700	Internat. Paper	48½	44	48	+ 1½
3,500	Internat. Paper pf. stpd.	75⅝	71⅛	75⅝	+ 3⅝
100	Internat. Salt	57	57	57	+ 4
200	Iowa Central	3	3	3	..
6,800	JEWEL TEA	43	35½	41	+ 5½
400	Jewel Tea pf.	91	89	91	+ 4
4,200	KAN. CITY SOUTH.	20⅝	19	19⅞	− ⅝
100	Kan. City South. pf.	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ 1
126,100	Kelly Springfield Tire	123¾	113½	119¾	+ 4½
100	Kelly Springfield Tire pf	95½	95½	95½	+ 1½
200	Kelsey Wheel	39½	38½	39½	+ 3
20,000	Kennecott Cop.	31½	29⅝	31½	+ 1½
7,900	LACKAWANNA STEEL	72¼	66¾	72	+ 5
100	Laclede Gas	77	77	77	− 3
300	Lake Erie & Western	8½	7½	8	+ ⅝
500	Lake Erie & Western pf.	20½	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅝
10,700	Lee Rubber & Tire	26½	24¾	26¼	+ ⅛
9,600	Lehigh Valley	56¼	54⅞	55	− 1
5,500	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	49⅝	43½	48	+ 4½
200	Loose-Wiles Bis. 1st pf.	100	97	100	+ 4
500	Loose-Wiles Bis. 2d pf.	99	97½	99	+ 4¾
300	Lorillard (P.) Co.	160	153	160	+ 6½
200	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	109⅞	109⅝	109⅝	− ¼
700	Louisville & Nashville	115⅝	113	113	− 3
200	MARLIN-ROCKWELL	76	75	75	− 3¼
600	Mathieson Alkali	25	25	25	−15
6,000	Maxwell Motors	36⅞	33½	36½	+ ⅞
4,200	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	61½	58	61¼	+ 1¾
3,900	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	27⅝	24⅜	27	+ 1½
2,800	May Department Stores	69⅝	66½	69¾	+ 3
248,900	Mexican Petroleum	185⅝	171⅜	183¼	+10½
50	Mexican Petroleum pf.	106	106	106	..
3,100	Miami Copper	23⅛	22¼	23⅛	+ ¾
46,500	Midvale Steel	46⅝	41⅝	46¼	+ 3¾
3,100	Minn. & St. Louis, new	12¼	10¼	12	..
1,000	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	90⅛	89⅛	90⅛	+ ⅜
19	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	107	107	107	..
3,600	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	6¾	6	6⅝	..
1,000	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	12	10⅞	10⅞	− 1⅛
24,700	Mo. Pacific	25¾	23½	24½	− ⅛
3,700	Mo. Pacific pf.	54½	52	53⅜	− 1⅜
3,400	Montana Power	77	74¼	76⅝	+ 3¼
1,700	NATIONAL ACME	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅛
1,200	National Biscuit	116	115	115⅞	− ⅝
300	National Biscuit pf.	120	120	120	..
400	National Cloak & Suit	71	71	71	..
200	National Cloak & S. pf.	103½	103½	103½	+ ¾
6,600	National Cond. & Cable	17¼	15½	16¾	+ ⅛
6,900	National Enam. & S.	51⅞	49⅜	51⅞	+ 1⅜
100	National Enam. & S. pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ 1¼
1,630	National Lead	67⅞	66½	67⅞	+ ⅛
3,600	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	9⅜	8½	9½	..
5,100	Nevada Con. Copper	16½	15⅛	16⅜	− ⅛
2,900	New Orl., Tex. & Mex.	32	29	31	− 1½
100	N. Y. Air Brake	106½	106½	106½	+12
10,600	N. Y. Central	76⅞	72⅞	75¼	− ¼
100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	27	27	27	..
600	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	45	44½	44½	+ 1¾
500	N. Y. Dock	20⅜	20¼	20¼	− ¾
34,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	34¼	27⅞	34⅛	+ 3⅝
600	N. Y., O. & W.	21¼	21	21	+ ¼
100	Norfolk Southern	15	15	15	− 2
1,200	Norfolk & Western	105	103	104½	− 1
100	North American	52	52	52	+ 3
9,000	Northern Pacific	94	91	93½	+ ½
200	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	50	48⅞	48⅞	− 1⅛
35,900	OHIO CITIES GAS	38½	36½	38⅛	+ 1½
12,930	Ohio Cities Gas rights	3⅝	2¾	3¼	+ ⅜
2,900	Ontario Mining	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅛
13,700	Oklahoma Prod. & Ref.	8⅝	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
16,000	Oklahoma P. & R. rts.	⅝	⅛	⅝	..
300	Owens Bottle Machine	48	46	48	+ ¼
400	PACIFIC MAIL	33¼	32¾	33¼	+ ¼
[illegible]	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	27½	27	27	− ½
121,[illegible]00	Pan Am. Pet. & Trans.	83⅝	77¾	83	+ 5⅝
1,000	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	144	138	143	+ 7½
11,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	44¾	44½	44⅝	..
1,900	People's Gas, Chicago	50¾	48¾	50⅝	+ ⅜
1,800	Pere Marquette	15¼	14	14½	..
200	Pere Marquette prior pf.	58	58	58	..
200	Pere Marquette pf.	41	40	40	− 2
5,500	Philadelphia Co.	36⅜	34⅜	35½	+ 1
42,800	Pierce-Arrow	46⅝	42¾	44¾	− ¼
200	Pierce-Arrow pf.	104⅝	104½	104⅝	− ¼
8,000	Pierce Oil	17⅞	17⅛	17¼	− ¼
1,000	Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L.	49	48	49	+ 1
6,400	Pitt. Coal	48¼	45¾	48	+ 2
600	Pitts. Coal pf.	86¼	85⅜	86	..
35,300	Pitts. & West Va.	39⅜	35	38	− ⅝
900	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	82	80¼	80½	+ 1½
6,600	Pressed Steel Car	68⅝	65⅛	68½	+ ½
100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	100	100	100	− 1½
200	Public Service, N. J.	83½	83	83½	+ 1½
2,000	Pullman Co.	117⅝	115⅛	117⅝	+ 2⅛
1,000	Punta Alegre Sugar	54¼	53	53	− 1⅛
12,000	RAILWAY STEEL SPG	76⅝	74¾	76½	+ 1
8,700	Ray Con. Copper	20	19	19⅞	+ ¼
110,325	Reading	85½	80⅝	84½	+ ¾
300	Reading 1st pf.	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅜
700	Reading 2d pf.	38½	37	38½	+ 1
17,050	Republic Iron & Steel	81¼	75⅞	81¼	+ 4⅞
500	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	102	101¼	102	− ½
34,800	Royal Dutch tr. rcts.	95	90¼	92⅞	+ 2⅞
2,100	ST. LOUIS-SAN FRAN.	13⅛	12½	12⅞	− ⅛
300	St. Louis-San Fran. pf.	25	25	25	+ ½
200	St. Louis Southwestern	19⅝	19	19	+ 1⅞
100	St. Louis Southwest. pf.	41	41	41	+ 9
7,200	Saxon Motor	11⅝	9⅝	10½	− ¾
400	Seaboard Air Line	8½	8⅛	8⅛	− ¼
900	Seaboard Air Line pf.	18½	17	17	− ⅝
700	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	172½	171½	172	..
4,800	Shattuck-Arizona	10½	10	10	− ⅜
16,700	Sinclair Oil Refining	36⅝	35¾	36½	+ 1⅛
3,100	Sloss-Sheffield Iron & S.	53	48⅝	53	+ 3½
114,500	Southern Pacific	103⅜	99⅝	103¼	+ 1½
40,300	Southern Ry.	30¼	27⅞	29⅞	− ⅝
700	Southern Ry. pf.	69	67¾	68	− ½
800	Stromberg Carburetor	40	38	39½	− ⅞
65,400	Studebaker Co.	61⅝	58	61⅛	+ 1⅛
8,700	Stutz Motor	51⅝	47⅝	51¾	+ 4¼
1,600	Superior Steel	36½	35¼	36⅝	+ ⅝
2,800	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	13½	12½	13¼	+ ¼
19,100	Texas Co.	194½	191½	*193½	+ 5
26	Texas Co. sub rcs., f. p.	188	188	188	..
18,700	Texas & Pacific	33⅜	30¾	32⅞	− ⅛
200	Third Avenue	15¼	15	15¼	− ¾
49,600	Tobacco Products	88¾	85⅜	87½	+ 2½
139,053	Tobacco Prod. rights	7	3⅝	6⅝	+ 2⅞
900	Tobacco Prod. pf.	102	100	100	− 2
100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf. t. r.	10	10	10	..
300	Transue & Williams	38½	38	38½	+ ½
1,000	UNION BAG & PAPER	80	75½	*80	+ 3½
30,900	Union Pacific	132⅜	129½	*130½	+ 1⅛
300	Union Pacific pf.	74⅝	72⅝	*72¾	+ 1
9,200	United Alloy Steel	42¼	40½	42¼	+ 1¼
81,150	United Cigar Stores	136½	130½	134⅜	+ 3⅞
1,200	United Drug	99⅞	94¼	99⅞	+ 3⅞
100	United Drug 1st pf.	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
600	United Drug 2d pf.	95⅝	94½	95⅝	+ 1⅝
4,500	United Fruit	169½	164	169	+ 4
1,800	United Rys. Invest.	12	11	12	+ ½
4,100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	26¼	24¼	26	− ⅛
3,000	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	20⅛	17¾	20⅛	+ 1⅛
700	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. pf.	53	51	53	− ¼
100	U. S. Express	20	20	20	..
66,850	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	121¾	111⅛	*120	+ 9¾
225	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	105⅛	105	105⅛	+ 2⅛
9,600	U. S. Realty & Imp.	35½	26	33½	+ 7
59,500	U. S. Rubber	83⅞	80¼	83	+ 1¼
300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	112	112	112	− ⅛
2,700	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	49	47	49	+ 1⅞
100	U. S. Smelt., R. & M. pf.	48½	48½	48½	+ 1
608,700	U. S. Steel	97	91⅜	97	+ 4⅝
2,450	U. S. Steel pf.	114⅝	114⅛	114⅝	+ ⅝
42,700	Utah Copper	73	66⅞	72½	+ 3
300	Utah Securities	15¾	15	15⅝	− ⅜
17,800	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	58¼	52½	58¼	+ 3½
1,100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	112	111	111	− 1
100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
100	Vulcan Detinning	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
3,400	WABASH	9	8¼	8½	− ⅛
10,900	Wabash pf. A	35½	32⅞	34¼	− ¼
700	Wabash pf. B	22⅝	20	22	+ ⅝
100	Wells-Fargo Express	64	64	64	..
2,500	Western Maryland	11¼	10½	10⅝	− ½
4,200	Western Pacific	22½	20	21	+ 2
900	Western Pacific pf.	59	56¼	58½	+ 3½
800	Western Union Tel.	88⅞	88⅜	88½	− ⅝
29,200	Westinghouse E. & M.	46⅝	44	45⅝	+ ⅝
100	Westinghouse 1st pf.	63½	63½	63½	+ 2
3,600	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9¼	7¾	8⅝	− ⅞
100	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	21	21	21	+ 1
2,700	White Motors	54⅜	53	54⅛	+ ⅝
21,000	Wilson & Co.	77⅝	69	77⅝	+ 8⅝
100	Wilson & Co. pf.	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
33,700	Willys-Overland	27⅞	26⅝	27½	+ ⅝
1,235	Willys-Overland pf.	92½	92	92	..
3,400	Wisconsin Central	36½	32½	36½	+ 4½
500	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	121½	120½	121½	− ½
14,300	Worthington Pump	68⅞	58⅛	66½	+ 6½
600	Worth. Pump pf. A	93½	92	93	+ 3
1,300	Worth. Pump pf. B	72¾	70½	72½	+ 1¼

*Ex dividend.

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Free from Federal Income Tax
Renville County, N.D.
6%
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Due March 1, 1922
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These bonds are direct, general obligations payable from a tax levied on all the property in the county. They are issued for the purchase of seed grain, and the law under which they are issued provides that an unlimited tax shall be levied sufficient in amount to pay interest and provide a sinking fund for the retirement of the bonds at maturity.
Legality approved by Hon. Chas. B. Wood, Chicago, Ill.
Price to yield 5.15%
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Long Term 5% Bonds
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Features:
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*150,000	State of California	4½s	1936-41	4.40
*300,000	Detroit, Mich.	4s	1921-27	4.50
*225,000	Providence, R. I., Reg.	4s	1924	4.50
*100,000	Boston, Mass., Reg.	4s	1923-36	4.55
*155,000	Jersey City, N. J., Reg.	4s	1932	4.55
*50,000	Omaha, Neb.	4½s	1931	4.65
200,000	Omaha, Neb., Sch. Dist.	5s	1948	4.70

*Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in the State of New York.

Remick, Hodges & Co.
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Exempt from Personal Taxes in New York State.
BROOKLYN EDISON COMPANY
Gen'l 5s, 1949
Secured by mortgage on the company's entire property, subject to prior bonds, no more of which can be issued.
Followed by over $17,200,000 stock on which dividends of 8% per annum have been paid since 1904.
Price to Yield Over 5.60%
Send for circular D-72.
Merrill, Lynch & Co.
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Chicago
Detroit
Members New York Stock Exchange

Exempt From Federal Income Taxes
$270,000
City of Columbia, S. C.
Due December, 1919 Price to yield 4.90%
$125,000
County of Richland, S. C.
Due Feb. & March, 1920 Price to yield 5%
Curtis & Sanger
Members New York, Boston and Chicago Stock Exchanges
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BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO CHICAGO

We Have Published An Analysis on

Missouri Pacific

calling attention to:

1. The road's present position and prospects.
2. Outlook for the Common and Preferred stocks as well as the company's Bonds.

The circular also discusses the probability of the satisfactory solution of the railroad problem upon a basis which will protect the integrity of the country's transportation systems.

Write for Circular C-108

A. A. Housman & Co.

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111 Broadway New York
Telephone 2841 Rector

Mississippi River Power Company

1st Mortgage 5% Bonds
Due January, 1951

Price to Yield About 6½%

Net earnings are nearly double the interest on these bonds.

They are secured by first mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which owns one of the largest *hydro-electric* developments in the World located on the Mississippi River at Keokuk, Iowa.

Power is sold to public utility and industrial companies in the surrounding territory, including St. Louis, East St. Louis, Burlington and Fort Madison.

Circular B-2 containing detailed information sent upon request.

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OHIO
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Guaranty Trust Otis Elevator
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DRAWS UP PROGRAM FOR THE RAILROADS

Rock Island Management Asks Stockholders to Interest Themselves in Legislation.

WOULD AMEND SHERMAN LAW

Constructive Government Regulation of the Carriers Is Favored Under Private Operation and Ownership.

Charles Hayden, President of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, on behalf of the Board of Directors of the road, has sent a circular letter to stockholders calling their attention to the opportunity for the enactment of favorable railroad legislation and asking that they co-operate with their Senators and Congressmen toward the passage of legislation embodying principles contained in a statement issued by the company yesterday. The statement set forth the principles as follows:

"1. No necessity for the extension of the present control beyond the twenty-one months after the final declaration of peace, which should be ample time for the legislators of this country to pass such legislation as is necessary. Naturally, perfecting legislation should be passed from year to year thereafter, just as perfecting legislation has been passed in respect to the Federal Reserve Bank act. Furthermore, if a longer period than twenty-one months were to be adopted, there would be less incentive for the legislators to give their immediate attention to this matter of vital importance.

"2. Private operation and ownership of the railroads rather than Government ownership, but such private operation to be under efficient regulation that shall be constructive rather than merely punitive.

"3. The railroads should not be returned to their owners without new legislation looking to improved conditions, including:

"(a) To avoid unnecessary and wasteful competition, the Sherman law should be amended to permit mergers, consolidations, and the pooling of facilities, equipment, and traffic, under supervision of the Federal Government.

"(b) Federal control over rates and regulations should be in the same hands as control over wages, and the law should require that wages be taken into account in fixing rates.

"(c) The Federal Government should have exclusive jurisdiction over the issue of securities necessary for improvements and refunding purposes; also over rates and other matters affecting carriers, leaving only strictly local matters to State regulation.

"4. Owners of railroad securities should have representation on the Federal governing body.

"5. If private capital is to be depended upon for developing and extending the railroads, any scheme of legislation must be so framed that sufficient incentive will be offered to such private capital. It is necessary not only to protect private capital that already is invested, but to make it attractive for additional capital to seek railroad investments. In order to accomplish this double object it will be absolutely necessary either to guarantee a fixed interest return on investments or to establish and maintain a rate structure which will permanently assure an ample return on property investments of the railroads as a whole.

"6. Federal Government supervision should extend to water routes and other trade routes that compete with the railroads."

STATE SAVINGS BANKS GAIN.

Remarkable Increase in Deposits Since Signing of Armistice.

ALBANY, March 9.—In reporting to the Legislature that there has been a remarkable increase in the amount of savings bank deposits since the signing of the armistice, Superintendent Skinner of the State Banking Department expressed the opinion that much of the recently deposited money had been hoarded while the war was in progress. He gave the total resources of New York savings banks as $2,231,461,928, an increase of $65,522,847 over those of a year ago.

"The increase in deposits from the time the armistice was signed has been almost phenomenal and they were made in such form as to indicate beyond question that they consisted largely of hoarded money," Mr. Skinner said tonight in a statement. "War conditions and the appeal to the provident and thrifty of all classes to invest their savings either in Liberty bonds or War Savings Certificates for a time more seriously affected the growth of the savings banks than any other class of financial institutions."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED MARCH 8, 1919.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$60,725,250	$582,163,250
Same period last year	18,576,500	215,539,500

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	77.93	77.45	79.01	77.45
Same period a year ago	76.67	76.32	77.43	76.32

Range, 1919 High	Range, 1919 Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
65	59	2	ADAMS EXP. 4s	59	59	59	−1
104	100	10	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	104	101⅝	104	+2
103½	97	1	Am. Ag. Ch. conv. 5s	103½	98	103½	+3½
89¼	88	43	Am. Cotton Oil 5s	89	88½	88½	−⅝
100½	99¾	25	Am. Hide & L. 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	+⅛
93	89½	49	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	91⅞	91	91⅝	+¾
85	83¾	19	Am. T. & T. col. 4s	84½	84¼	84½	+⅜
103½	100¾	379	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s	103½	103	103½	..
78¾	77	2	Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	78¾	78¾	78¾	+¼
89	85½	7	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	−1⅞
94	90½	23	Am. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	91	90½	91	+⅛
90	86½	13	Am. W.P. 5s, tr. ctfs.	90	88	90	+2
57½	55	6	Ann Arbor 4s	55	55	55	..
88⅝	86	24	Armour & Co. 4½s	88⅝	87½	88	..
85¼	81¾	94	A., T. & S. F. g. 4s	83½	82½	82½	+⅛
80¾	75	1	A., T. & S.F. adj. 4s	75	75	75	−3½
79½	75¼	29	A., T. & S.F. a. 4s, s.	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+⅛
81	77½	1	A., T. & S.F., Tr.S.L. 4s	77½	77½	77½	−1½
95¼	93⅝	1	A., T. & S.F. cv. 4s, '60	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	+⅛
88	88	6	At. & Char. A.L. 4½s	88	88	88	..
88	83⅞	1	Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	−⅛
85¼	82¾	5	Atl. C. L. 1st 4s	83	82¾	82¾	−½
82½	73¾	43	BALT. & O. g. 4s	76⅝	76	76	−¾
82½	80¾	46	Balt. & O. ref. 5s	82½	80¾	80¾	−1⅝
89¼	88	38	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	88½	88	88¼	−⅛
80	76	24	B. & O. conv. 4½s	78½	77⅝	77⅝	−⅜
86¼	83	2	B. & O., S.W. Div. 3½s	84	84	84	+⅞
78	72⅞	1	B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	74	74	74	..
68	64½	1	B. & O., T. & C. 4s	66½	66½	66½	+1⅝
89½	87	28	Beth. Steel ref. 5s	89½	89	89½	+¼
83	80	47	Beth. St. pur. m. 5s	82	81	82	+½
96½	95¼	1	Beth. Steel ext. 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	..
96	94	3	Braden Copper 6s	94	94	94	..
86	75	80	B. R. T. 7s, 1921	84	84	84	−1
76	65	2	B. R. T. gold 5s	74	74	74	..
53	45	1	B. R. T. ref. cv. 4s	49	49	49	−1⅝
78½	72	13	B'klyn Un. El. 5s	78½	78½	78½	+⅝
96	94⅞	4	B., C.R.& N. col. tr. 5s	96	96	96	+1⅛
96½	93½	1	CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	93½	93½	93½	−½
95⅝	94	1	Can. Southern con. 5s	94	94	94	−1⅞
82	80	1	Car., Clinch. & O. 5s	80	80	80	−2
97	95⅞	55	Cent. Leather 5s	96½	96⅛	96⅛	−⅛
83	79	1	Central Pacific 4s	79	79	79	−1
95⅝	91	1	Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	92	92	92	+½
100¼	100	10	Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	100¼	100	100	..
89¾	89¾	2	Cent. Ohio 4½s	89¾	89¾	89¾	−10¼
105	102	2	Cent. of N.J. gen. 5s	102½	102¼	102¼	−½
98⅛	89	1	Ches. & Ohio fund 5s	89	89	89	−4⅛
98¼	97¼	55	Ches. & Ohio cons. 5s	98	97¼	98	+½
89	84¾	108	Ches. & Ohio cv. 5s	86⅜	85½	85¾	−¼
81½	77¾	60	Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	79¾	78⅜	78⅝	..
83¼	77	5	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	79	78½	79	+⅝
83½	81	81	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	82	81¾	81¾	−¼
96	95⅝	347	C. B. & Q. joint 4s	96	95⅝	95⅝	−⅛
95⅝	95½	10	C., B. & Q. joint 4s, r.	95½	95½	95½	+¼
85⅞	83½	8	C., B. & Q. Ill. Div. 4s	84½	83½	84	+½
76½	75⅛	2	C. & E. I. gen. 5s U. S. M. Tr. cfs.	75¼	75¼	75¼	−⅞
29	22	4	C.& E. Ill. ref. & imp. 4s	28	28	28	−1
62½	60	14	Chi. Gt. West. 1st 4s	61⅝	60⅝	61	−⅝
73⅞	70⅞	16	C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	71	70⅞	71	..
84	81½	10	C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	82	82	82	+⅛
74¼	67⅞	41	C., M. & S.P. ref. 4½s	72¼	70⅞	70⅞	−1
82	75¾	24	C., M. & S.P. cv. 4½s	79	78	79	+¼
98⅝	97	1	C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	97	97	97	..
78⅞	70	2	Chi.& N.W. gen. 3½s	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	+3⅝
70	70	2	C.&N.W. gen. 3½s, reg.	70	70	70	−1
98	98	1	C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '21	98	98	98	..
100⅞	98½	13	Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s	99¼	98⅞	98⅞	+¼
81	78½	5	Chicago Rwys. 5s	79	78½	79	+½
76½	72	71	C., R. I. & P. ref 4s	73⅝	72	72¼	−1⅜
79	75½	4	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	77½	77½	77½	..
89	87¾	10	Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	87¾	87½	87½	−1
65	61¾	30	Chi. & West. Ind. 4s	62⅝	62	62	−⅝
110	106	13	Chile Copper 7s	108⅝	107½	107½	−½
85	81½	1	Chile Cop. col. tr. 6s	84½	84½	84½	+⅝
85	82½	17	Chile Cop. cv. 6s	84	83½	83½	−½
98⅞	93⅞	2	Cen. S. & C. 5s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	−5⅝
72½	67¾	5	C.,C.,C.& S.L. gen. 4s	68	68	68	+¼
80	78	5	C.,C.,C. & St.L. d. 4½s	78½	78	78	−⅞
88	88	2	Cleve. Sh. L. 4½s	88	88	88	−2
77½	73½	21	Col. Industrial 5s	73⅞	73½	73½	..
89½	87⅛	13	Col. & South. 1st 4s	88	87¼	87¼	−⅝
79¼	77¼	23	Col. & So. ref. 4½s	79	77⅞	78	..
82¼	82	3	Col. Gas & El. 1st 5s	82⅝	82¼	82	..
84¼	83	25	Comp.-Tab. Rec. 6s	83½	83½	83½	−⅛
100	99½	1	Corn Products Ref. s f 5s, '34	99½	99½	99½	..
103	100⅛	121	Con. Gas cv. 6s	102¼	101	101¼	−⅝
98¾	98	1	Cumberland Tel. 5s	93¾	93¾	93¾	..
94¾	93½	5	DEL. & H. conv. 5s	94⅝	93⅞	94¾	+1¼
76	73	10	D. & R. G. cons. 4½s	73	73	73	−½
73	69⅞	18	D. & R. G. con. 4s	70¼	70	70	−¼
57¼	49½	47	D. & R.G. 1st & ref. 5s	51	49½	49½	−1½
79¼	79	2	Den. & R. G. I. 5s	79	79	79	−⅛
96⅝	96¼	1	Detroit City Gas 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	−⅛
75½	71	31	Detroit United 4½s	72	71	72	−2⅞
94	93	1	Det. Edison ref. 5s	93½	93½	93½	+½
91	89½	16	Dist. Secur. 5s	90½	90	90¼	+¼
92½	92½	3	Du Pont Pow. 4½s	92½	92½	92½	−11½
84	79⅞	1	ED. EL. B. cons. 4s	80	80	80	−3
100½	99⅝	1	Erie con. 7s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	−⅛
56½	52½	45	Erie gen. 4s	54⅝	53¼	54⅛	−½
70½	66	15	Erie con. 4s	67	66½	66½	−1
49	46¾	22	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A.	47⅞	46⅝	46⅝	−1
48⅞	46⅞	13	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B.	48	47⅛	48	+⅛
52⅝	48½	47	Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D.	50½	49¼	49⅝	+¼
101	96½	4	Erie & Jersey 6s	97¼	96½	96½	−1½
85	82	2	FLA. EAST C. 4½s	82	82	82	..
100⅝	100½	6	Fla. C. & P. con. 6s	100½	100½	100½	−⅛
100⅝	97½	2	GEN. ELEC. deb. 5s	99½	99⅛	99½	+1⅝
94¼	93¼	1	Gt. Falls Power 5s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	+⅞
92⅝	92⅝	1	H.,E.& W. T. 1st 5s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+7⅛
90¼	90¼	1	Hudson Co. G. 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	−5⅞
60¼	56⅝	78	Hud. & M. n. ref. 5s	58	57⅞	57⅞	+⅛
18	16	12	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	16½	16	16	−⅝
77⅞	74½	8	ILL. CENT. 4s, '53	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	−2
88	86	8	Illinois Cent. 4s, '51	86¼	86	86	−1
84¼	81	9	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	81¼	81	81	−⅛
85½	82¾	4	Illinois Steel 4½s	85	84⅝	85	−⅛
98½	95½	9	Indiana Steel 5s	98½	98⅛	98¼	+⅝
43¾	35	100	Inter.-Met. 4½s	38	35	37⅞	+1⅛
74½	68¾	266	Int. Rapid Trans. 5s	72¾	70	72¾	+½
80½	76½	40	Int. Agricultural 5s	80½	80	80½	+½
102	97	78	Int. Mer. Mar. 6s	99½	98½	99½	+⅝
46⅛	43	23	Iowa Central ref. 4s	45	43½	44¼	−⅜
103¼	101½	2	K. C., FT.S.& M. 6s	102	102	102	+½
75½	70½	7	K. C., Ft.S. & M. 4s	70⅞	70½	70½	−½
85⅝	84	2	Kan. City So. 5s	84½	84½	84½	−½
81	76⅞	18	Kan. City Term. 4s	78	77⅝	77⅝	..
80½	78	2	Kentucky Central 4s	78⅝	78	78⅝	−1¼
70⅝	65	6	Keok. & D. M. 1st 5s	70	70	70	−⅝
98	96¼	8	LACK. STL. 5s, '23	97	96⅞	97	+⅛
87¾	86	10	Lack. Steel 5s, '50	87¾	87	87¾	+⅝
89¾	89¾	1	Lake E. & W. 1st 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	..
90	88⅝	44	Lake Shore 4s, '28	89	88⅝	88⅝	−⅞
89	86⅝	40	Lake Shore 4s, '31	87½	86⅝	87½	−¼
95¼	94	1	Lex. & Eastern 5s	94	94	94	−1¼
102⅝	101¼	94	L. V. Coal 6s, t. c.	101⅞	101¼	101¾	+¼
94	91	17	Liggett & Myers 5s	91⅝	91¼	91¼	+¼
113⅞	112	27	Liggett & Myers 7s	112½	112⅜	112½	−⅛
118	112¼	1	Lorillard 7s	112¼	112¼	112¼	−⅛
88¾	88¼	1	Lou. & Ark. 5s	88¾	88¾	88¾	−1⅝
88½	84½	15	Lou. & Nash. uni. 4s	85¾	85¼	85¼	−¼
78½	75⅛	1	L. & N., A., K.& C. 4s	78	78	78	+2⅞
74½	72	1	MAN. CON. 4s, tax ex.	72	72	72	−2⅛
77	77	3	Manila El. col. tr. 5s	77	77	77	−3
84	82	1	Mich. Cent. 4s, '40	84	84	84	+2
92½	90	2	Mich. State Tel. 5s	92	92	92	−⅛
88¼	86	23	Midvale Steel 5s	87	86⅝	86½	−¼
88	88	2	Milwaukee Gas 4s	88	88	88	+8½
78¼	78¼	1	M. & St. L. con. 5s	78¼	78¼	78¼	−¼
69	64½	3	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	..
31	29⅞	5	Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	31	31	31	..
51	51	1	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	51	51	51	..
100	99¼	2	Mo. Pacific con. 6s	99¼	99½	99⅝	−⅛
63½	59½	168	Mo. Pacific gen. 4s	61⅞	61	61	−1
92	89	11	Mo. Pac. 5s, 1926	89¼	89	89	−⅛
94⅞	93	1	Mo. Pacific 5s, '23	93	93	93	..
95⅝	91	13	Montana Power 5s	91½	91½	91½	+½
99¼	98	5	NAT. TUBE 5s	95½	95½	95½	−4
100	99	10	N., C. & St.L. con. 5s	100	100	100	+1
67½	66¾	2	New Or. Term. 4s	67½	67¼	67¼	+¾
58½	54	20	N. O. T. & M. inc. 5s	55	54½	54½	−2
97½	96	3	N. O., T. & M. 6s	96¼	96¼	96¼	..
100⅛	99⅝	1	N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	100	100	100	..
99¾	97⅞	186	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	98⅞	98½	98¾	−⅛
85½	82	5	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	82¾	82	82	−3
86	82¾	1	N. Y. Cent. d. 4s, '34	84	84	84	−⅝
70	65	1	N.Y.C., M. C. col. 3½s	65	65	65	..
72⅝	71	13	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	72⅝	72½	72½	+1
76⅞	74	6	N. Y. Cent. con. 4s	74	74	74	−1
86	84¾	8	N.Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	−⅛
71	69	3	N. Y. Dock 4s	71	71	71	+3
75	71	30	N.Y., C.&St.L. deb. 4s	75	75	75	+2⅝
94	91½	1	N.Y.G., E.L., H&P. 5s	93	93	93	−½
74¼	69	1	N.Y.G., E.L., H&P. 4s	74	74	74	..
50⅝	50½	8	N. Y., N. H. & H. n. cv. d. 3½s, '54	50½	50½	50⅝	..
56⅞	54	3	N. Y., N. H. & H. n. cv. d. 4s, '55	56	56	56	..
59¼	54	3	N. Y., N. H. & H. n. cv. d. 4s, '56	55¼	55	55	−1
50½	50	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. n. cv. d. 3½s, '47	50	50	50	−½
52	50½	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. conv. 3½s, '56	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+1⅜
70	69	3	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	69½	69½	69½	..
44	40½	20	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	43½	42½	42½	−1
15¼	11⅝	17	N. Y. Rys. adj. 4s	14	12⅝	13½	−½
91½	88	20	N. Y. Tel. 4½s	90¼	89⅝	89¾	−⅝
53	49	15	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	50¼	49	49½	−1
62	55	2	N.Y. State Rys. 4½s	58½	58½	58½	+3½
82	80½	2	Norf. & W. D. 4s	80½	80½	80½	−1½
108¼	106¼	110	N. & W. cv. 6s, r. p.	107¼	106⅝	107	−½
86½	82½	1	Norf. & W. con. 4s	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	+⅛
86	83½	48	Nor. Pacific 4s	84	83¼	83½	−¾
82	82	13	Nor. Pac. 4s, reg.	82	82	82	+2⅝
61⅞	58⅝	68	Northern Pacific 3s	59⅝	58¾	58⅝	−1⅜
91	87¼	2	Nor. States Pwr. 5s	87½	87¼	87½	−½
86	82	1	ORE. R. R. & N. c. 4s	82	82	82	−2⅝
101½	100½	6	Ore. St. L. 1st 6s	101	101	101	−½
88	85½	10	Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	85½	85½	85½	−1
79⅞	76⅞	5	Ore.-Wash. 1st 4s	77	76⅞	77	−½
88	86¼	1	PAC. GAS & E. 5s	86¼	86¼	86¼	−1
133	121	1	P.A.P. & T. eq. 6s, '23	133	133	133	+8
134½	125	90	P.A.P. & T. eq. 6s, '27	133	133	133	−1½
133⅝	127	56	P.A.P. & T. eq. 6s, '26	133⅝	132½	133⅝	+6⅝
95½	93	4	Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	93½	92⅝	92⅝	−¾
89⅞	86½	33	Penn. gen. 4½s	87	86½	86½	−⅜
98½	97½	3	Penn. gtd. 4½s	97⅝	97½	97¼	..
97⅞	94⅝	249	Penn. g. 5s, tem. cfs.	95¼	94⅝	94¾	−⅝
88½	84½	4	Pere Marq. 1st 5s	86	85	85	−1
72¼	68¾	6	Pere Marq. 1st 4s	72	71⅛	72	+3¼
92⅜	91	69	Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22	91⅝	91	91⅝	..
103½	100¼	13	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '20	101	101	101	..
93¼	88¾	43	Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	93	92	93	+¼
80	75¼	23	Public Service 5s	79½	79	79	+½
86⅝	84½	24	READING gen. 4s	84¾	84½	84½	−¼
85	84¼	1	Rdg.-J. C. col. 4s	84¼	84¼	84¼	−½
95⅝	94⅜	5	Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝	+⅜
71½	69	2	Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	70	69	69	−1
59	57	1	Rio Gr. W. c. tr. 4s	59	59	59	+2
72¾	70	11	R. I., Ark. & L. 4½s	71	70	70	..
82½	78½	14	ST. L., I. M. & S. unif. and ref. 4s	80	78½	80	+½
77	74½	14	St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	75⅝	75	75⅝	+⅝
64	60¼	162	St. L. & S. F. pr. l. 4s	63	61⅛	61½	−⅞
79⅝	76⅝	6	St.L. & S.F. pr. l. 5s, B.	77½	77	77	−⅝
69	63⅝	82	St. L. & S.F. adj. 6s	66	64½	65⅛	−¼
45½	40¼	40	St. L. & S.F. inc. 6s	43½	41½	42⅛	−1⅝
60	57¼	11	St. L. S. W. con. 4s	59¼	59	59	−1
68	65	7	San. An. & A. P. 4s	65	65	65	−2
60	57	4	Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	58½	58¼	58½	..
53		77	Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	49¾	48⅛	48⅞	+⅛
96⅝		30	Sinclair Oil 7s	96⅝	96	96⅝	+⅝
100		14	Sincl. Oil 7s, with w.	100	99¾	100	+⅝
105	100	608½	So. Pac. conv. 5s	104½	102	104	+⅛
85⅝	82¾	171	So. Pac. conv. 4s	83¾	82¾	83¼	..
83½	81	52	So. Pac. ref. 4s	81½	81	81⅛	..
96¾	93½	20	Southern Ry. 5s	94⅝	93½	94¼	−½
68¾	66⅝	41	Southern Ry. gen. 4s	67	66½	66½	−⅝
74½	72	2	So. Ry., St.L. Div. 4s	72	72	72	..
92	92	11	T. C. & J. gen. 5s	92	92	92	..
103	100½	11	Texas Co. deb. 6s	102	101⅝	102	+⅝
92	89	2	Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	90	89	89	−1
54½	50	2	Third Av. ref. 4s	53⅝	53¼	53¼	+¼
32½	27½	45	Third Av. adj. 5s	30	28¼	30	..
87½	85	2	UNION B. & P. 5s	87½	87½	87½	..
105	103⅜	47	Union Pacific 6s	103⅞	103½	103½	−½
89¼	86⅝	31	Union Pacific cv. 4s	87¼	86⅝	87	..
89⅞	85¾	29	Union Pacific 1st 4s	86¼	85¾	86	..
83½	80	14	U. Pac. 1st & ref. 4s	83	82	83	+1¼
28	22	30	U. R. R. of S. F. 4s, Equit. Trust rcts.	28	27	27	..
71¾	60	176½	U. S. R. & Imp. 5s	71¾	67⅝	71¾	+3⅜
104⅝	102¾	8	U. S. Rubber 7s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	+¼
87⅞	86	67	U.S. Rub. 1st & ref. 5s	86⅞	86⅜	86⅝	−⅛
100	97¾	9	U.S. Sm., R. & M. 6s	99⅝	99½	99⅝	+⅛
100¾	99⅝	233	U. S. Steel 5s	100¼	100	100	−⅛
89½	88½	4	Utah Pow. & L. 5s	88½	88½	88½	..
70	70	2	VICTOR FUEL 5s	70	70	70	−10
102½	100¾	5	Va.-Car. Ch. cv. 6s	100½	100¼	100½	−1⅛
96	95¼	10	Va.-Car. Ch. 1st 5s	95⅝	95½	95½	−½
94½	90⅛	10	Virginian Ry. 1st 5s	91⅛	90⅛	90⅝	−⅜
79	77½	3	Va. Ry. & Pow. 5s	77¼	77⅝	77⅝	−1⅝
98½	96½	3	WABASH 1st 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	−⅞
89	83½	16	Wabash 2d 5s	85½	83½	84	−1⅛
99¼	97	7	West. Electric 5s	98	98	98	−½
61⅝	58	2	Western Maryland 4s	61⅝	61	61⅝	+⅝
86½	83¼	14	Western Pacific 5s	84	83½	83¼	−⅛
100	100	2	W. N.Y. & P. 1st 5s	100	100	100	+1
88½	86¼	13	W. U. Tel. r. e. 4½s	86½	86⅝	86⅝	−1¼
94	93	3	W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	94	93¾	94	..
98⅞	97	35	Wilson & Co. 1st 6s	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	+⅜
80	77	1	Wisconsin Cent. 4s	78	78	78	..
74½	72¾	1	Wis.C., Sup. & D. 4s	72¾	72¾	72¾	−1¾

Total sales $8,197,500

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

Range, 1919 High	Range, 1919 Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
99.80	98.20	5084½	Lib. 3½s, 1932-'47	99.74	98.52	98.52	−1.22
94.50	92.50	880¾	Lib. 1st cv. 4s, 1932-'47	94.50	93.98	94.50	+1.00
94.10	92.10	4187	Lib. 2d 4s, 1927-'42	93.76	93.20	93.58	+.38
96.60	94.60	311	Liberty 1st cv. 4¼s, 1932-1947	95.06	94.60	94.62	−.40
95.82	93.74	6898	Liberty 2d cv. 4¼s, 1927-1942	94.14	93.84	94.02	−.14
96.50	94.90	10908½	Lib. 3d 4¼s, 1928	95.38	95.12	95.34	..
95.72	93.76	19700	Lib. 4th 4¼s, 1938-'38	94.10	93.84	94.08	..
105⅝	104½	1	U. S. 4s, coupon	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	−⅛
98¼	98¼	1	Panama 2s, '36, reg.	98¼	98¼	98¼	+⅛

Total sales $49,016,250

OTHER GOVERNMENT BONDS

Range, 1919 High	Range, 1919 Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
99 11-16	99⅝	51	Amer. For. Sec. 5s	99 11-16	99⅝	99 11-16	−1-16
97⅞	96½	891	Anglo-French 5s	97 1-16	97 1-16	97¼	..
72	70	3	Chinese Rwy. 5s	72¼	72¼	72¼	+¼
102¼	100¼	201	City of Bordeaux 6s	101⅝	101¼	101 1-16	−1-16
102½	100¼	116	City of Lyons 6s	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	−1-16
102½	100¾	200	City of Marseilles 6s	101⅝	101¼	101½	−⅛
100⅛	98⅝	899½	City of Paris 6s	100¼	100	100 1-16	+1-16
83	81	4	City of Tokio 5s	81	81	81	−1
99	97¾	83	Dom. of C. 5s, 1921	98½	98¼	98¼	..
98	96½	88	Dom. of C. 5s, 1926	97	96¾	96¾	−⅛
98¼	97¼	40	Dom. of C. 5s, 1931	97⅞	97¼	97⅝	..
105¾	103	170	French Govt. 5½s	105 1-16	105 1-16	105 1-16	−1-16
92⅝	86⅞	10	Japanese 4½s	91	91	91	..
89	84	12	Jap. 4½s, 2d S., Ger. st.	87	87	87	−½
77⅝	75	3	Japanese 4s	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	+⅛
92½	86	25	Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser.	92	92	92	−⅛
84	83	6	Rep. of Cuba 4½s	83¼	83⅛	83⅛	−⅞
93½	90¼	5	Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	91	91	91	+⅛
95½	92½	1½	Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	95	95	95	..
79⅛	61	18	U. S. of Mex. 5s	79⅛	79	79⅛	+1⅛
57½	50	18	U. S. of Mex. 4s	57½	57¼	57½	+⅛
101⅝	100	883	U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	100⅜	100	100 1-16	−1-16
99	97⅝	888	U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	98⅝	98½	98⅝	..
101⅝	100 1-16	292	U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1937	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	..

Total sales $3,420,500

STATE BONDS

Range, 1919 High	Range, 1919 Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
107¼	106⅝	1	N. Y. Canal 4½s	107¼	107¼	107¼	+¼
74⅝	63	11	Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	70	69½	70	..

Total sales $12,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

Range, 1919 High	Range, 1919 Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
82	81½	2	3½s, May, 1954	82	82	82	+½
82½	81½	6	3½s, Nov., 1954	81½	81½	81½	..
91	91	3	4s, 1956, reg.	91	91	91	..
90¼	90¼	3	4s, 1957	90¼	90¼	90¼	−3
92½	90¾	13	4s, 1959	91¼	90⅞	91¼	−¼
97¼	96	4	4¼s, 1960	96	96	96	−1
98	96½	3	4¼s, 1964	96½	96	96	−½
102	100	6	4½s, 1963	101⅛	100¾	100¾	−⅝
101¼	100⅝	7	4½s, May, 1957	101	101	101	+¼
102	100½	1	4½s, Nov., 1957	101¼	101¼	101¼	+¼
101¼	100⅝	12	4½s, 1965	101	100⅝	101½	−⅜
101⅝	100½	10	4½s, 1967	101⅛	100⅝	100⅝	−¼

Total sales $79,000

Grand total $60,725,250

American Tobacco Co.

'Scrip'

Dominick & Dominick
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
115 Broadway New York
Phone Rector 2020.

We invite the attention of investors and institutions whose first consideration in the selection of an investment is

SAFETY OF PRINCIPAL,

with a rate of income compatible with this essential requirement, to our offering of

Province of
British Columbia
DOMINION OF CANADA
4½% Bonds
DUE JULY 1, 1926,
AT 92⅜ AND INTEREST,
yielding about 5.75%.

These bonds are issued in coupon form of the denomination of $1,000, and the principal and semi-annual interest is payable in New York City.

They are a direct and primary obligation of the Province, and are payable from its general revenue.

British Columbia is one of the largest Provinces in Canada, and in natural resources is probably the richest of any of the Canadian Provinces.

Particulars on request.
Correspondence invited.

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Bonds for Investment.
80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Telephone Rector 8364.

We recommend for investment

Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds

Free from all taxes except inheritance taxes.

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Common and 1st Preferred

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111 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 5340
1418 Walnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Established 1856

H. Hentz & Co.

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- New York Cotton Exchange
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Hambleton & Company
ESTABLISHED 1865
43 Exchange Place, New York.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½% on SAVINGS
Dating from April 1

This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed

Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for Pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin."—Mailed Free.

$2,000,000

Ralston Purina Company

6% Serial Gold Notes

Dated March 1, 1919. Due Serially March 1, 1921, to March 1, 1925, inclusive.

Interest payable at the Mechanics-American National Bank, or its agencies in the Cities of New York and Chicago. Coupon Notes registerable as to principal only, in denominations of $1,000.

Redeemable on any interest payment date upon thirty days' published notice, as a whole or in series, in which latter event Notes must be called in order of series next maturing, at:

102½	for Notes with 5 years or more to run.
102	for Notes with 4 years or more, but less than 5 years to run.
101½	for Notes with 3 years or more, but less than 4 years to run.
101	for Notes with 2 years or more, but less than 3 years to run.
100½	for Notes with 1 year or more, but less than 2 years to run.
100	for Notes with less than one year to run.

Interest payable without deduction for Federal Income Taxes now or hereafter deductible at the source, not to exceed 2%.

ST. LOUIS UNION TRUST COMPANY, St. Louis, Trustee.

The following information is summarized from a letter addressed to us by Mr. W. H. Danforth, President of the Ralston Purina Company:

The Ralston Purina Company manufactures cereals and flour and a full line of horse, dairy, poultry, pig, steer, pigeon and calf feeds which are put up in distinctive Checkerboard Bags, now recognized by feeders the country over as the standard of quality and uniformity. Its business has been in successful operation since 1893, and has grown to a volume amounting to approximately $15,000,000 in 1918.

These Notes are a direct obligation and constitute the sole debt (other than current accounts payable) of the Company.

The Company covenants that so long as any of these Notes are outstanding, it will at all times maintain its current assets at an aggregate amount equal to at least one and one-half (1½) times all current liabilities, including these Notes. The Current Assets of the Company are of an exceedingly liquid nature, consisting of cash, grains and Accounts receivable.

No Mortgage or pledge of any of the assets of the Company may be made while these Notes are outstanding, unless prior to or contemporaneously therewith all of these Notes then outstanding shall be paid and cancelled.

The management of the Company is in the hands of the men who have been successful in the development of the business for many years. Around them they have built up an organization of young, aggressive men, able and capable to carry it on.

Net profits applicable to interest charges, after deduction of all taxes, were $517,190 for the year ended September 30, 1918, and for the last three fiscal periods averaged $437,293 per annum. Maximum annual interest charges on these Notes is $120,000.

MATURITIES AND PRICES

	Price and Interest	Approximate Yield
$300,000 Due March 1st, 1921	98⅝	6.75%
300,000 Due March 1st, 1922	98	6.75%
300,000 Due March 1st, 1923	97⅜	6.75%
300,000 Due March 1st, 1924	96⅞	6.75%
800,000 Due March 1st, 1925	96⅜	6.75%

The Indenture securing this issue and all legal matters incident thereto will be subject to the approval of Counsel.

William R. Compton Co.
14 Wall Street, New York
St. Louis Chicago Cincinnati New Orleans

Smith, Moore & Co.
509 Olive Street
St. Louis

White, Weld & Co.
14 Wall Street
Chicago New York Boston

All statements herein are official, or based on information which we regard as reliable and, while we do not guarantee them, they are the data upon which we have acted in the purchase of these Notes.

Interborough Consolidated Corporation

To the Holders of

Interborough-Metropolitan Company Collateral Trust Four-and-a-half Per Cent. Gold Bonds

In view of the failure of Interborough Rapid Transit Company to make provision for the dividend upon its stock and the consequent danger of default in the payment of the semi-annual instalment of interest due April 1, 1919, upon the Interborough-Metropolitan Company Collateral Trust Four-and-a-half Per Cent. Gold Bonds, the undersigned Protective Committee has been formed in order that Bondholders may be in a position to take concerted action as occasion may arise. Bondholders are accordingly invited to deposit their bonds on or before March 31, 1919, with **Guaranty Trust Company of New York,** 140 Broadway, New York City, as Depositary, under a Deposit Agreement, dated February 27, 1919, under which the Committee is acting. Coupon bonds must be accompanied by the April 1, 1919, and all subsequent coupons, and ownership certificates in accordance with the Federal Income Tax Law; registered bonds must be accompanied by properly executed transfers thereof in blank. Against such deposits the Depositary will issue its transferable certificates of deposit. Copies of the Deposit Agreement may be obtained at the office of the Depositary.

New York, March 10, 1919.

GRAYSON M.-P. MURPHY, Chairman,
JOHN McHUGH,
CHARLES A. PEABODY,
CHARLES S. SARGENT, JR.,
JAMES A. STILLMAN,
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Committee.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Secretary,
140 Broadway, New York City.

CRAVATH & HENDERSON, Counsel.

STATE OF LOUISIANA
PORT COMMISSION 5s

WEIL, ROTH & CO.
115 Broadway, New York.
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High-Grade Investment Securities
24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector.
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Twelve Attractive Rails

A review of the important railroad systems. A copy on application.

Toole, Henry & Co.
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- *New York Stock Exchange.*
- *New York Cotton Exchange.*

Equitable Bldg., New York.

Tri City Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
Tunnel R. R. of St. Louis
St. Louis Bridge 1st Pfd.
Trading Department

John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York.
Telephone Bowling Green 6840.

SECOR & BELL
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Inquiries Invited on
Paragon Ref'g. Com. & Pfd.
Toledo Machine & Tool
Ohio State Telephone
Address Dept. "T-5," Gardner Bldg.
Toledo, Ohio.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of Number 471 Park Avenue, Inc., will be held at that address on March 17, 1919, at 4 P. M.

M. FARISH-WATSON,
Secretary.

Alaska Steamship Co.
Amer. Light & Trac.
Pacific Gas & Elec.
Remington Typewriter
Gillette Saf. Raz. Stk. & Nts.
Central Petroleum Pfd.
Edmunds & Jones Co.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.
Standard Gas & Elec.
Bought, Sold, Quoted
MacQuoid & Coady.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York. Tel. Rector 9970

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DIRECT ROUTE TO
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Actively Traded in on New York Curb
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SPECIALISTS
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STANDARD OIL ISSUES
WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES
WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Bankers Trust Co.
STOCK
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of Great Britain & Ireland
5½% Bonds, due 1937.
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Exceptional Facilities for
Manufacturers and Exporters
in Scandinavian Countries
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BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

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2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

CENTRAL UNION TRUST CO.
of New York.
80 Broadway 54 Wall Street
BRANCHES
5th Avenue at 60th Street
Madison Avenue at 42nd Street
5th Avenue at 38th Street
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits $30,000,000

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Founded 1803

The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Bank will be held at its offices, 42 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, March 31, 1919, at 12:00 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of acting upon propositions to alter the par value of the capital stock from $50 per share to $100 per share; to increase the capital stock from $2,000,000, represented by 40,000 shares each of the par value of $50, to $3,000,000, to be represented by 30,000 shares, each of the par value of $100; to elect three directors to fill vacancies in the Board; and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
O. E. PAYNTER, Cashier.
Dated, New York, February 28th, 1919.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WOMAN'S HOTEL COMPANY:

By order of the President and a majority of the Board of Directors, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Woman's Hotel Company will be held at the Hotel Martha Washington, 29 East 29th Street, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, March 25th, 1919, at four o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon a proposal to issue bonds of the Company not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, ($400,000.00,) secured by mortgage upon all the property of the Company, both real and personal, such bonds and mortgage to be for such a period and upon such terms and conditions as may be authorized by vote of the stockholders at said meeting, and to transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

Dated New York February 17th, 1919.
LANSING P. WOOD, Secretary.

GAIN IN DEPOSITS AND WAR SECURITIES

Increase of $267,000,000 in Holdings of Treasury Certificates for Week.

BONDS DROP $3,000,000,000

Reserve Board Statement Shows Total of $3,866,600,000 in War Securities and Paper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Increased holdings of United States war securities, following the Feb. 27 issue of over $532,000,000 of Treasury certificates, and a substantial gain in Government deposits are show in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement of the condition on Feb. 28 of 771 member banks in about 100 leading cities.

To judge by the total increase in holdings for the week, $267,600,000, reporting member banks appeared to have absorbed about 50 per cent. of the new seventh issue, and the New York City member banks alone about 22 per cent. United States bonds on hand (exclusive of circulation bonds) show a decrease of about $3,000,000, notwithstanding a gain of about $7,000,000 reported by the New York City banks. Loans secured by United States war obligations went up about $15,600,000, a slightly larger increase obtaining for the member banks in New York City. Total holdings of United States war securities and war paper were $3,866,600,000, an increase for the week of $280,200,000, of which $208,700,000 falls to the share of member banks in the twelve Federal Reserve cities.

Other loans and investments show an increase of $49,300,000 for all reporting banks, and an even larger increase for the New York City member banks. Of the total loans and investments of all reporting banks the share of war stock and paper rose during the week from 26 to 27.3 per cent. For the member banks in the twelve Federal Reserve cities this share shows a rise from 27.2 to 28.8 per cent., and for the New York City banks a rise from 30.5 to 32 per cent.

Government deposits increased $127,500,000, net demand deposits $43,200,000, (largely at New York City,) and time deposits $12,400,000. Reserve balances with the Federal Reserve Banks went up $27,700,000 and cash in vault $1,200,000.

MUST MAKE HOMES ABROAD.

President Herr of Westinghouse Co. Talks on Holding Foreign Trade.

E. M. Herr, President of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and a Director in the American Manufacturers' Export Association, in a statement issued yesterday said in part:

"In the industrial countries of the world the enormous increase in demand for manufactured products caused by the war has shown the great need for and advantage in the use of electrical machinery, making these countries particularly keen to avail themselves of the economies and advantages of electrical power. This is especially true in countries where fuel is scarce and expensive and where water power is available.

"Before the war we did a comparatively small part of the business of furnishing foreign countries electrical machinery, but we will not keep even this small part of the business long—though we should succeed in securing a great many orders while Europe is prostrated—unless we invest our money there, arrange ample credit facilities, and send our well-trained young men to those lands, not to make a business trip or excursion, however complete or extended, but to settle down and make their homes in such countries, learning the needs and tastes of the people, not by casual observation but by intimate, friendly, and long-continued personal and sympathetic contact.

"In addition to adapting our goods to export requirements, we must arrange to give service in this trade at least as good as in our domestic market. We should never forget in any industrial business that we are selling service as well as product, and that, however good the quality of one's product, if the material does not come when needed, is not packed properly, or in any other way our service to the customer is unsatisfactory, the transaction fails to tend to tie him to the producer and permits a competitor to obtain a foothold not otherwise possible. These are ordinary principles of business, but apply with unusual force when we are dealing with a customer in a foreign land."

OBJECT TO FREIGHT RATES.

Dissatisfaction in Jamaica Over Charges to England and America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 9.—There is considerable dissatisfaction over freight rates from Jamaica to America and England and vice versa. It is pointed out in the press that the freight charges on cocoanuts, copra, sugar, cocoa, &c., from Jamaica to England are more than twice as much as from anywhere else; also that the freight charges from England and America to this island are extraordinary, in spite of the release of shipping.

The Government has been asked to interest itself in the matter.

WAR HURTS PACIFIC MAIL.

Steamship Company's Earnings Drop $1,772,760 in 1918.

The report of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, shows a gross income from all sources amounting to $1,772,760, compared with $2,577,376 in 1917. Net income for the year was $1,686,250, compared with $2,454,632 in 1917. Referring to the decrease in earnings, George J. Baldwin, President of the company, says in the report:

"Although the actual operating revenues for the past year were much in excess of those obtained during 1917, our income account does not reflect this increase, as in the case of all of our vessels, with the exception of the steamers San Juan and San Jose, the earnings accruing to the company have been determined entirely by the charter rates allowed by the United States Shipping Board under the terms of the United States Government Requisition Charter.

"Included in earnings are amounts entered as commission returns for the operation of our requisitioned vessels for the account of the United States Government, calculated upon the basis of rates for this service as published by the United States Shipping Board. Your company has not agreed, however, to this basis of commissions, as they are considered very inadequate for the services rendered and obligations assumed. We look forward with confidence to an equitable adjustment of this question with the Shipping Board."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	—March.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
Mar. 3	1.33	1.31½	1.26⅝	1.25	1.22½	1.21¼
Mar. 4	1.36	1.33	1.30¼	1.27	1.26¼	1.22⅝
Mar. 5	1.36½	1.34½	1.30⅝	1.28⅝	1.26¼	1.24⅝
Mar. 6	1.36	1.35	1.30⅝	1.28¼	1.25⅝	1.23
Mar. 7	1.40⅝	1.36¼	1.34½	1.29⅝	1.29⅝	1.25¼
Mar. 8	1.40	1.37⅝	1.33½	1.30½	1.28⅛	1.25⅛
Week's range	1.40⅝	1.31½	1.34½	1.25	1.29⅝	1.21¼

OATS.	—March.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
Mar. 3	57⅛	57¼	60	59¼	59	58⅜
Mar. 4	58¾	57⅞	60⅝	59⅞	59⅝	58⅝
Mar. 5	59½	58¼	61⅝	60	60½	59¼
Mar. 6	59½	58⅝	61½	60¼	60½	59⅝
Mar. 7	61⅛	59¼	63⅝	61	62⅝	60¼
Mar. 8	61½	59¼	62⅞	60⅞	61⅞	60
W'k's range	61½	57⅛	63⅝	59¼	61⅞	58⅜

Provisions.

LARD.	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
Mar. 3	25.60	25.30	24.90	24.57
Mar. 4	25.60	25.25	24.90	24.60
Mar. 5	25.35	25.00	24.70	24.45
Mar. 6	25.20	24.95	24.52	24.10
Mar. 7	25.62	25.30	24.97	24.55
Mar. 8	26.12	26.10	25.47	25.40
Week's range	26.12	24.95	25.47	24.10

RIBS.	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
March 3	23.10	22.87	21.90	21.25
March 4	23.20	22.85	21.95	21.62
March 5	23.00	22.70	21.85	21.57
March 6	22.82	22.55	21.60	21.30
March 7	23.27	23.00	22.02	21.50
March 8	23.77	23.77	22.52	22.37
W'k's range	23.77	22.55	22.52	21.30

PORK.	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
March 3	41.82	41.15	38.35	38.25
March 4	41.80	41.15	38.80	38.05
March 5	41.50	40.85	38.20	37.85
March 6	41.35	40.50	38.30	37.25
March 7	42.20	41.95	39.05	38.95
March 8	43.20	42.75	40.05	39.60
W'k's range	43.20	40.50	40.05	37.25

NEW YORK.

OLD CONTRACT COTTON.

	—March.— High.	Low.	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
March 3	22.31	21.85	21.35	20.94	20.62	20.29
March 4	Holiday.					
March 5	Holiday.					
March 6	23.00	22.15	21.75	21.00	21.00	20.40
March 7	23.00	22.50	21.80	21.20	21.08	20.35
March 8	23.60	23.00	22.45	21.90	21.75	21.15
W'k's r'nge	23.60	21.85	22.45	20.94	21.75	20.29

	—Sept.— High.	Low.	—Oct.— High.	Low.	—Dec.— High.	Low.
Mar. 3	19.90	19.64	19.55	19.25	19.35	19.10
Mar. 4	Holiday.					
Mar. 5	Holiday.					
Mar. 6	....	....	19.76	19.10	....	....
Mar. 7	....	....	19.82	19.19	....	....
Mar. 8	....	....	20.36	19.75	....	....
W'k's re.	19.90	19.64	20.36	19.10	19.35	19.10

NEW CONTRACT COTTON.

	—May.— High.	Low.	—July.— High.	Low.
March 4	Holiday.			
March 5	Holiday.			
March 6	23.25	21.98	22.35	21.25
March 7	22.44	21.75	22.52	20.98
March 8	22.85	22.50	21.86	21.56
Week's range	23.25	21.75	22.52	20.98

	—Oct.— High.	Low.	—Dec.— High.	Low.
March 4	Holiday.			
March 5	Holiday.			
March 6	20.95	20.20	20.06	19.10
March 7	20.14	19.58	1950	19.15
March 8	20.65	20.15	20.23	19.38
Week's range	20.95	19.58	20.23	19.00

MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

This statement shows the position of the banks which are members of the Federal Reserve Banks making weekly reports to the Federal Reserve Board. The reports are compiled as of the close of business on Feb. 28:

	New York.	Chicago.	All Fed. Res. Cities.
Number of reporting banks	63	44	255
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$36,388,000	$1,169,000	$100,441,000
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	253,679,000	24,613,000	384,152,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	850,764,000	142,462,000	1,374,880,000
Total U. S. securities	1,140,831,000	168,244,000	1,859,473,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds, &c	588,928,000	64,327,000	945,401,000
All other loans and investments	3,550,900,000	840,845,000	6,577,956,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	597,046,000	113,123,000	934,608,000
Cash in vault	161,078,000	35,107,000	196,252,000
Net demand deposits	4,224,491,000	817,851,000	7,089,851,000
Time deposits	198,370,000	158,650,000	654,250,000
Government deposits	299,911,000	42,793,000	502,727,000

TOTAL OF STATEMENTS FOR ALL REPORTING BANKS.

	Fed. Res. Br'ch Cities.	All Other Report. Banks.	Grand Total.
Number of reporting banks	159	357	771
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	$54,529,000	$108,553,000	$263,523,000
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	122,976,000	188,550,000	695,678,000
U. S. certificates of indebtedness	312,504,000	309,420,000	1,996,804,000
Total U. S. securities	490,009,000	606,523,000	2,956,005,000
Loans secured by U. S. bonds, &c	103,968,000	124,755,000	1,174,124,000
All other loans and investments	1,491,300,000	1,955,103,000	10,024,359,000
Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	149,147,000	169,411,000	1,253,166,000
Cash in vault	54,815,000	86,681,000	337,698,000
Net demand deposits	1,250,127,000	1,698,486,000	9,988,464,000
Time deposits	484,488,000	502,494,000	1,641,232,000
Government deposits	83,839,000	93,539,000	680,105,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	106,550	300,145	180,600	$373,000
Tuesday	90,500	164,111	357,475	324,000
Wednesday	77,025	179,082	315,240	627,000
Thursday	87,700	217,795	399,300	378,800
Friday	98,360	239,155	487,600	416,000
Saturday	84,830	110,495	330,170	162,500
Total	544,965	1,210,783	2,070,385	$2,281,300

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅛	6⅛	20,600	*Aetna Explosives	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
81	61	75	*Aetna Ex. pf. w.i.	62	62	62	— 2
65½	61½	1,700	Am. Bosch Mag.	65¼	65	65	+ ¼
4½	2	1,500	Am.-British Mfg.	4½	2⅛	4½	+ 1⅛
30	8	3,100	*Am. Road Mach.	30	19	27	+ 9
5¼	2½	6,800	*Am. Writ. Paper.	5¼	4½	5	+ ½
24½	23½	100	Br.-Am. Tob., reg.	24	24	24	..
25⅞	24	7,000	B.-A. Tob., coupon	25¼	24¾	25⅛	+ ¼
39	28¼	2,000	*J. G. Brill Car	39	28¼	37½	+ 7½
17¼	15	8,500	Bucyrus Co.	17¼	15	16¾	..
2⅜	2	7,700	*Car L & P	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
5	4	1,200	*Chalmers Motors.	5	4	4¾	..
11½	8¼	5,000	*Dictograph Prod.	11¼	10½	11	..
4½	2	4,400	*Emerson Phono.	4½	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅝
60¼	55⅝	500	*Fairbanks Co.	57	56	57	..
45	33	7,600	*Freeport Tex. S.	45	35	43	+ 8
72½	39	23,000	*Gen. Asphalt	68¼	64¾	66⅞	— ⅝
109	87	2,500	*Gen. Asphalt pf.	104	99½	108	+ 1
136	109	500	*Gillette S. R. w.i.	131	120	131	+ 1
3	2	100	*Havana Tob.	2	2	2	+ ⅝
7⅞	4⅝	40,000	Hupp Motor Car.	7⅞	6⅞	7⅜	+ ⅝
17⅝	14½	300	*Imp.Tob.of G.B.I.	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
21	10¼	8,800	Internat. Rub.	19	17¾	18	— 1
72⅝	43½	46,200	Key. T. & R.	72⅝	65	72⅝	+ 8⅝
26½	24½	1,480	*Jones Bros. Tea.	26½	24½	26	..
23¼	10⅝	14,775	*Lack. C'ty Coal.	23¼	17½	23	+ 5⅝
26½	19½	6,500	Lib., McN. & Lib.	26½	24	26⅝	+ 1⅞
4½	4	1,000	Marconi of Am.	4½	4½	4½	..
63¾	47	14,500	*Nat. Coal & Ice.	63¾	54½	62¾	+ 8¼
12	6½	2,525	*Nat Fireproofing.	8⅝	6½	8⅝	+ 1⅝
20¼	6½	460	*Nat. Firepfg. pf.	15½	14	15½	+ ¾
17	17	400	*Hall Motors	17	17	17	..
4¾	2⅝	5,800	Nor. A. P. & P.	4¾	3⅞	4	..
24	18	7,900	Peer. T. & M.	24	19¾	23¼	+ 4¼
1	½	145,000	Perfection T. & R.	11/16	11/16	⅝	— 1/16
11⅛	7	28,500	*P. Morris, w. i.	11⅛	7½	10⅝	+ 2⅝
45½	42	100	*Remington Type.	45½	45½	45½	+ 2½
8½	8	200	*Standard Motor.	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅝
41	38¾	1,900	*Stewart Mfg.	40	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅜
16¾	10	37,200	Submarine Boat	16¾	13½	16	+ 1⅝
48½	40½	5,800	*Swift Int., w. i.	48½	47	48½	+ 2⅛
42⅝	33¾	4,900	*United Motors	42⅝	42	42½	+ ½
63	60¼	600	*Union Carbide	63	61½	62	— ½
2¼	1½	12,700	*U. S. L. & H.	2¼	1¾	2¼	+ ⅝
3⅛	2½	2,000	*U. S. L. & H. pf.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	7/16	53,000	Un. Prof. Sharing.	2	1⅞	1 15/16	..
5⅝	2⅞	46,200	U. S. Steamship	3½	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
4½	3⅝	5,000	Wayne Coal	3⅞	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
11/16	⅛	44,500	World Film	11/16	⅝	11/16	+ 1/16
		8,500	*Wright-Mar. Air.	4⅝	4	4¼	— ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18½	17¼	2,800	Anglo-Am. Oil	18½	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
173	163	15	Ill. Pipe Line	173	173	173	+ 2
26	16¾	2,300	National Transit	26	21	26	+ 9¼
335	316	25	Ohio Oil	326	324	326	+ 1
276	266	30	Prairie Pipe Line	268	268	268	— 2
320	297	50	South Penn. Oil	306	300	300	—10
280	257	75	Stand. Oil of Cal.	265	257	265	— 5
772	772	10	Stand. Oil of Ind.	772	772	772	+ 4
730	673	102	Stand. Oil of N. J.	687	673	678	— ½
335	306	111	Stand. Oil of N. Y.	335	330	330	+ 1
98	98	10	Swan & Finch	98	98	98	..
123	107	50	Union Tank	115	114	114	— 4
437	395	30	Vacuum Oil	420	419	419	— 8
36	34	200	Washington Oil	36	34	34	+ 2

OTHER OIL STOCKS

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2 1/16	⅝	63,500	*Allen Oil	2⅝	1¾	2¼	— 1/16
4½	3	5,500	*Boone Oil	3½	3	3⅜	+ ⅜
47	18	111,000	*Boston-Wyo. Oil	31	22	29	— 7
15½	12	200	*Caddo Oil	14	14	14	— 1¼
40	37	1,025	*Com'wealth Oil	40	37	40	..
1⅝	1	14,700	*Cont. O. & R.	1⅝	1¼	1¼	..
8¼	6⅞	15,700	*Cosden Oil	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	4	400	*Cosden Oil pf.	4⅝	4¼	4¼	..
1⅝	1¼	14,450	*Crystal O. & R.	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ¼
35	13	16,500	*Crown Oil	33	29	30	— 3
1 1/16	1	4,100	*Curman Pet.	1¼	1	1¼	— 1/16
1 1/16	¾	8,700	*Distillers Oil	⅞	¾	15/16	..
6⅞	6	100	*Elk Basin Pet.	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅝
6	4	101,500	*Esmeralda Oil	6	5	6	+ ½
3⅝	2	21,000	*Federal Oil	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	..
4⅝	3½	6,900	*Glenrock Oil	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	..
2½	⅝	15,600	Great Plains Pet.	2½	1¼	2¼	— ¼
57	45	47,600	*Homa Oil	57	45	49	..
15	10	1,800	*Home Oil & R.	15	12½	15	+ 3
86½	.75	700	*Houston Oil	81	79	79	— 1½
1⅛	.55	67,700	*Hudson Oil	1⅛	.80	1⅛	+ ⅛
23	16¾	12,000	*Inter. Petrol	22⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅝
8½	6⅞	44,400	*Island O. & T.	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	..
16	7	19,500	*Kenova Oil	8	7	7¼	— ½
40½	23	17,700	*Louis. Oil & R.	40½	38⅝	38½	+ ⅛
2⅝	2¼	19,600	*McCombs P. & R.	2⅝	2¼	2¼	..
25¼	21	3,500	*Merritt Oil	24½	23⅝	24½	+ ¼
4 1/16	2¼	84,000	Met. Petrol	4 1/16	3	3⅛	— ⅛
45	25	1,100	*Mex. Gulf Oil	25	25	25	— 5
1 1/16	1 1/16	67,700	*Midwest Oil	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16	— ⅛
161	125	15,750	*Midwest Ref.	154	148	154	+ 1½
55	46	23,000	*Northwest Oil	49	46	49	— 1
61	16	111,000	Omar Oil & G.	53	47	50	— 3
15	11¼	7,500	*Pennok Oil	13	12⅝	12¾	— ¼
30	13	58,000	*Queen Oil	19	14	19	+ 4
43	34	36,300	*Rangeburnett Oil	43	34	43	..
90	69	15,600	*Royal D., new	87	83	83¼	—16
7⅞	7	500	*Sapulpa O. & R.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
31⅝	22	25,000	*Sinclair Gulf	31⅝	28½	31⅝	+ 3
42	36	12,500	Southwest Oil	41	39	41	+ 1
1⅝	⅞	20,900	*Stanton Oil	1¼	1	1	— ¼
42	11	4,500	*Texana O. & R.	†42	22	40	+11
2¼	1	16,100	*Un. W. Oil, new	2 1/16	1¼	2	+ 11/16
3	2⅛	3,000	*Victoria Oil, new	2⅝	2½	2⅝	..

MINING STOCKS

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
50	33	8,800	Alaska-Br. Col. M.	†40	37	38	— 1
1 1/16	⅝	2,200	*American Mines	1 1/16	⅝	1	..
⅛	1/16	10,500	*Am. Tin Tung.	⅛	1/16	⅛	..
1¼	1	4,300	Ariz. Bin. Cop.	1	1	1	..
60	45	1,900	*Ariz. Butte	†60	54	60	+ 6
6	3½	21,200	*Atlanta	†6	5	6	+ 1½
11/16	½	12,400	Big Ledge Cop.	11/16	½	9/16	— 1/16
17	12½	3,000	*Booth	†16	15	16	+ 1
54	42	39,000	Boston Montana	†50	48	49	— 1
½	⅜	1,800	Butte-N. Y.	½	7/16	½	+ 1/16
33	27	28,000	*Caledonia Min.	†31	29	31	+ 1
½	1/16	8,400	*Calumet & Jero'e	1/16	1/16	⅜	..
		3,500	Canada Copper	2	1 11/16	1 11/16	— ⅛
62	52	2,362	*Candelaria Silver	†62	59	61	..
8¼	5	19,000	Cashboy	†7	5½	5	..
1⅞	1	7,900	*Cerbat S.M. & M.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼
1 1/16	1	3,300	Con. Ariz. Smelt.	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ 1/16
6¾	4⅝	400	Cons. Cop. Min.	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
5¼	4⅝	8,300	Cresson Gold	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
3	1¼	8,200	El Salvador Silver	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
1⅝	1¼	4,700	*Eureka Croe. M.	1½	1⅜	1½	..
80	60	10,800	*Florence Silver	†80	76	78	— 1
6½	3	8,300	*Gadsden	4⅝	3½	4	— 1
⅞	⅝	1,600	*Golden Rule Mine	½	⅝	½	..
26	17	10,200	Goldfield Cons.	†19	17	19	+ 1
3¾	2½	17,475	*Golden Gate Exp.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7	5	24,000	*Gold Merger	†7	5	7	+ 1½
6	3	3,000	Great Bend	†6	5	6	+ 1
½	1/16	4,000	*Green Mon. M.	⅛	1/16	⅛	..
70	55	3,500	*Hamilton M. & S.	†65	60	65	— 5
55	33	6,000	*Hattie Gold Min.	†45	42	42	..
4⅞	4 1/16	3,420	Hecla Mining	4 11/16	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
4 11/16	4	1,500	Howe Sound, w. i.	4 11/16	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
15	12	15,800	Jumbo Ext.	†15	12	14	+ 2
8	5	5,750	*Kewanas	†7	6	7	+ 2
1/16	1/16	1,700	La Rose Consol.	⅜	¼	¼	— ⅛
30	5	1,301,000	*Lone Star Con.	†30	10½	28	+17
49	34	286,500	*MacNamara Min.	†49	34	48	+16
50	46	1,400	McKinley-Dar.	†50	48	48	+ 1
⅝	1/16	29,600	*Magma Chief	⅝	1/16	1/16	— 1/16
3¼	2⅛	400	Mason Valley	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅝
35	28	13,100	*Mother Lode	†35	31	33	+ 1
9½	8¼	100	Nipissing	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
48	32	41,000	Nixon Nevada	†41	36	40	+ 8
25	10	1,000	North Butte Dev.	†20	19	20	— 5
3⅝	3	1,400	*Onondaga Mine	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
3¼	1⅞	2,700	*Ray Hercules	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
32	19	11,700	Rochester Mines	†23	19	19	— 3
8½	5½	5,000	*Silver Pick	†6½	6	6	..
⅝	⅛	3,400	Stand. Sil.-Lead	⅝	¼	⅜	..
17	14	21,800	Stewart	†16	14	15	— 1
8	4	1,000	*Success Mining	†5	5	5	— 1
3 13/16	2¼	4,400	*Tonopah Belmont	3 13/16	3 1/16	3 1/16	+ ¼
3	1⅝	8,000	Tonopah Ex.	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅛
3	3	300	*Tonopah Mining	3	3	3	..
1.55	30	15,800	*Tuolumne R. Pla.	†55	45	45	— 1
5¼	3 13/16	18,675	United Eastern	5¼	4⅝	5 1/16	+ 7/16
5	4½	400	Unity Gold Mines	5	4½	5	..
12	7	12,200	*U. S. Cont. M.	†10½	9½	10	— 1
⅞	⅝	3,300	*Un. Sulp. Mines	1/16	1/16	1/16	..
33	31⅛	5,400	*Un. Verde Ex.	33	31⅛	33	..
40	24	9,000	*Ward Min. & Mil.	†37	31	31	— 6
93	81	6,400	Wash. Gold Quar.	†93	81	82	—10
1 1/16	1	7,750	West End Con.	†1¼	1	1¼	+ ⅛
18½	10	53,800	White Cap. Min.	†15	12	15	+ 5
4	2	3,000	White Caps Ext.	†4	2½	4	+ 1
1⅛	1⅛	200	*White Knob C.pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛

BONDS

Range, 1919 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
101½	101⅛	35,000	*Am. Tob. 7s, '19	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅛
104⅝	102¾	1,000	*Am. Tob. 7s, '23	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ⅛
99⅝	95⅞	178,000	*Am. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w. i.	99½	99⅜	99⅜	— ⅛
98⅝	97¼	254,000	*Anaconda 6s, w.i.	97⅞	97½	97⅞	+ ⅛
101¼	100⅝	5,600	*Beth.S.7%,'19,w.i.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅝
101⅛	100⅝	16,000	*Beth.S.7%,'23,w.i.	101¼	101	101¼	— 1⅜
96	92¼	28,000	*Braden 6s,'31, w.i.	92½	92¼	92½	..
99¾	98⅝	70,000	*Can. Govt. 5s	99⅝	99½	99⅝	+ ¼
104	103	57,000	*Fed. Fm. Ln. 5s	103⅞	103½	103⅝	+ ¼
100½	100¼	1,000	*Gen.El.6%,1-y,'19	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¼
97⅞	96	846,000	*Ill. C. 5½s, w. i.	96½	96	96¼	— ¼
92½	82⅝	80,000	*I. R. T. 7s, w. i.	92	90	90⅝	+ ⅛
144	141	31,000	*Ital. L. G. 6s,'18	142	141½	141½	— ¼
100⅝	100⅝	2,000	*Lacl. Gas 7s, w.i.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	+ ⅝
101¼	99⅝	102,000	*N.Y.Tel.deb.6s,w.i.	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	+ ⅝
96½	95¼	45,000	*Phila. Elec. 6s	96½	96¼	96¼	..
65	47	27,000	*Russ. Govt. 5½s	60	56½	59	..
72	52	130,000	*Russ. Govt. 6½s	67	64	67	..
99¾	99	199,000	*South. Ry. 6s,w.i.	99⅝	99¼	99¼	..
100⅞	100⅝	15,000	*Studeb. 7s, '21	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	+ 1
100	99¼	118,000	*Swift 6s, w.i.,'21	100	99⅞	100	+ ¼
94½	92⅝	440,000	*Wilson cv.6s, w.i.	93⅝	93⅛	93⅝	+ ⅝

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

$7,410,000
New York Central Railroad
Equipment Trust of 1917 Certificates
4½%

January 1 and July 1
Maturing $570,000 each January 1 from 1920 to 1932, inclusive.

Authorized		$19,995,000
Matured or cancelled	$2,666,000	
Issuable, at not exceeding 80% of cost of new equipment	2,808,000	
Outstanding, including these certificates		$14,521,000

The outstanding certificates mature $1,117,000 each January 1 from 1920 to 1932, inclusive.
Denomination: Coupon, $1,000; registerable as to principal.
Registered, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $50,000.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

Maturity	Price	Yield
January 1, 1920, maturity, price	99.22 and interest, to yield	5¼%
" 1, 1921, " "	98.10 " " " "	5⅜%
" 1, 1922, " "	96.81 " " " "	5¾%
" 1, 1923, " "	95.37 " " " "	5¼%
" 1, 1924, " "	94.32 " " " "	5⅛%
" 1, 1925, " "	93.32 " " " "	5⅛%
" 1, 1926, " "	92.38 " " " "	5⅛%
" 1, 1927, " "	91.49 " " " "	5⅛%
" 1, 1928, " "	90.65 " " " "	5⅛%
" 1, 1929, " "	89.86 " " " "	5⅛%
" 1, 1930, " "	89.12 " " " "	5⅛%
" 1, 1931, " "	88.41 " " " "	5⅛%
" 1, 1932, " "	87.75 " " " "	5⅛%

$7,800,000
Michigan Central Railroad
Equipment Trust of 1917 Certificates
6%

March 1 and September 1
Maturing $600,000 each March 1 from 1920 to 1932, inclusive.
Authorized, $9,000,000. Matured or cancelled, $1,200,000. Outstanding, $7,800,000.
Denomination: Coupon, $1,000; registerable as to principal.
Registered, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $50,000.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

Maturity	Price	Yield
March 1, 1920, maturity, price	100.47 and interest, to yield	5¼%
" 1, 1921, " "	100.69 " " " "	5⅜%
" 1, 1922 " "	100.67 " " " "	5¾%
" 1, 1923, " "	100.44 " " " "	5⅞%
" 1, 1924, " "	100.53 " " " "	5⅞%
" 1, 1925, " "	100.62 " " " "	5⅞%
" 1, 1926, " "	100.71 " " " "	5⅞%
" 1, 1927, " "	100.79 " " " "	5⅞%
" 1, 1928, " "	100.86 " " " "	5⅞%
" 1, 1929, " "	100.93 " " " "	5⅞%
" 1, 1930, " "	101.00 " " " "	5⅞%
" 1, 1931, " "	101.06 " " " "	5⅞%
" 1, 1932, " "	101.12 " " " "	5⅞%

These certificates are secured by first and only charge upon equipment leased by the Trustee to the New York Central Railroad Company and the Michigan Central Railroad Company respectively, the title to the equipment being vested in the Trustee for the proportionate benefit of certificate holders.

The cost of the equipment, substantially all of which was purchased during the year 1916, was approximately 45% in excess of the face amount of certificates now outstanding. It is estimated that the replacement of this equipment at present would require the expenditure of a sum more than double the amount of certificates now outstanding.

The issuance of these certificates has been approved by the United States Railroad Administration. The form of all papers and proceedings in this business is to be approved by our counsel.

We offer these certificates, subject to delivery to us and to prior sale or change in price, at the above prices.

Bankers Trust Company
New York

The Union Trust Company
of Pittsburgh

Hallgarten & Company
New York

STATEMENTS WHILE BASED UPON THE BEST OBTAINABLE INFORMATION ARE NOT GUARANTEED

Income Tax for 1918

We shall be pleased to send upon request a copy of the Fifth Edition of our Income Tax Book, which supplements our previous books on this subject and which contains a comprehensive study of the practical operation of the law.

To those who desire a less comprehensive analysis of the law, we shall be pleased to send a copy of an eight-page summary of the Income Tax Law containing charts and tables showing in graphic form the rates levied on the different levels of income.

We also have available for distribution copies of official form 1040, on which individual incomes of over $5,000 are to be reported.

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William, New York

KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE
NEW YORK
TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT
MR. HERBERT B. SMITHERS
FORMERLY OF F. S. SMITHERS & COMPANY
BECOMES A GENERAL PARTNER AS OF
MARCH 10, 1919.

Standard Bank *of* South Africa, L^TD.
Established 57 years
262 Branches
Resources $252,000,000
W. H. MACINTYRE, *Agent*
68 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

DIVIDENDS.

American Woolen Company
(Massachusetts Corporation)
QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS.

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividends of One Dollar and Seventy-Five Cents ($1.75) per share on the Preferred Stock and One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents ($1.25) per share on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid on April 15, 1919, to stockholders of record March 17, 1919.

Transfer books will be closed at the close of business March 17, 1919, and will be reopened at the opening of business April 2, 1919. WM. H. DWELLY, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., March 4, 1919.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.
(Incorporated)

Racine, Wis., U. S. A., March 3, 1919.
The regular quarter-yearly dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents ($1.75) per share upon the outstanding PREFERRED STOCK of this Company has been declared, payable April 1, 1919, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business Monday, March 17, 1919.
WM. F. SAWYER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

American Woolen Company
(Massachusetts Corporation)
EXTRA DIVIDEND ON COMMON STOCK

Notice is hereby given that an extra dividend of ten per cent. (10%) in Liberty Bonds of the Fourth issue, on the Common Stock of this Company, will be paid on April 15, 1919, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to Common stockholders of record March 17, 1919.
WM. H. DWELLY, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., March 4, 1919.

CHINO COPPER COMPANY.
25 Broad St., New York, March 6, 1919.
The Board of Directors of Chino Copper Company has this day declared a capital distribution of $.75 per share, payable March 31, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 14, 1919.
C. W. PETERS, Treasurer.

THE MANHATTAN SHIRT COMPANY.
The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share to Preferred Stockholders of record of March 18th, payable April 1st, 1919, was this day declared.
LOUIS B. TIM, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

COPPER RANGE COMPANY
A quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share, being Dividend No. 49, will be paid on March 15, 1919, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on February 20, 1919.
F. W. PAINE, Treasurer.
Boston, February 15, 1919.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, located at Plant City, in the State of Florida, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
R. M. McKINNEY, Cashier.
Feb. 4th, 1919.

We Specialize in

Lackawanna County Coal Stock

The Company is reported to have made plans for extensive operations and acquisitions of new property. A unique sinking fund has been provided which should operate to distribute extra dividends from time to time to stockholders.

New Circular Upon Request

Traded in on New York Curb

Gwynne Bros.

25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Exempt from All Federal Income Taxes

Mt. Vernon, N.Y.

4¾% Bonds

Due March 1, 1929

102.40 and Interest, Yielding 4.45%

Descriptive Circular on Request.

B.J.Van Ingen & Co.

52 Broadway New York

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM CO.
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.

Dealers in Standard Oil Securities

Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Tropical Oil
Mexican Eagle
Imperial Oil, Ltd.
Carib Syndicate, Ltd.
Midland Securities.
Central Petroleum Pfd.
Magnolia Petroleum
Galena Signal Common
New England Fuel Oil

Bought and Sold

Douglas Fenwick & Co.

Standard Oil Securities

34 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. John 4220

Lone Star Gas

Columbia Graphophone

Bought—Sold—Quoted

C. C. Kerr & Co.

2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Air Reduction
Childs Restaurant
Famous Players-Lasky
Jones Brothers Tea
Lima Locomotive
Lone Star Gas

DUNHAM & Co

Investment Securities

43 Exchange Place, New York

Telephones 1960-5 Hanover.

Kirby Lumber

Common & Preferred

William C. Orton

Specialist in Reorganization Securities

25 Broad St., N. Y. Phones 7160-1-2 Broad

Amer. Caramel Com. & Pfd.
Amer. Sleeve Valve Motor
Amer. Magnesium
Chalmers Motor Com.
General Gas & Elec. Pfd.
Nevada Power
Standard Shipbuilding
Rockwood Pfd.
Splitdorf Elec. Com. & Pfd.

F. V. Z. Didrichsen

Tel. Han. 7885-6-7-8—15 Broad St.

Bucyrus Common
Fisk Rubber Com., 2nd Pfd.
Standard Gas & El. Com. & Pfd.

Kiely & Horton

40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 6330

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

Famous Players-Lasky
Farmers Loan & Trust Stock
Lone Star Gas
New Jersey Zinc
Standard Gas & Electric
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phone 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ‡†Sells flat. ¶Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Mar. 8, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	75
A. W. W. & Elec., '34	5	Apr. & Oct.	68½	70
Anac. & Pot. River, '49	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	93
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	70	73
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	85	90
Ark. V. R., L. & P., '20	7	Jan. & July	96½	99½
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	89
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	..	58
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buff. Gen. El., '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	..
Do deb., '22	6	Feb. & Aug.	103½	104¼
Buff. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	..	89
Do 1st, '48	5	Jan. & July	93½	96½
Buff. & Lock. 1st, '33	5	Jan. & July	..	98
Buff. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	95	96
Buff. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	86	89½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	77	86
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	97	98
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	96½	..
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	90
Cit. Serv. deb., Ser. B	7	Jan. & July	129	131
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	94	96
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	87	90
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	82	88
Conn. Pr. 1st & Con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	86	88
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	86	88
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '54	4½	Jan. & July	85	89
Do, 1939	5	Jan. & July	99	101
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	84	85
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	90	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	86	89
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	93	97
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	83	..
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	90	94
Dallas Elec. 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	85	88
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, '56	5	June & Dec.	93	98
Eliz. & Trenton, '62	5	Apr. & Oct.	..	82
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	83	90
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	90	95
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	82
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	78	85
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	90	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	60
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	85½	85¾
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	94	..
Hoboken Ferry, '46	5	May & Nov.	80	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	93½	97
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	90	93
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	..	62
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	82	83
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	89	91
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	100
Met. Ed., '20	6	June & Dec.	93	97½
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	88	93
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	78	79½
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	77	82
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	93	100
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	70	75
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan. & July	88	96
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	90	..
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	90	..
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	60	63
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	64	68
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	95	96
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	100	102
Norf. & Ports. Tr., '36	5	June & Dec.	..	80
Norf. Ry. & Lt., '49	5	May & Nov.	90	93
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	80	85
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	..	78
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	..	78
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	89	91
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	96	98
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	89	91
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	88	95
Paterson Ry. gen., '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	76	80
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	98	..
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	93	..
Riverside T., '60	5	June & Dec.	..	82
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	55	65
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	83	87
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	88	90
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	86	91
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	88	91¼
So. Jer. G. & El. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	85½	..
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	84½	87½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	70	80
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	75	78
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	84	89
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	87	94
Twin States Gas & El. 1st & ref., '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	86
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	71	..
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	86	90
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	85	90
United Lt. & Ry., '23	7	Apr. & Oct.	97	99
Do, '20	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	72¼	73
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	55	56
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	94
Unit. Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	85	88
Wash., B. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	82¾	83¼
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	98	99
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	71	71½
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	..	85

*Flat.

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

Lima Locomotive, '32	6	May & Nov.	93	98
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	60	64
Poch. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	87	89
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	97
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	97	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 8, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pwr.	..	..	....	12	13
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	72	74
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	119	122
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	42	44
Am. Light & Trac.	†5	Q	Feb 1, 19	240	241
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	98	100
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Mar 1, 19	57	60
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	76	79
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	Jul 1, 14	..	25
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	36	40
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	....	5¼	6
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15, 19	65	68
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	8	11
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf	3	S	Dec 2, 18	73	77
Buffalo Gen. Electric	2	Q	Dec 31, 18	107½	108½
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	83	87
Capital Traction	1½	Q	Jan 1, 19	87	88
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Dec 1, 18	..	45
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	....	42	45
Cities Service	*½	M	Mar 1, 19	350	353
Do pf.	½	M	Mar 1, 19	79¼	79¾
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jan 15, 19	24	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 15, 19	96	100
Columbus Elec. pf.	3	S	Jan 15, 18	72	76
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	..	Nov 1, 18	19	20
Do pf.	a1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	41	43
Conn. Power pf.	1½	Q	Mar 1, 18	73	78
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jan 15, 19	58	62
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	Jan 2, 19	53	57
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 2, 19	73	78
Elec. Bond & Share pf	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	94	96
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Dec 16, 18	82	85
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Dec 1, 18	110	120
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	9	11
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	44	45
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 14, 18	57	60
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	2½	S	Jan 1, 19	75	..
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	....	10	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 15, 19	85	95
Miss. River Pr. pf.	..	S	J. & J.	40	44¼
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 1, 19	50	60
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	J. & J.	78	82
Niagara Falls Pwr. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 19	99	102
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	....	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jan 15, 19	51	55
No. States Power	1¾	..	Jan 20, 18	70	73
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 20, 19	90	92
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Mar 1, 19	50	55
Do pf.	3	S	Mar 1, 19	68	73
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	..	Oct 15, 17	50	51
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15, 19	86½	87½
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Jan 10, 19	80	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 19	90	95
Republic Ry. & Light	1	..	Jul 15, 18	16	18
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Jan 15, 19	55	59
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Feb 15, 19	86	88
Do 1st pf	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 19	98	102
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Dec 1, 18	100	105
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	....	27	28
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 16, 18	42	43
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Nov 15, 18	107	112
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	4	4½
Do pf.	..	..	....	17	18
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	80	85
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Jan 2, 19	36	38
Do 1st pf	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	70	71
Un. Rys. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Jan 22, 19	19	19½
United Utilities	..	..	....	10	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	80	90
Washington Gas	90c	Q	Feb 1, 19	54	56
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 18	..	53
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 18	65	70
Western Power	..	..	....	18	19
Do pf.	1	Q	Jan 15, 19	65½	67
West. States Gas & E.	½	M	Jan 31, 19	15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 19	70	76
Wisconsin * Edison	$2	..	Dec 31, 18	29	34

*1% payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock. ¶Incl. 3% extra. a—Payable in scrip.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	15	S	Jan 2, 19	515	..
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	a7	S	Nov 1, 18	225	235
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	170	..
Bk. of Cuba	100,000	6	S	Jan 2, 19	181	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	1,500,000	†3	S	Jan 2, 19	215	..
Bowery	250,000	b6	Q	Feb 1, 19	425	..
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	....	140	150
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	145	155
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	....	100	120
Bryant Park	200,000	2	S	Jan 1, 19	140	160
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	Jul 1, 18	25	..
Chase Nat'l.	10,000,000	4	Q	Jan 2, 19	397	405
Ch.-Ph. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	260	275
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	..	Apr 1, 17	100	120
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	3½	B	Mar 1, 19	500	520
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	3½	Q	Jan 2, 19	222	228
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	450	460
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	c3	Q	Jan 2, 19	240	255
Colonial	500,000	b6	Q	Jan 2, 19	400	..
Columbia	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31, 18	165	175
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 19	390	..
Commonw'th.	400,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	195	205
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	213	215
Contin'l ($75)	1,000,000	3½	S	Feb 1, 19	104	108
Corn Exch.	4,200,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 19	308	314
E. R. Nat.	1,000,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	145	155
Europe	150,000	6	..	Jan 13, 17	110	130
Fifth Av.	200,000	12½	Q	Jan 2, 19	1800	2200
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 19	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	¶10	Q	Jan 2, 19	950	..
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 18	180	190
Gotham Nat.	200,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	198	212
Greenwich	500,000	b4	Q	Jan 2, 19	350	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 19	730	740
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 3, 19	260	..
Imp. & T. Nat	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 19	540	..
Irving Nat.	4,500,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	††310	320
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Jan 2, 19	530	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 1, 19	250	275
Manh'n ($50)	2,500,000	‡$2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	207	215
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15, 19	351	356
Mer. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	Jan 2, 19	150	160
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	180	190
Mutual	200,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 19	380	400
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 18	195	205
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	10	S	Jan 2, 19	440	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	10	..	Jan 2, 17	125	140
N.Y. Pro. Ex.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15, 19	200	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	d$2	Q	Feb 1, 19	150	..
Public	1,250,000	..	Q	Dec 31, 18	245	..
Park Nat.	5,000,000	*15	Q	Jan 2, 19	590	595
People's ($25)	200,000	3	Q	Jan 10, 19	135	140
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	465	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	400	425
Sherman Nat	500,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	125	..
State	2,000,000	3	S	Jan 2, 19	122	..
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 19	130	..
United States	1,000,000	10	..	Jul, 1918	155	170
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31, 18	160	170
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 19	275	..
Westch'r. Av.	100,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 19	160	175
Yorkville	200,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 18	300	325

*Incl. 10% special. †Incl. 1½% extra. ‡Incl. 50c extra. ††Includes one-third share Irving Trust Co. stock. ¶And 10% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. b—And 3% extra. c—Incl. 1% extra. d—Incl. $1 extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 8, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	15,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 18	390	395
Brooklyn	1,500,000	a5	Q	Jan 2, 19	510	520
Cent. Union	12,500,000	5½	Q	Jan 2, 19	407	412
Columbia	5,000,000	*4	Q	Dec 31, 18	307	312
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	90	96
Empire	2,000,000	†3	Q	Dec 31, 18	285	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	¶5	Q	Dec 31, 18	418	422
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Feb 1, 19	435	445
Fidelity	1,000,000	*2	Q	Dec 31, 18	220	228
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31, 18	215	225
Fulton	500,000	*5	S	Jan 2, 19	240	255
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 18	385	390
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb 1, 19	260	265
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 18	130	140
Irving Trust	1,500,000	2	Q	Jan 2, 19	‡	..
Kings Co.	500,000	7	Q	Feb 1, 19	625	..
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 19	105	110
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	Feb 1, 19	175	185
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 19	160	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 18	350	..
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jan 2, 19	610	620
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10, 18	790	810
People's Tr.	1,000,000	4	Q	Dec 31, 18	290	..
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	65	75
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31, 18	328	335
Transatlantic	700,000	3	..	Jan 2, 18	..	170
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 2, 19	905	..
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jan 2, 19	420	430

*And 2% extra. †And 4% extra. ‡See Irving Nat. Bank. ¶And 5% extra, payable Jan. 10. a—And 10% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	7½	S	J. & J.	230	240
A. Sur'y ($50)	5,000,000	$1	Q	Dec 31, 18	61	64
Bd. & Mtg. G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15, 18	225	230
City of N. Y.	600,000	3	S	Dec 31, 18	105	130
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Nov 1, 18	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	$2½	S	Jan 8, 19	64	67
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	15	S	Jan 8, 19	430	..
Globe & Rut.	700,000	¶10	Q	Jan 31, 19	950	..
Great Amer.	5,000,000	7	Q	Jan 15, 19	374	378
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	$1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	80	86
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	475	490
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Dec 31, 18	112	116
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31, 18	90	98
Nat Lib. ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	145	155
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 19	215	218
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 19	93	100
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	*15	S	J. & J.	170	180
No. River ($25)	600,000	5	S	A. & O.	35	40
Pacific ($25)	400,000	5	S	Jan 22, 19	32	40
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15, 19	76	80
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	50	60
Westc'r ($10)	1,000,000	†50c	Q	Feb 1, 19	34½	37

*Incl. 5% extra. †And 15c extra. ¶And 5% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Blkr. St. & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	21½	..
B'way & 7th Av	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jan 1, 19	100	130
Bn. C.R. ($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Jan 15, 19	11	14
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 19	..	70
8th Av. R.R.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan 15, 19	120	180
42d St & G. St	748,000	4½	Q	Nov 1, 18	..	190
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 19	..	100
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 10, 19	..	95

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Mar. 8, 1919. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Feb 15, 19	205	208
American Chicle	1	..	Feb 1, 19	75	78
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 2, 19	75	80
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jan 15, 19	38	42
Atlas Powder	3	Q	Mar 10, 19	153	158
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	88	92
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Jan 3, 19	106	110
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Feb 15, 19	97	101
Do pf.	1½	Q	Mar 15, 19	99	102
By-Products Coke	1½	Q	Feb 15, 19	105	108
Cardenas Am. Sug. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 19	..	80
Celluloid	†4	Q	Dec 31, 18	132	136
Central Aguirre Sugar	2½	Q	Jan 1, 19	179	182
Central Coal & Coke	1½	Q	Jan 15, 19	66	70
Certainteed Products	$4	..	Jan 28, 18	29	30
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	85	87
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	70	74
Chi. Ry. Equipment	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	103½	104¾
Childs	½	..	Sep 10, 18	54	57
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Mar 10, 19	93	97
Columbia Graphophone	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	172	174
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	88	91
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Jan 15, 19	90	95
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 19	97	100
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	$1¼	Q	Jan 15, 19	150	156
Eastman Kodak	a2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	570	580
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Feb 1, 19	95	98
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 19	94	96
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 1, 19	93	96
Gillette Safety Razor	h$2	Q	Mar 1, 19	128	130
Guantanamo Sugar	$1¼	Q	Jan 2, 19	51	52½
Hercules Powder	†4	Q	Dec 24, 18	206*	212
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 15, 19	106	109
Ingersoll-Rand pf.	3	S	Jan 1, 19	98	102
Int. Silver	..	..	....	25	45
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	..	94
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Feb 28, 19	65	69
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Mar 1, 19	88	92
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 19	89	95
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	....	6	12
Do pf.	..	..	....	..	80
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q	Dec 31, 18	132	133
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Feb 1, 19	153	153½
Nat. Candy	2½	S	Mar 12, 19	70	70½
Do 1st pf.	3½	S	Mar 12, 19	105	108
Do 2d pf.	3½	S	Mar 12, 19	94	96
Nat. Sugar Refining	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 19	102	104
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Feb 10, 19	230	238
New Niquero Sugar	3½	S	Dec 2, 18	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	2½	Q	Mar 20, 19	104	108
Do pf.	1½	Q	Feb 20, 19	95	99
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Jan 15, 19	61	65
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jan 15, 19	79	84
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	Feb 15, 19	608	625
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	40	43
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 10, 19	88	92
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	88	92
Royal Baking Powder	†4	Q	Dec 31, 18	128	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Dec 31, 18	93½	..
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	1½	Q	Dec 23, 18	56	60
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	....	24½	25
Do pf.	3½	S	Feb 1, 19	60	61
Semet Solvay	2	Q	Feb 20, 19	150	160
Shredded Wheat	2	Q	Jan 1, 19	124	128
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 19	..	90
Singer Mfg.	2½	Q	Dec 31, 18	185	188
Texas & Pacific Coal	b1½	Q	Dec 30, 18	1500	1535
Yale & Towne Mfg.	2½	Q	Jan 2, 19	210	220

*And 1½% extra. †Incl. 2% extra. ¶And $10 extra. a—And 7½% extra. b—And 5% extra. h—And $1 extra. g—Incl. 1% extra.

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
March 3	5	5	5	5
March 4	5	4½	4½	5
March 5	4½	4½	4½	4½
March 6	5	4½	4¾	4½
March 7	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
March 8	5	5	5	5
Week's range—				
High			5	5
Low			4½	4½
Same week last year—				
High			6	5
Low			2½	3½
Year to date—				
High			7	6
Low			3¼	4
Corresponding period last year—				
High			6	6
Low			1¾	1¾

	On Time. 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
March 3	5½@5¾	5½@5¾	5½@5¾
March 4	5½	5½	5½
March 5	5½	5½	5½
March 6	5½	5½	5½
March 7	5½	5½	5½@5¾
March 8	5½	5½	5½@5¾
Week's range—			
High	5¾	5¾	5¾
Low	5½	5½	5½
Same week last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	6	6	6
Year to date—			
High	5¾	5¾	5¾
Low	5	5	5½
Corresponding period last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days....4⅛@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days....4¼@4 7/16
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....5½@5

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days....5 @5¼
4 to 6 months....5 @5¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months....5¼@5½

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	4	4¾	4¾
New York	4	4¼	4¼
Philadelphia	4	4¾	4¾
Cleveland	4¼	4¾	4¾
Richmond	4½	4¾	4¾
Atlanta	4¾	4¾	4¾
Chicago	4	4¾	4¾
St. Louis	4	4¾	4¾
Minneapolis	4½	4¾	5
Kansas City	4½	5	5
Dallas	4½	4¾	5
San Francisco	4½	5	5

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one-day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness or Liberty Loan bonds:

	Agricultural & Live Stock Paper, Over 90 Days.	Within 15 Days, Inc. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	5	4	4¼
New York	5	4	4¼
Philadelphia	5	4	4¼
Cleveland	5¼	4	4¼
Atlanta	5	4	4¼
Richmond	5	4¼	4¼
Chicago	5½	4	4¼
St. Louis	5½	4	4¼
Minneapolis	5½	4	4¼
Kansas City	5½	4¼	4¼
Dallas	5½	4	4¼
San Francisco	5½	4¼	4¼

Trade acceptances one to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety-day paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
March 3	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
March 4	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
March 5	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
March 6	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
March 7	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
March 8	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	3 Mos.	Short Bills.	Exch. on London.
March 3	3½	3 17/32	3 17/32	26f 20c
March 4	3½	3 17/32	3 17/32	26f 20c
March 5	3½	3 17/32	3 17/32	26f 03½c
March 6	3½	3 17/32	3 17/32	26f 03½c
March 7	3½	3 17/32	3 17/32	26f 03½c
March 8	3½	3 17/32	3 17/32	26f 03½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consol 2½s	British 4½s	Paris Rentes.
March 3	59½	99¾	64f
March 4	*58½	99¾	64f
March 5	58¼	99¾	63f 25c
March 6	58¾	99¾	63f 25c
March 7	58½	99¾	
March 8	58½	99¾	

*Ex interest.

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
March 3	47¾d	$1.01½
March 4	47¾d	1.01½
March 5	47¾d	1.01½
March 6	47¾d	1.01½
March 7	47¾d	1.01½
March 8	47¾d	1.01½

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended March 8, 1919:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Monday	758,660	822,988	835,908
Tuesday	799,372	278,835	925,994
Wednesday	768,235	828,120	854,445
Thursday	651,305	224,625	529,028
Friday	1,007,500	589,444	761,226
Saturday	722,094	262,186	571,512
Total wk.	4,707,166	2,006,198	4,478,113
Year to date.	28,781,801	27,424,435	35,751,079

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

Monday	$12,462,750	$8,827,000	$1,863,000
Tuesday	12,847,000	2,987,000	2,083,000
Wednesday	10,606,000	3,518,500	2,358,500
Thursday	8,924,500	2,777,500	2,415,000
Friday	9,555,000	3,560,000	4,946,500
Saturday	6,240,000	1,906,500	3,218,500
Total wk.	$60,725,250	$18,576,500	$16,884,500
Year to date.	582,163,250	215,539,500	228,061,300

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Mar. 8,'19.	Mar. 9,'18.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$8,197,500	$6,282,000	$1,905,500
Government	52,436,750	12,119,500	40,317,250
State	12,000	1,000	11,000
City	79,000	224,000	*145,000
Total, all.	$60,725,250	$18,576,500	+$42,148,750
Total, all.	$60,725,250	$18,576,500	$42,148,750

*Decrease.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Mar. 3	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Mar. 4	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Mar. 5	4.7580	4.75¾	4.7580	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Mar. 6	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Mar. 7	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Mar. 8	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.75¾	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Week's range—						
High			4.7580			4.76 7/16
Low			4.75¾			4.76 7/16
Same week last year—						
High			4.7530			4.76 7/16
Low			4.7525			4.76 7/16
Year to date—						
High			4.7585			4.7656¼
Low			4.7570			4.76 7/16
Corresponding period last year—						
High			4.7535			4.76 7/16
Low			4.75½			4.76 7/16

PARIS.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Mar. 3	5.47¼	5.47¼	5.47¼	5.46¼	5.46¼	5.46¼
Mar. 4	5.46¾	5.46¾	5.46¾	5.45¾	5.45¾	5.45¾
Mar. 5	5.47¼	5.47¼	5.47¼	5.46¼	5.46¼	5.46¼
Mar. 6	5.47¼	5.47¼	5.47¼	5.46¼	5.46¼	5.46¼
Mar. 7	5.47¼	5.47¼	5.47¼	5.46¼	5.46¼	5.46¼
Mar. 8	5.48½	5.48½	5.48½	5.47½	5.47½	5.47½
Week's range—						
High			5.46¾			5.45¾
Low			5.48½			5.47½
Same week last year—						
High			5.72½			5.70½
Low			5.72½			5.70½
Year to date—						
High			5.45¾			5.44⅞
Low			5.49¾			5.48½
Corresponding period last year—						
High			5.70½			5.68¾
Low			5.73½			5.71¾

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Mar. 3	4.88	4.84	41.00	41.25	6.36½	6.35
Mar. 4	4.88½	4.85	41.06¼	41.25	6.36½	6.35
Mar. 5	4.89¼	4.85¼	41.06¼	41.25	6.36½	6.35
Mar. 6	4.88	4.84	41.06¼	41.25	6.36½	6.35
Mar. 7	4.85	4.80	41.06¼	41.25	6.36½	6.35
Mar. 8	4.85	4.80	41.06¼	41.25	6.36½	6.35
Week's range—						
High	4.85	4.80	41.06¼	41.25	6.36½	6.35
Low	4.89¼	4.85¼	41.00	41.25	6.36½	6.35
Same week last year—						
High	4.48	4.46	44.75	45.25	8.71½	8.70
Low	4.49	4.47	44.25	45.06	8.95½	8.94
Year to date—						
High	4.81	4.78	42.56¾	42.81¾	6.36	6.35
Low	4.96	4.93	41.00	41.12½	6.37	6.35
Corresponding period last year—						
High	4.36½	4.34¼	45.00	45.25	8.33	8.32
Low	4.53	4.51¾	42.75	43.25	8.88	8.86½

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
Mar. 3	25.90	26.15	28.00	28.20	27.00	27.20
Mar. 4	25.875	26.10	28.00	28.20	27.00	27.20
Mar. 5	25.875	26.10	28.00	28.20	27.00	27.25
Mar. 6	25.90	26.10	28.00	28.20	27.00	27.20
Mar. 7	25.90	26.10	28.00	28.20	27.00	27.20
Mar. 8	25.90	26.10	28.00	28.20	27.00	27.20
Week's range—						
High	25.90	26.15	28.00	28.20	27.00	27.25
Low	25.875	26.10	28.00	28.20	27.00	27.20
Same week last year—						
High	30.125	30.625	31.625	32.125	30.25	30.75
Low	29.75	30.50	31.50	32.00	30.00	30.50
Year to date—						
High	26.875	27.125	29.125	29.35	28.00	28.25
Low	25.70	26.05	27.32½	28.10	27.00	27.20
Corresponding period last year—						
High	32.00	32.50	33.75	34.25	33.00	33.50
Low	29.75	30.50	31.50	32.00	30.00	30.50

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Rubles. 100. Bid.	Ask.	Rubles. 500. Bid.	Ask.
Mar. 3	19.35	19.40	14.40	14.65	14.30	14.55
Mar. 4	19.35	19.40	13.20	13.40	13.10	13.30
Mar. 5	19.35	19.40	14.00	14.15	13.90	14.10
Mar. 6	19.35	19.40	14.15	14.30	14.05	14.25
Mar. 7	19.35	19.40	15.00	15.15	14.90	15.10
Mar. 8	19.35	19.40	15.00	15.15	14.90	15.10
Week's range—						
High	19.35	19.40	15.15		15.10	
Low	19.35	19.40	13.20		13.10	
Same week last year—						
High	19.40	19.45	18.00		18.25	
Low	19.40	19.45	18.00		18.25	
Year to date—						
High	19.35	19.40	17.65		17.60	
Low	19.35	19.40	12.90		12.80	
Corresponding period last year—						
High	19.40	19.45	18.25		18.50	
Low	19.40	19.45	12.75		13.50	

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cables.	Peking. Dem.	Cables	Shanghai. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	74.50	74.60	121.50	121.25	112.50	112.75
Low	74.00	74.10	121.50	121.25	112.50	112.75
Same week last year—						
High	71.25	71.50	110.25	110.50	103.25	103.50
Low	71.25	71.50	110.25	110.50	103.25	103.50
Year to date—						
High	81.00	81.25	131.50	131.75	123.00	123.25
Low	74.00	74.10	120.50	120.75	112.00	112.25
Same period last year—						
High	77.00	77.25	115.00	115.25	108.00	108.25
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75	102.50	102.75

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	35.43	35.73	35.43	35.73	49.65	49.75
Low	35.43	35.73	35.43	35.73	49.65	49.75
Same week last year—						
High	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00
Year to date—						
High	35.43	35.73	35.43	35.73	49.875	50.00
Low	35.43	35.73	35.43	35.73	49.65	49.75
Corresponding period last year—						
High	35.00	35.50	36.00	35.50	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00

	SPAIN. Dem.	Cables.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Cables.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	20.90	21.05	51.25	51.50	51.25	51.50
Low	20.80	20.95	51.25	51.50	51.25	51.50
Same week last year—						
High	24.51	24.60	51.75	51.875	51.75	51.875
Low	24.35	24.42	51.75	51.875	51.75	51.875
Year to date—						
High	20.90	21.05	53.25	53.50	53.25	53.50
Low	20.05	20.12	51.25	51.50	51.25	51.50
Corresponding period last year—						
High	24.45	24.50	51.75	52.00	51.75	52.00
Low	24.05	24.15	51.50	51.65	51.50	51.65

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Dem.	Cables.	Rio. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.85	45.00	26.00	26.125
Low	44.85	45.00	25.75	25.90
Same week last year—				
High	44.00	44.10	26.32	26.42
Low	44.00	44.10	26.08	26.18
Year to date—				
High	45.15	45.25	26.35	26.50
Low	44.50	44.65	25.10	25.25
Corresponding period last year—				
High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.75	43.85	26.01	26.11

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders,
B. LITTAUER, INCORPORATED.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of B. Littauer, Incorporated, at the office of the Company, 100 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Saturday, March 15, 1919, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting it will be proposed that the name of the Corporation be changed from B. Littauer, Incorporated, to Alfred Littauer & Co., Inc.

ALFRED LITTAUER, President.
B. LITTAUER, Secretary.

ADVERTISING IS AN INVESTMENT

The 100% Idea In Advertising

FEDERAL created an advertising idea for a manufacturer of a notion item that in three years increased his business from nothing to $3,000,000 a year.

Federal has just suggested a differentiating idea to a cigar manufacturer which successfully solves a problem that had baffled him for many years.

Federal has fathered so many ideas notable in the success of advertising that the telling would be tiresome.

Federal experience is so wide, Federal methods are so basically sound, that the right idea comes as the natural result of logical thinking.

If you have not yet found the idea that makes your advertising 100% effective, now is the time to

Put it up to men who know your market

FAA

Consultation without charge or obligation

FEDERAL ADVERTISING AGENCY, Inc.

6 East Thirty-Ninth Street New York

30 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

We Specialize in

Philip Morris

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.

25 Broad St. New York

To the Holders of

NEW YORK RAILWAYS COMPANY

Thirty-Year Adjustment Mortgage Income 5% Bonds

In view of the complicated conditions existing in New York Tractions, a large number of bondholders feel that it is desirable to form a Committee to protect the interests of the New York Railways Company Adjustment Mortgage Income 5% Bonds and have requested the undersigned, who personally represent a large proportion of the issue, to serve as such a Committee.

The Committee believes that the terms of the Deed of Trust under which these bonds are issued, and the fact that they are Income Bonds, makes it peculiarly necessary that there should be united action.

Holders of bonds of this issue are invited to deposit them with the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York, the Depositary of the Committee, or its Agents, Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, or Commercial Trust Company, Philadelphia.

A Deposit Agreement is in the course of preparation and will be furnished upon application to the Depositary or its Agents. Negotiable receipts will be issued for deposited bonds.

Application will be made in due course to list the Certificates of Deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

March 7th, 1919.

JOHN CANDLER COBB, Chairman
OSCAR COOPER
HALEY FISKE
FRANK L. HALL
DUNCAN A. HOLMES
ERNEST STAUFFEN, Jr.
RICHARD H. SWARTWOUT
Committee

B. W. JONES, Secretary,
16 Wall Street, New York.
MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Counsel,
37 Wall Street, New York.

Am. Road Mach. 1st 6s, '38, & Pfd.
New Orleans Ry. & Lt. 4½s, 1935
New York State Rys. Pfd.
Niagara Alkali Pfd.
Northern Ont. Lt. & Pow. 6s, '31
Santa Cecelia Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Western Power Pfd.

Hanson & Hanson

Investment Securities

74 B'way, N. Y. Tel. Rector 2721

"*Weekly Review and Outlook*"—issued by us—gives clearly—concisely—accurately, information of *Vital Interest* to investors.

Write today for your copy.

Clarke and Hubbard

Stock Brokers

40 Exchange Place

NEW YORK CITY

PHONES-BROAD 254-255-256

"MARKET SUGGESTIONS"

This week's issue covers

INSPIRATION COPPER
BETHLEHEM STEEL B.

Also reviews the general market situation.

S. S. RUSKAY & CO.

Established 1877.

Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.

20 Broad St., N.Y. Tel. Rector 2471-2-3-4

To the Holders of

First Real Estate and Refunding Mortgage 4 Per Cent Bonds

of

NEW YORK RAILWAYS COMPANY

In view of the serious financial problems which confront the New York Railways Company the undersigned have formed a committee for the protection of the interest of the holders of First Real Estate and Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds of New York Railways Company. The members of the Committee already directly represent more than $4,000,000 face amount of the bonds. Holders of the bonds are invited to deposit their bonds with all coupons attached at once with **Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Depositary** at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, under the deposit agreement dated March 7, 1919, under which the Committee will act. Copies of the deposit agreement may be obtained from the Depositary.

March 8, 1919.

HARRY BRONNER, Chairman
WILLIAM A. DAY
CASPAR W. MORRIS
CHARLES A. PEABODY
W. H. REMICK
FREDERICK H. SHIPMAN
HAROLD STANLEY
Committee

F. J. FROST, Secretary
140 Broadway, New York City.
J. P. COTTON, Counsel.

We Will Sell & Buy

Liberty Bonds

FOR CASH

At prevailing market prices.

FRIEDMAN & CO.

67 Exchange Pl., N.Y. Phone Rector 834

UPTOWN OFFICE

Longacre Bldg. (Room 1009) 42d & B'way

Philadelphia Boston Chicago

LIBERTY BONDS

All denominations bought for cash. Based on the closing we pay to-day

$98.34 for a $100—3½% 1947 Bond
$93.95 for a $100—2d 4% 1942 Bond
$96.40 for a $100—3d 4¼% 1928 Bond
$94.68 for a $100—4th 4¼% 1938 Bond

PURDY & CO.

Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

W. A. JACKSON & CO.

36 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

Circular sent on request.

Send for Full Details on

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea 6% Notes, due June 1, 1921

Inquiries Invited on Local Securities.

Harold Johnson William Fisher
Ralph D. Morgan

We invite your inquiry on all

Detroit-Motor-Industrial Securities

Fisher-Johnson

Penobscot Building Detroit, Mich.

Merchants Nat'l Bank
Nat'l Park Bank
Nat'l Bank of Commerce
Mercantile Stores Corp.
Republic Motor Truck
Santa Cecilia Sugar

Charles E. Doyle & Co.

30 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. Broad 7106-7-8-9.

INCOME TAX AND Excess Profits Tax

Reports prepared by Certified Public Accountants

For Corporations and Individuals

BOURKE & BOURKE

TAX SPECIALISTS

15 Park Row, New York City

Telephone 2765 Barclay.

OPEN EVENINGS.

We beg to announce that Mr. Herbert B. Smithers has this day retired from our firm.

F. S. Smithers & Co.,
19 Nassau Street, New York.
March 10, 1919.

WANTED

$5,000

American Tobacco Scrip

Please Offer.

A. S. H. JONES

15 Broad St. Tel., 6452 Hanover.

We invite your inquiry on

Detroit Securities

Specialists In

Det. City Gas—Det. Edison

ADDRESS DEPT. "T-1"

Nicol, Ford & Co., Inc.

Ford Bldg. Detroit

PROPOSALS.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON, RECEIVER OF the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, invites proposals for the erection of third rail and appurtenances in portions of the Broadway-Fourth Avenue line; bids to be opened March 17, 1919. For plans and further information apply Room 412, 85 Clinton St., Brooklyn, New York.

STEAMSHIPS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES

AMERICAN
PHILADELPHIA—LIVERPOOL
Haverford...Mar. 28 Northland..April 16

LEYLAND LINE
BOSTON—LIVERPOOL
Only One Class Cabin (II) Carried.
Bohemian..........................Apr. 5

WHITE STAR
OLYMPIC N. Y.-Southampton March 29
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL

Lapland	Mar. 11	Lapland	April 14
Adriatic	Mar. 19	Megantic	April 17
Cretic	Mar. 29	Adriatic	April 27
Baltic	Mar. 29	Baltic	May 6

And Regularly Thereafter.
Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

WEST COAST of SOUTH AMERICA
Including call at
JAMAICA
S. S. ORIANA ABOUT MAR. 15.
Carrying 1st and 2nd class passengers.
PACIFIC LINE
(The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.)
(The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.)
Sanderson & Son, Gen'l Agts., 26 B'way, N. Y.
or any Steamship Ticket Agent.

South America
ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD
T. S. S. "HOLLANDIA"
Sailing March 25
from NEW YORK for PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.
For Rates, Reservations, Etc., apply to
PASSENGER OFFICE, 2 BATTERY PLACE, N. Y.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK to ROTTERDAM via PLYMOUTH and HAVRE
S. S. NEW AMSTERDAM....Mar. 26
S. S. NOORDAM..............April 9
For Rates and Further Information Apply
General Passenger Office, 24 State St., N. Y.

CUNARD ANCHOR
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON
MAURETANIA ....Mar. 12
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL
Caronia ....Mar. 12
Carmania ....Mar. 24
AQUITANIA ....April 5
Orduna................April 8
21-24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—FRANCE
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
Company's Office, 19 State St., New York. Phone Bowling Green 7800.

COMMERCIAL SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
WEST INDIES AND
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS
Sailing March 25, 1919.
Frank Tourist Co., Passenger Agents, 398 Broadway. Phone Franklin 4530.
Moore & McCormack Co., Inc., Frt. Agts., 25 Broadway. Phone Whitehall 690.

STEAMBOATS.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON By Boat & Rail $4.40
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct [illegible]
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.[illegible] . . $3.30.
Above prices include war tax.
Boat Leaves Pier 39, North River, at 5 P. M.
Phone Spring 9491.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

MRS. FORD'S HOME FOR TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS
LIBERTY, N. Y.
Private baths and porches; rates $15 to $30 a week. Booklet.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $12 and up. Cap. 150. Booklet. Phone 1165 Wh. Plains.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Marlborough-Blenheim
THE LEADING RESORT HOUSE OF THE WORLD
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
A Germicide Climate and Clean Streets.
No Dust. No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments
Ownership Management JOSIAH WHITE & SONS CO.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the beach ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Concerts Afternoons and Evenings
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS
Capacity 600. Diet Kitchen.
Open All Year S. Henstein. Prop.

The Breakers
Atlantic City's Newest Fireproof Hotel
Ocean Front. Unusually attractive during Winter and early Spring Seasons. Luxurious lobbies and beautifully furnished Sun Parlors thoroughly heated. Charming afternoon musicales and evening concerts. Garage.
AMERICAN and EUROPEAN PLANS

Hotel STRAND
FIREPROOF
On the ocean front
Capacity 600. Always open
Seawater in all baths. Orchestra
THE IDEAL FAMILY RESORT HOTEL

PIERREPONT
Family Hotel Mrs Gerson L. Kahn

THE WILTSHIRE
Virginia Ave. and Beach. Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Amer. plan—$3.50 up daily, special weekly. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Famous All-Year Resort.
The Leading Houses Always Open.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burlington Hotel
431 Rooms with Bath, $2.50 to $5.00
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises........6:17 | Sun sets.........5:56

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:12	2:46	8:48	9:02
Governors Island	2:49	3:30	9:27	9:43
Hell Gate	4:41	5:39	11:42	..

Arrived—Sunday, March 9.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, Brest, Feb. 27.
SS Chicago City, Bristol, Feb. 17.
SS Delavan, Dartmouth, Feb. 20.
SS Tannafjord, Glasgow, Feb. 21.
SS Lake Copley, Port Limon, Feb. 28.
SS Helen, San Juan, March 3.
SS Maracaibo, Mayaguez, March 4.
SS Rosegg, Cardiff, Feb. 11.
SS Vindelia, Cardiff, Feb. 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Comfort	Bordeaux	Feb. 20
Cartago	St. Nazaire	Feb. 19
Feltore	St. Nazaire	Feb. 20
Ohioan	Bordeaux	Feb. 19
Moccasin	Brest	Feb. 20

DUE TOMORROW.

Adriatic	Liverpool	Mar. 1
Espagne	Havre	Mar. 2
Mercy	Bordeaux	Feb. 27
Byron	Barbados	Mar. 5

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Atenas	Bordeaux	Feb. 25
Suriname	Bordeaux	Feb. 25
Winding Gulf	La Pallice	Feb. 25
Agamemnon	Brest	Mar. 4

DUE THURSDAY.

Mount Vernon	Brest	Mar. 5
Hollandia	Brest	Mar. 8
America	Brest	Mar. 8

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Frederick, Brest	——	10:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Siboney, Brest	——	10:00 A.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ubicaba, Para	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Lapland, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Gen. H. F. Hodges, Haiti	12:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Edward Luckenbach, Brest		10:00 A.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caronia, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mauretania, Southampton	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Niagara, Bordeaux	8:30 A.M.	——
Benguela, Accra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vulcanus, Haiti	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Casuta, Genoa	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coban, St. Johns, N.F.	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Australie, Montevideo, Uruguay	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Ossabaw, Nassau	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, Porto Rico	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Clara, Brest	——	10:00 A.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Belgic, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Lake Forest, Barbados	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Charybdis, Bermuda	11:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lake Copley, Kingston	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Neptunas, Haiti	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Freedom, Brest	——	10:00 A.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chicago, Bordeaux	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Gullfoss, Iceland	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Maraval, Grenada	6:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oriana, Valparaiso	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Korean Prince, Buenos Aires	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Colon, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Olympic, at Southampton, March 9.
SS San Remo, at Bergen, March 6.
SS Wieldrecht, at Rotterdam, March 6.
SS Rapidan, at Leith, March 7.

Sailed.

SS Harrisburg, from Liverpool, March 8.
SS Potomac, from Liverpool, March 8.
SS Giuseppe Verdi, from Marseilles, March 6.
SS Pres. Wilson, from Gibraltar, March 4.

Passed.

SS Kasama, N. Y. for Karachi, passed Perim.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7 A. M. March 12, SS Caronia, and at 7 A. M. March 13, SS Belgic.
France—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 11, SS Niagara, and at 7:30 A. M. March 15, SS Chicago.
Italy and Gibraltar—Close at 7 A. M. March 19, SS Europa, and at 8 A. M. March 27, SS Giuseppi Verdi.
Belgium—Close at 7 A. M. March 15, SS Wynoochee.
Portugal—Close at 10 A. M. March 15, SS Mar Rojo.
Greece—Close at 9 A. M. March 10, SS Isabela.
Iceland—Close at 11 A. M. March 15, SS Gullfoss.
Azores Islands—Sailings uncertain.
Liberia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The storm that was central Saturday night over the lower Ohio Valley moved rapidly northeastward, increased in intensity, and Sunday night its centre was over the St. Lawrence Valley. During the last 24 hours this storm was attended by rains and snows in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf and Atlantic States.

Shifting gales occurred along the Atlantic coast and in the Ohio Valley and the region of the Great Lakes. Storm warnings remain displayed on the Atlantic coast at and north of Cape Hatteras.

In the Middle Atlantic and New England States fair and cooler weather Monday will be followed by increasing cloudiness on Tuesday, with the weather becoming unsettled. In the South Atlantic States partly cloudy and cooler weather Monday will be followed by rain and somewhat warmer weather on Tuesday.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North Atlantic—Westerly gales and clearing weather.

FORECAST—TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England.—Fair and colder Monday; Tuesday probably fair.

Northern New England.—Clearing and colder Monday; Tuesday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey.—Fair and colder Monday; Tuesday probably fair.

Western Pennsylvania.—Fair, somewhat warmer Monday; Tuesday cloudy, probably becoming unsettled.

Western New York.—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday cloudy, probably becoming unsettled; not much change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1918.	1919.		1918.	1919.
3 A. M.	43	36	4 P. M.	42	56
6 A. M.	41	38	6 P. M.	39	56
9 A. M.	44	45	9 P. M.	38	51
12 M.	46	52	11 P. M.	37	44

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 42; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 42, at 8 P. M. it was 53. Maximum temperature, 56 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity, 90 per cent. at 8 A. M., 71 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.50 inches.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Fair and cooler Mon.; Tues. probably rain.

Ga.—Partly cloudy Mon., cooler in s. e.; Tues. rain.

Fla.—Partly cloudy Mon., cooler in n. e.; Tues. showers, except fair in s.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Mon., followed by rain Mon. night and Tues.; somewhat warmer.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy Mon., followed by rain Mon. night and Tues.

Ind.—Cloudy and somewhat warmer Mon., followed by rain Mon. night and Tues.

Ohio—Fair and somewhat warmer Mon.; Tues. cloudy, probably followed by rain.

Mich.—Partly cloudy Mon.; Tues. cloudy, probably unsettled, not much change in temperature.

Fire Record.

A.M.		Loss.
12:35	167 St. & Jerome Av., Bronx; auto, not given	Not given
2:10	101 West End Av.; Exide Battery Co.	Slight
5:30	2 E. 114 St.; B. Koplin	Slight
10:05	186 6th Av.; C. Suhrenkress	Not given
P.M.		
6:10	247 W. 100 St.; H. Smith	Slight
7:30	813 Courtlandt Av., Bronx; Cohen	Slight
10:50	N. Pati	Slight

Transpacific Mails.

Connecting mails close at G. P. O. and City Hall Stations at 5:30 P. M. daily.

Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport..........Mar. 10
Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—SS Cyclops ....Mar. 16
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia, (via San Francisco)—SS Paloona..........Mar. 17
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver)—SS Makura ....April 2
Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Korea, China, Siam, Cochin China, Straits Settlements, and Netherlands East Indies, close at 5:30 P. M. daily. This mail is forwarded to the Pacific Coast daily for dispatch to destination by the best opportunity.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Patten announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, Feb. 13; Kobe, Feb. 19, and Yokohama, Feb. 20—which arrived per steamer Suva, were dispatched east from Seattle on March 5, and are due in New York today.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

After the Theatre

the question "Where shall we go?" is quickly and pleasantly settled when a restaurant-wise member of the party suggests Shanley's. Delicious supper menus; brilliant entertainment.

Vaudeville de luxe—evenings, 7 to 1

Every Shanley Luncheon is a genuine treat—daily, 12 to 2:30 With music, $1.00

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th St.

ONE OF THE 'Bellak' SYSTEM OF SELECT HOTELS
Charles Morton Bellak, Managing Dir.
NOTED FOR SUNSHINE
Two and three rooms and bath. Newly and unusually furnished and decorated. 9 to 14 windows. HOTEL
NOBLETON
126 West 73d Street
$100 monthly, $25 weekly. Breakfast and dinner (optional) $10 weekly. Near all Cars, Express "Sub," "L," and "Bus" Lines.

"THE GOODFELLOWS NOOK"
THE LITTLE CLUB
44th ST THEATRE BUILDING—PHONE BRYANT 827
Far from the Madding Jazz.
At last a place where food and dancing are the essentials
No Admission Fee Charged
NIGHTLY AT 10 O'CLOCK
HELEN MAXWELL, Hostess

HOTEL NEWTON
2528 B'way, bet. 94th & 95th Sts.
SUBWAY EXPRESS AT 96TH ST.
RATES: Single, $1.50 to $4.00 a day. Double, $2.00 to $5.00 a day.
Phone 2924 Riverside.

To Obtain Intelligent Workers.
Assistants needed in first-class business firms can be obtained through that newspaper read by the most intelligent classes of workers—The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE ICY AND CLASSY "VAMPIRE"? ON THE ICE in

1919 VICTORY REVUE IN Golden Glades
(4th FLOOR)
TWICE NIGHTLY AT 7:30 P.M.—11:30 P.M.
FEATURING WORLD'S GREATEST ICE SKATERS AND ICE BALLET
Thomas Healy's
BROADWAY & 66th ST.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

BAFFIN SEAL Wanted.—H. & H.; also peco plush; quantity; cash. Greeley 2030.

BRAIDS Wanted.—Open for black 12 L 3 N; cash. Gramercy 3905.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Shades, 750, 551, 579, Botanys, velours, 0360, 032, Stevens, Yalama, trecos; all makes; all colors; American serge, 09070, 0936, navy and blacks. Orchard 8245.

CAPES AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing stock order on capes and dolmans. 48 West 26th St. 4th floor.

CAPES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on novelty capes. Call all week, 11 East 31st, third floor.

CAPES, Suits, Dolmans, Coats Wanted.—Cash; any quantity; jobs, samples. Farragut 5154.

CAPES Wanted.—Only better grade; will look all week; placing orders. 339 5th Av., Room 504.

CAPES AND DOLMANS Wanted.—For cash; ladies' and children's. Farragut 596.

CHAMBRAY Wanted.—Amoskeag 19004 blue. United States Textile Co., 315 4th Av. Gramercy 4814.

COATS Wanted.—Out of town jobber, placing Fall orders for infants', intermediate and children's coats. 116 West 32d St., room 1611.

COATS AND DOLMANS Wanted.—Pile fabrics now ready for jobbers only. Meseritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St. Farragut 8757.

COATS Wanted.—Fall jobber looking at Fall coats of the better kind, all week, after 11 o'clock. H. J. Schiffer, 10 East 33d.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open for quantity shirtings, fancy woven madras, silk stripes; submit samples, lowest cash price. Z Times Downtown.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Nainsook, lingerie white, flesh, 30 and 36 inch; quantity at a price. Stagg 1181.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Palm beach cloth, printed, large quantities; cash. Subin, Chelsea 7098.

COVERT Wanted.—Call with swatches. Einhorn, 112 Madison Av.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Positively 68 pick; flesh; standard finish; cash. Gramercy 4628.

CREPE Wanted.—Serpentine crepe, at once; must be cheap. Madison Square 8671.

CRYSTAL CORDS, SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades. Chas. J. Heit & Son, 99 Madison Av.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden Leonard. Igsteadter, Stuyvesant 3284.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at cotton voile and organdie, also georgette and crepe dresses of better grade, placing stock orders on snappy models; call all week, 9 to 12 A. M. 127 Madison Av., 7th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will look at popular priced line dresses from 9:30 A. M.-1 P. M. Williams-Belmont Co., 23 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on net dresses, wash and georgettes. Call with samples. Fourth floor, 16 East 33d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders on cotton and Summer georgette dresses. Apply, all week, 6 West 22d St., 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Taffetas, crepes, satins, georgettes; cash; any quantity; jobs, samples. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on silk and cotton dresses. 12th floor, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES, Suits, Coats, Waists wanted in jobs, for cash; highest grade. Phone Canal 1128.

DRESSES Wanted.—Better grade; jobber open for quantities, 129 West 29th St., 4th floor.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Waists, Silk Underwear (finest) Wanted.—Cash. Phone Canal 1121.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking silk and cotton dresses. 1161 Broadway, Room 404.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking all week. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

FLORENTINE (Cheney's) wanted in color. Telephone Chelsea 3650.

FOULARDS Wanted.—Open for any quantity of foulards; cash. Monitor Dress, 6 West 32d St.

GABARDINES Wanted.—4666 or similar, navy, tan, rookie. Knoble & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

GABARDINES Wanted.—Gera 10764, Whitman's 728, navy, rookie. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

GARBARDINES Wanted. — Garfields 4666, navy, or similar quality; cash. Chelsea 3110.

GABARDINE Wanted.—Navy; good quality. Madison Square 9415.

GEORGETTE GOODS Wanted.—Quality at a price. Call with samples, between 4-6, A. Schwartz, 147 West 22d.

GEORGETTES Wanted.—Stehli quality, all shades, for immediate deliveries. Madison Square 3314.

GEORGETTES Wanted at a price. R. M., 245 Times.

GINGHAMS and Percales Wanted.—At once, Amoskeag, Renfrew, also other makes. Madison Square 8671.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—25 cases, plaids; all makes, at a price; spot cash. Subin, Chelsea 7098.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Will purchase Lorraine staple checks. Kahn Dress Co., 1,123 Broadway.

GINGHAMS, Percales, and Chambrays Wanted.—Cheap; spot cash. Gramercy 4898.

HALCYON CLOTH Wanted.—In pearl, tan, or any off shades. Telephone Madison Square 5035.

HOSIERY Wanted.—Open for jobs bundle; men's, ladies; also men's underwear; cash; submit samples. Room 301, 72 Trinity Place.

HOSIERY Wanted. — Ipswich, 13-inch. 118 West 22d St., 11th floor. Chelsea 3650.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Flesh and white, all weights. Spring 5240.

KHAKI KOOL Wanted.—Can use any quantity; will pay cash. International Dress & Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

KHAKI SERGE Wanted.—Robert Riker Co., 779 Broadway. Stuyvesant 3357.

LINEN Wanted.—French, white and pink; cash. John Traina, 63 West 36th.

NAINSOOKS Wanted.—Ranging from 60x48 up to 96x100; also second and shorts. Orchard 669.

PILE FABRICS Wanted.—Western cloak manufacturer ready to look at pile fabrics and misses' and juniors' coats for Fall. Address Box V 245 Times.

POIRET TWILL Wanted.—4978, 8050, 50236, 3667, 3529, or any other similar quality navy, 15 pieces. L. Goldstein & Co., 11 East 26th. Madison Square 10170.

POIRET TWILLS AND GABARDINES Wanted.—Any mills; also tricotines; will pay cash. Farragut 5759.

POIRET TWILLS AND TRICOTINES Wanted.—Good quality in navy and rookie. Madison Square 362.

POIRET TWILLS Wanted.—Lorraine or similar qualities. Hecht & Pitofsky, 37 West 28th.

POPLINS Wanted.—Whitman's 774 and PPL in navy, black, copen, and gray. Spring 5372.

POPLINS Wanted.—90610 or 06077, open to buy quantity for cash. Mad. Sq. 9479.

POPLINS Wanted.—Whitman's 774, gray and pekin, or similar. Davis Son, 54 West 21st.

SATINS Wanted.—Copen and peacock, good quality, 36 inches wide; also peau de cygnes, henna and peacock. 3d floor, 244 5th Av.

SATINS Wanted.—All colors; open for quantity. Shapero, Lewis & Co., 150 Madison Av.

SECO Wanted.—For cash, at once; must be cheap. Madison Square 8671.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy and black, 7120-6120-5492, 528, or similar. Farragut 8880.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity Garfield 528 and 519, for cash. Chelsea 1456.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity W F X, 4061, 7301. Madison Square 5814.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, navy. Leventhal & Hurwitz. Gramercy 5296.

SERGE Wanted.—Can use quantity of 47116 and 4061. Madison Square 6863.

SERGE Wanted.—7301, 7614, quantities for cash. Spring 6421.

SERGE Wanted.—11433 and 0936 navy, or similar; spot cash. Knickerbocker 258.

SERGES Wanted.—0696, 1464, 519, or similar qualities. Rosengarten, 11 East 31st.

SERGES Wanted.—3850, 787, 11433, 104, 1464, navy and black. Greeley 4376.

SERGE Wanted.—Black and navy 0609, 09070; spot cash. Farragut 2351.

SERGES and Tricotines Wanted.—In navy. Kramer, Mad. Sq. 9656.

SERGES Wanted.—528, 11433, 0936, 09070, 838; pay spot cash. Chelsea 6549.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy 500 pieces serge, will pay cash. Gramercy 4481.

SERGES Wanted. — 1464, also numbers similar, and U. S. 838. Chelsea 9356.

SERGES Wanted.—780 botany and 11433, for cash. Call Chelsea 2557.

SERGES Wanted.—0609, 0696, 09070, 0936, 1464, 7301, blacks, navy. Farragut 2570.

SERGES Wanted.—11433, 7120, 104, 09070, 235, any quantity; cash. Gramercy 2452.

SERGES AND VELOURS Wanted.—N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—All kinds, French and mannish serges. Mad. Sq. 488.

SERGES Wanted.—09070; open for navy and black. Gramercy 1925.

SERGES Wanted.—Men's wear. Zimmerman & Carner, 48 West 22d.

SERGES Wanted.—2001, 2002 Whitman; also 11433. Stuyvesant 7270.

SERGES and Tricotines Wanted. Karp Bros., 45 West 27th.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

SERGE Wanted.— C. S. G. serge, 54-inch Venetian and colored or white corduroy; cash. Lewis L. Broydrick & Co., 23 Bedford St., Boston.

SERGES Wanted.—0936, navy and rookie; 7301, navy; also H. & L. 602; colors 298, 440, 453, and F. & H. duvet de laine, shades 526, 847. Greeley 2030.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, 54289, 54249, 54274; Whitman's 2002, Gera 787, 7008, Garfield's 528, 519, Broadhead 500, or similar serges. Spring 5372.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, taupe, black and navy and other American, Whitman and U. S. serge; high shade velours, for cash. Gramercy 1074.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity of O. D. serges and whipcords, 12 to 14 ounces, for immediate delivery. Telephone Spring 1101, Mr. Banks.

SERGE Wanted.—Navy; can use any quantity, Garfield or Botany. International Dress & Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy French Serges, navy and colors; no phone calls; call in person. J. H. Mirkus, 134 West 25th.

SERGES Wanted.—10 to 12 oz. weight, in navy, black, and sand. John Northway & Son, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

SERGES Wanted.—0936, 9070, 838, navy, any quantity; will pay cash. Henlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 5653.

SERGES Wanted.—7614, 9, or similar. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57 East 11th. Stuyvesant 7332-3.

SERGES Wanted.—1464, 0696, 3700, 104, navy, sponged or unsponged. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for serges Nos. 9, 104, 99, 11433, 54274, 54268, 4061, 47116. Chelsea 3073-3074.

SERGE Wanted.—1464, 104, will pay $1.92½ cash; also 09070, 0936, or similar, $2.27½ cash. Madison Square 6716.

SERGES Wanted.—Poplin, American 6234, 90610, navy; cash; velour, Copen, tan. Farragut 2980.

SERGES Wanted.—99 or similar; also velours, all shades, and navy tricotines. Cohen-Edelman, 35 West 31st.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, similar; tricotines, gabardines, poplins; all colors. Dreyer Senft Ginns. Greeley 1773.

SERGES Wanted.—French, mannish, storm, all qualities, quantities; good prices. Farragut 5628.

SERGE Wanted.—Open for quantity 0609 American. Zelenko & Moskowitz, 1,372 Broadway.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, 519, 11433, 780, 7120, 6120, 528, 3850, for cash. Call Gramercy 6067.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy and black, 0936, 0970, 838, 1464, 809. Knoble & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 6120, 11433, 104, 99, 519, 528, 3850, 1464, 0609, 47116. Gramercy 785.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, 6120, 11433, 528, 519, 54289, 10260, 7008, 9056, 104. Gramercy 2744.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity Juilliard 4061, 4421, 4058, and 54289, all colors. Chelsea 10379.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, botany 780, 11433, and Pacific's W. F. X. Farragut 3814.

SERGES Wanted.—2205 or similar. B. Gelbwaks Co., 510 6th Av. Madison Square 3091.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman 99, 0609, for cash. Atwood Cloak and Suit, 148 West 24th.

SERGE Wanted.—American 0609; black poplins 90610; spot cash. Madison Square 6057.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy 0609 or 7302. Henry Leavy & Son, 9 West 31st. Madison Square 1921.

SERGES Wanted. — 1464, tricotines; all shades; for cash. Max Levine, 142 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—7614; also all shades velour. Schonberg & Kapner. Farragut 4588.

SERGES Wanted.—Cash; 7120, 4632, or similar. A. Meyer Skirt Co., 31 East 27th.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy 0007 American. A. H. Hollander, 28 West 25th. Farragut 2045.

SERGES Wanted.—Navy and take also Stevens's velours; spot cash. Chelsea 9513.

SERGES Wanted.—54289, W. F. X., navy only; will pay cash. Farragut 9076.

SERGE Wanted.—7301, navy, for cash. Tel. Stuyvesant 578.

SERGES Wanted.—7008, 10525, 3678; Geras 787, 7301, for spot cash. Gramercy 4783.

SERGES Wanted.—V. S. L., 87 or similar, Copenhagen only. I Frank, 48 West 22d.

SERGE Wanted.—Amoskeag 7301 and Pacific M. F. L. navy. Farragut 3139.

SERGES Wanted.—519, 11433, or similar serges. Lipschitz Bros., 150 West 22d St.

SERGES Wanted.—7302, 7120, 4632, 3850, and 500. Farragut 616.

SERGE Wanted.—7120 and 0609; low price. Chelsea 269.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All worsted and fifty-fifty. Z 296 Times Annex.

SILK Wanted.—White tub silk, good quality, can use about fifty pieces, mail samples. Boston Reliable Petticoat Co., 40 Harrison Av., Boston, Mass.

SILKS Wanted.—At once, crepe de chine, georgette, taffeta, foulards, shirtings; must be cheap. Madison Square 8671.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy satin striped taffetas up to $1.25 yard. Mad. Sq. 1682.

SILKS Wanted.—Fancy silk linings and foulards; must be cheap. Greeley 4376.

SILK, Poplin; Susquehanna Wanted.—171, all colors. Call Gram. 2744.

SILICIA Wanted.—Khaki color; must be cheap; submit samples and price. W. A., Box 24, 125 East 34th.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Bochmann's, Holden Leonard, Joel's; all colors; quantity. Farragut 2570.

SILVERTONES Wanted—Pay cash; all colors, all makes. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden, Leonard, Joels, gray and tan. Greeley 4376.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Deering, Milliken, Igstaedter, Stuyvesant 3284.

SUITS Wanted.—S. A. Williams & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; we are open for jobs of Spring suits, capes, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and millinery. Care S. A. Williams, McAlpin Hotel or the Munzer Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SUITS Wanted.—Job of ladies' high-class suits and dolmans; spot cash; call 9 to 11 A. M., Friday and Monday. See H. B., care Joseph Heilbron, 1,199 Broadway.

SUITS, COATS Wanted.—Samples and closeouts, any quantity; cash. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d. Mad. Sq. 9049.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on suits and capes; bring samples. Abrams & Hammer, 279 5th Av.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobs and regular; high grade only. 48 West 25th. 7th floor.

TAFFETA and GEORGETTES Wanted.—Open for 500 pieces at price. Sipkin & Gotschen, 15 East 26th St.

TAFFETAS Wanted.—Black and navy, open for quantity. Shapero Lewis & Co., 150 Madison Av.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Changeable, any quantity, for cash. De Jong, 599 Broadway.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Satin, georgette, all colors; low prices. Feller, 30 West 31st St.

TRICOLETTES Wanted.—Dyed to all colors, also trimmings and all kinds piece goods. Arrow, 160 West 36th. Greeley 1693.

TRICOLETTE Wanted.—All colors. 36 inches wide. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—F. & H. 8057, Garfield 4718, all shades, gabardines, Walworth 3520, Garfield's 4666, all shades serge, Gilbert's 8200, U. S. 235 check velours. Bachman, Farragut 2072.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield's 4718 or similar, navy and black. Henlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway. Greeley 5653.

TRICOTINES Wanted. — 7161 Reed's navy, $4.70 net cash; also Saxonia, Style 960, color 483, $4.10. Plaza 7406.

TRICOTINE, Poiret, Twill and Gabardine Wanted.—All shades, any quality, for cash. Gramercy 1807.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Any mills; also poiret twills and gabardines; will pay cash. Farragut 5759.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Reade's 7161, F. & H. Andrews, Garfield's Spring shades. Chelsea 6549.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield, Saxonia, Brightwood, U. S. Botany; all shades. Greeley 4376.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—100 pieces for spot cash. Deutsch & Lefkowitz, 9 West 35th St. Greeley 528.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—All shades, any make; pay cash. Gotthelf & Revitz, 10 East 33d.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Can use any quantity. International Dress & Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy. Harry Greger & Co., 25 West 31st. Madison Square 4878.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Pay cash; navy, black, tan, rookie. Pasternack, 319 5th Av.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Garfield's or Cleveland's navy. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy; will pay high price; cash. Call Orchard 3666.

TRICOTINES AND SERGES Wanted.—H. Markowitz Sons, 6890 Madison Square.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—Navy and tan; good quality. Madison Square 9415.

VELOURS Wanted.—To buy for cash if prices right; Fall velours and American poplins. M. Heller, care Crescent Cloak and Suit Co., 36 West 25th St.

VELOURS AND SIVERTONES Wanted.—Of all makes. Bamson Bros., 48 West 26th St. Phone Farragut 6264.

VELOURS Wanted.—High shades, large quantity, in all makes, for cash. Alex Kogut, 40 West 27th.

Buyers' Wants

Ten cents per word each insertion.

VELOURS Wanted. — Stevens, Buckley, Cohen, Deering, Milliken, Bolton; all colors. Greeley 4376.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for Stevens 4281 or similar high shades. Harry J. Schiffer, 10 East 33d.

VELOUR Wanted.—Open for Stevens, dark, tan, and pekin. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 119 West 24th.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens and American, in Spring shades; spot cash. Knickerbocker 258.

VELOURS AND VELVETEENS Wanted.—Spring shades, at right price; cash. Gramercy 6174.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360, 032 reindeer, terra cotta, henna, or similar; cash. Gramercy 2452.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for light weight Pekin velour. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4281, all shades, cash. Leventhal & Hurwitz, Gramercy 5296.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens 4281, 0360, all colors; spot cash. Madison Square 6716.

VELOURS AND SILVERTONES wanted, for cash; high shades. Farragut 3064.

VELOURS Wanted.—High shades only, any mill, also navy tricotine. Greeley 1876.

VELOURS Wanted.—Stevens, Lawrence, Meyers, Bernstein. Farragut 616.

VELOURS Wanted.—All high shades; cash. Call Orchard 3666.

VELOURS Wanted.—In Reseda green. Farragut 3139.

VELVETEEN Wanted.—We offer to buy for cash, in any colors. Spring 5460.

WAISTS Wanted.—For spot cash, 5th floor. 115 West 30th St., city.

WASH GOODS Wanted.—Clean-up lines. Phone R. S. Co. (Greeley 4076) for appointment for Tuesday, March 11.

WOOLENS Wanted.—All kinds, odds, ends, or quantities. Oscar Kirsch, 56 East 22d.

Contracts Wanted.

CONTRACTS Wanted.—Manufacturer of tailored dresses, better line, just established, with 24 machines, would like to connect with A1 jobber who can use a few hundred garments weekly. E 190 Times.

CONTRACTOR of waists wishes to connect with jobber. Write Box 97, 1619 St. James Bldg.

MIDDIES.—Contractor with large plant near city wants to make middies. Address M. D., Box 718, City Hall Station, N. Y. C.

Reliable silk manufacturer has 30 box looms open for commission weaving. Henry J. Jackson, 17 Madison Av. Phone 9499 Mad Sq.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

ANGORA cloth, 31 inches, best grade, 2.50, 18 inches, $1.25. Gramercy 1165.

BOLIVIA.—Eick 821, 20 tan; will close out at a price. Farragut 3023.

BRAIDS.—Job black fancy braids, to close out cheap. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

BROADCLOTHS AND KERSEYS.—Juilliard's 118 and Juilliard's kerseys, 2002, in burgundy, navy, plum, green, and black. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

BUNTING.—Wool, for flags; French blue and green, as well as other colors. Stuyvesant 7880.

CAPES AND SUITS on racks; variety of styles and cloths. F. T. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

CAPES, DOLMANS.—Suits at factory prices; immediate delivery. Feldman's, 54 East 13th.

CAPES, Suits, $7.75 on the rack, for quick delivery. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

CHECKS.—Black and white worsted, all sizes; also fancy worsted checks, to close out. Madison Square 8698.

CHECKS.—Fancy all-wool checks and plaids, 56-inch, at 82½c. Farragut 2775.

CHIFFON VELVETS and Velveteens.—All shades; immediate deliveries. Madison Square 3313.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—6-14, $7.50 dozen up; big values. Levi Bros., 55 West 3d.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—Silks $3.75 up. Greater N. Y. Silk, 44 East 23d.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, 6-14, $5 dozen up. Fazekas & Son, 103 5th Av.

CLOTH.—Lawrence 780; colors 1 and 4; best offer. Farragut 3394.

COATS.—Juniors' and misses' of serge and velours, to close out at a price. Ess-Ell Garment Co., 30 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS, DOLMANS, CAPES.—Up to the minute styles; immediate delivery. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS and SUITS at low prices for immediate delivery. M. J. Karesh, 290 5th Av.

CORDUROYS, 724, 561, 565, for sale cheap. Phone Franklin 2405.

COTTON GOODS.—50,000 yards dress goods; 750 doz. pillow cases; 15,000 yards flannel chathams; 700 pairs woolen blankets; woolens; will be offered at public auction today, Monday, March 10, at 10:30 A. M., at 39 Lispenard St., near Broadway, by D. S. Bellows. Tel. 948 Canal.

COTTON GOODS, (50,000 yards;) 750 doz. pillow cases, 15,000 yds. flannel chathams, 700 prs. of woolen blankets, woolens, will be offered at public auction tomorrow, Monday, March 10, 1919, 10:30 A. M., at 39 Lispenard St., near Broadway, by D. S. Bellows. Tel. 948 Canal.

COTTON GOODS. — Gabardines, striped ginghams, blue chambrays, colored voiles, checked percales; will sell under market price. Lester Heilbronner Co., Boston, Mass.

COTTON GOODS.—Two cases, 34 inches, black and white, small print, check, heavyweight. Room 511, 396 Broadway. Franklin 5391.

CREPE DE CHINES.—100 pieces R. & H. Simons quality 1113, all shades, to close out. Madison Square 6860.

CREPE DE CHINE, powdered 3-thread, at a price. Altman & Grodin, 377 4th Av.

DRESSES. — Immediate delivery; beaded georgette, satin, taffeta, $6.75-$16.50. Bahnsen's jersey silks, braided, $7.75-$13.50; serges to close, 5-10. See these! for "I want to be known for the values I give." Feller, 30 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—All perfect georgette dresses to close out; also at sacrifice 500 Jersey dresses that were cut two inches shorter; will fit medium height women. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—On rack for immediate delivery, beaded georgette, satins, taffetas and crepe meteors; all colors and sizes; from $10 up. Regent Dress Co., 158 West 29th. Chelsea 8167.

DRESSES for immediate delivery; dainty new models in beaded and plain georgette, taffetas, georgette and taffeta combinations, at unusually low prices. Klif Dress Co., 28 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Have for immediate delivery snappy silk and cotton dresses; special numbers for misses. N. Y. Dress & Costume Co., 35 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—300 snappy taffetas, satins, serges, georgettes; slaughtering prices, especially for bargain basement. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—5,000 satin, georgette, taffeta, jerseys, crepes, serges; pick them off racks at a price. Ruby, 7 and 9 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values taffetas, satins, $6.50 to $8.50; immediate delivery. Loeb Nussbaum, 119 West 23d St.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, crepe de chines, satins, silks, taffetas, serges, 50c on the dollar. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Better grade silk, satin, georgette, tricolette, serges; imediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—600 new Spring dresses to close. Kleva Klad Dress Co., 1,261 Broadway, New York City.

DRESSES.—To close out several hundred taffeta and satin, $5.75 up. Paris, 18 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Serges; to close out; georgettes, taffetas; on racks. Floronelle Dress, 38 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Taffeta at $7.75; georgette at $10.50; snappy styles. Bernard Dress, 130 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs of up-to-the-minute styles in taffetas and serges. Will Stecker, 17 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Jobber of taffeta, georgette, and jersey, to close out. 136 West 21st, 7th floor front.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, and silks; close out at sacrifice. Gross-Liebowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—25 georgette and taffeta, at a price, cash. Markun & Brenner, 130 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Job on serge dresses, high-class merchandise. Malito Bros., 132 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Job, snappy georgettes, silks, to close out. 45 West 27th, 3d floor.

DRESSES.—100 wool jersey, to close out. Irene Dress, 135 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Susquehanna silk poplin dresses, $3.75. Queen, 114 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Job all wool serges and silks, $5. Queen, 114 West 26th.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES to close out, big bargain. 115 Worth St., Room 57.

FELT.—For sale, large quantity of wool and mixture grade felt; also all-wool grade felt; will sell reasonable. Military Art Novelty Co., 137 East 25th St.

GABARDINES. — Gera 10764, in black, taupe, brown, burgundy, and green. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

GEORGETTE and CREPE METEOR.—All colors, at very low prices. Gould & Neubert, 130 East 25th.

GINGHAMS AND PERCALES.—All makes; wonderful assortment; big sacrifice. N. Y. Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8670.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

HOSIERY.—Ipswich, style 3300, men's fibre hose in 50 packing; all colors; 40 cases. Canter & Koletsky, 239 Congress Av., New Haven, Conn.

JAP SILKS.—Almost any weight at prices below market; also crepe de chine and georgette; direct from mill. Samuel Haggett, 17 Madison Av. Phone Madison Square 4547.

JAP and SONO SILK, all colors and qualities in stock; right prices, plain and fancy cottons. Banner Mills, 27 West 24th. Chelsea 6316.

JERSEY cloth worsted, best grade; Australian wool, 54 inches, 8 oz.; all Spring and Fall shades, $2.25 and heavier up to 14 oz. Gramercy 1165.

KNICKERBOCKERS, blue serge, sizes 8-16, $4.50 dozen. Louis Friedman, 713 Broadway.

NET SILK.—35 pieces, sold at reasonable prices. Cohen-Polowan, 19 West 21st.

PANAMAS.—Also high shades all wool and cotton warp Pacifics and Whitmans; also American cotton warp poplins. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

PEAU DE CYGNES.—Navy, 36 in., $1, less 8 per cent. Room 507, 230 5th Av.

PLUSH.—Salts, peco sample pieces or quantities, $3.75 net 30 days. Farragut 6227.

POIRET TWILL.—Garfields 4978, black; cheap. Madison Square 1520.

POIRET TWILL.—Black; gabardine, navy, $2.75. Philip Mendetz, 29 West 35th.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS.—774, 767, 777, B. P. N. L., black and navy; also high shades, N. T. A., H. W. P., 228, 230, 06077, navy; also shepherd checks; no telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d.

POPLIN.—Will exchange Meyer Jolesch black for navy. Herman Cloak Co., Greeley 4582.

POPLINS.—Americans and Joelesch in all high shades for sale. Mad. Square 9656.

POPLINS.—Brightwood 4768; also Saxonia, in high shades; cheap. Madison Sq. 4845.

POPLINS.—All high shades at right price. Alex Kogut, 40 West 27th.

POPLINS.—American 0326, pekin color 987. Madison Square 3121.

SECO SILK.—First quality, 22½c. N. Y. Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8670.

SERGES.—Gera 7008, 54289, 54249, Cleveland 9622, WFX, MFL, Whitman's 774, PPL, 228, BPNL, Selden's poplins, also big variety of fancy skirtings in plaids and stripes. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—3, 896, 3702, V. S. L., 54289, 4061, W. F. X., F. S. G., C. S., C. S. G., W. S. G., B. G. L., T. P. S.,-1717, K. S., 1209, 1210; no telephone information. Franklin Woolen Co., 11 East 22d.

SERGES.—7302, 09070, 7512, 11925, 3000, 2698, 9288, 54289, 6002, W. F. T., W. F. X., K. S. W., black and white checks, at reasonable prices. Boston Woolen Mills, 29 East 22d. Gramercy 4481.

SERGES.—11433, navy, green, and tan, 3665 Lorraine, navy and black, 58 inch, men's wear serge. J. T. M. and 48-inch tartan plaid. Ask for B., Greeley 824.

SERGES.—Union serge, black and navy; also American Woolen's 06077 poplin, navy and black, for sale. Schachner & Day, 38 West 25th St. Chelsea 987.

SERGES.—Storm and French, all worsted and cotton warps; immediate delivery. Salembier Levine Co., 334 4th Av.

SERGES.—Botany 11433, American 0609, 0696; Amoskeag 6122; also 4002. Madison Square 4845.

SERGES.—113, 94, 2004, 7301, 6301, 4061, 87, 1210, 1209. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311, 6312.

SERGES, POPLINS, VELOURS.—Cutting-up trade; quick delivery. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av. Madison Square 292.

SERGES, PANAMAS.—6301 black V. S. L., 228 B. P. N. L., 227. Grossman Bros., Madison Square 4620.

SERGES.—Storm, 20 pieces, assorted colors, mostly navy; about 48 inches. Room 511, 396 Broadway. Franklin 5391.

SERGES.—54289, 11433, 9, 780, 809, 6120, 719, 3850, all shades; other qualities. Farragut 2578.

SERGES.—Garfields 528, navy and black, Lorraine 8665, navy, poplins. Stuyvesant 4542.

SERGES, 7120, 6120, 780, V. S. L. W. F. X., reasonable. Davidoff Co., Mad. Sq. 4622.

SERGES.—SBGL, WSG, 7614, 3, 7302, 6122, poplins 774, PPL. Barnett, Farragut 3148.

SERGES.—Parker Wilder 4050; colors navy, tan, Copen; best offer. Farragut 3394.

SERGE.—Man's wear; extra fine quality, navy only. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

SERGE.—6301, green, at very low price; also VSL in burgundy. Greeley 6172.

SERGE.—11433, Botany, original ticket, $2 net cash. Phone Chelsea 6865.

SERGES.—Whitman's 87 and 240. Herman Cloak Co., Greeley 4582.

SERGE.—3850 black, Gilbert's; also Lorraine's 3662. Chelsea 6018.

SERGES.—American 0696, black and navy. Farragut 2616.

SERGES.—Navy 54268. Juilliard, 2137, Geras, 2205 Arlington. Farragut 554.

SHANTUNGS.—Plain and printed, adaptable for sport skirts, coat linings, or similiar uses. Madison Square 6860.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—All constructions, 54-inch; also imported Shantungs. Madison Square 6260.

SHIRTINGS.—1,500 yards cotton and silk, 32 inches wide; attractive price to cash buyer. Beauty, 32 West 20th.

SILK.—All kinds; big sacrifice. New York Textile Exchange, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 8670.

SILVERTONES. — Complete assortment Spring shades; Joel and Leonard. Madison Square 1520.

SILVERTONES.—H. & L., marine blue and victory rose. Chelsea 590.

SILVERTONES.—Arthur Joel's 123, 126, 128. Farragut 4213.

SKIRTS, Plaids, Fancy Silks, Poplins, Braided Serges.—25 different models; better styles, better workmanship, lowest prices; instant delivery. Hirsh & Breit, Inc., 18 West 27th.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplin, $1.50 up; fancy silk novelty, $2 up; best models, excellent values, immediate delivery. Greater New York Silk, 44 East 23d.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna poplins, $1.75; serges, silks, satins, taffetas, 50c on the dollar. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

SKIRTS.—All wool poplins, all wool serge, job. $2.25. Nivel, 114 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Susquehanna silk poplins, $2. Ford, 114 West 26th.

SUITS for immediate delivery, in tricotine, velour check, gabardine, silvertone and serges, $16.50, $30.00. Eisenberg & Sommerfield, 32 East 31st.

SUITS, extraordinary values, for immediate delivery; belted, box, and other models $9 up. Excello, 1424 West 24th.

SUITS, COATS.—Closing out at a sacrifice, latest models. Albert Terrakin, 38 West 32d. Madison Square 9049.

SUITS, Capes, Dolmans.—Newest models; immediate delivery. Potter & Schattman, 31 West 31st.

SUITS.—Stouts, up to size 51, $16.75. I. Katz, 41 West 21st.

SWEATERS and SLIP-ONS.—Be sure and see our weekly specials offered as a leader to stimulate your sweater section; they are the talk of the town; call or let us send you sample weekly; wonderful values. Peerless Sweater Mills, 35 West 33d St.

TAFFETAS AND GEORGETTES, Stehli qualities, all shades; immediate deliveries. Madison Square 3313.

TAFFETA.—Forty pieces, black, $1 yard. Wm. Goldberg. Telephone 5594 Stuyvesant.

TAFFETAS.—Stehli's quality 3249; all colors, at $1.30. Madison Square 4662.

TAFFETAS.—Navy and black, at a price. Altman & Grodin, 377 4th Av.

TRICOLETTE.—Fancy and plain, ready for immediate delivery. Madison Square 4231.

TRICOLETTES.—All shades; immediate deliveries. Phone Madison Square 3313.

TRICOLETTES, all colors, 3.75; Paulettes, 38-40 inches, $4. Gramercy 1165.

TRICOTINES. — Lorraine, Andrews' tan, copen, Walworth black. Madison Square 1520.

TRICOTINES.—Tan and Pekin, Read's 7161; also navy velours. Madison Square 8434.

TRICOTINES and poiret twills. Farragut 5759.

TWEED.—Fisher Kennedy 1600, all colors, to close, $1.80. Madison Square 6716.

UNIFORMS.—Mill [illegible] whipcords, serges; prompt delivery. U. S. Uniform Co., 93 5th Av.

VENETIAN.—400 pieces, each 32-inch, black imported Grand Marquise; plain, 38½; twill, 37½; also 40 pieces 54-inch De Luxe 95; net cash. Telephone Spring 5727.

WAISTS.—Cotton, $6.75 dozen; georgette, georgine, crepe de chine, Jap silks, 50c on the dollar. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS.—Children's dresses; bring samples; immediate orders. Call between 9 and 12, 2 and 4, Lauretta, 450 4th Av.

CONTRACTOR wanted on silk bloomers. Call 3 West 29th, Room 407.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors, large jobber open for cotton dresses, gingham organdies, white and print voile and linens of the better grades; immediate order; bring own samples. Mr. Katz, 130 Madison Av., 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on better grade wash and silk dresses. 129 West 29th St., 4th floor.

DRESS CONTRACTORS on infants' white and colored dresses. K. L., Box 90 Times.

Offerings to Buyers

Ten cents per word each insertion.

Allied Industries.

CHEVRONS.—At very low prices; divisional and bullion chevrons; also new ideas in pillow tops. Enterprise Novelty Co., 105 West 40th St. Bryant 7861.

EXPORT TRADE.—General merchandise and ready-to-wear at interesting prices. 7th floor, 48 West 25th.

FLAGS, Chevrons, Caps, Spiral Puttees, Service Bars, and other military supplies for immediate delivery. Military Headgear, 55 West 3d.

INVISIBLE CELLULOID supporters, suitable women's neckwear, belts, stay-up dress belting, and men's soft collars; job 365 gross. Silberer, 335 Broadway.

MODEL FORMS for sale; practically new, at very low prices; all sizes. Mad. Sq. 5374.

NEEDLES.—Sewing, English and Japanese; special price for quantities. Phone Rector 6534.

SILK PLANT of 30 looms wants commission work on consignment. Z 251 Times Annex.

TENNIS CHAMPION KEDS.—Regular cases perfect fresh goods; 33⅓ per cent. off. Berlow, 110 Duane St.

Help Wanted.

SALES EXECUTIVES—AN OPPORTUNITY! We are in need of trained sales executives, between the ages of 30 and 40, American-born citizens, for responsible positions in this country and abroad. Preference will be given to men who are now successfully engaged in managing sales forces or who have previously had successful careers in this kind of work. In replying state, approximately, the salary you require. Written applications only will be considered. Please do not call in person. Committee on Personnel, Vacuum Oil Co., 61 Broadway, New York.

ARTIST.—Desk room, office service, and our art work are offered to a versatile artist; this is an excellent opportunity to get in direct touch with many buyers of high-grade artwork. C. H. Smith, Grolier Craft Press, 229 West 28th.

SALESMEN.—Largest children's colored wash dress manufacturers open to be represented for the coming Fall season; all territories; side line; commission basis. A 542 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, on commission basis; one acquainted with the waist, dress and cloak and suit trade, to sell a line of knitted jersey fabrics. N. C. 807 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, on commission basis; one acquainted with the waist, dress and cloak and suit trade, to sell a line of knitted jersey fabrics. N. C. 807 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Fifty cents an agate line.

WILL SACRIFICE! profitable men's furnishing business, prominent thoroughfare, low rent; no auctioneers. B 987 Times Harlem.

CAPITAL WANTED.

For $8,500 I will dispose of my interest in well-going and established enterprise which is doing an enormous amount of business with plenty of orders, amount same being Government work; health necessitating different climate reason for selling. A 852 Times Annex.

Long established manufacturer making a few standard specialties wants a young man with business experience who can invest $8,000 and take an active part in the business; money required to increase the sales; good proposition and money secured. K 796 Times Downtown.

Shirt manufacturer wants experienced salesman; one having business with leading retail trade and willing to invest some capital in business; excellent opportunity for right man; replies will be held strictly confidential. Z 311 Times Annex.

Partner in going chocolate manufacturing concern; national issue; stands fullest investigation; principals only; investment about $10,000. L 589 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Opportunity is offered to well recommended young man who is capable managing small plant sewing machines and contractors, supervise help and have thorough knowledge of different stitching operators; splendid future with growing concern; competent party will be offered share of $5,000 or more; state fully experience, age, and nationality, or no reply. Address Staple Goods, 801 Times Downtown.

EXPORT AGENTS.
Food products and shoe firms to be introduced into Italy. Write Bazzechi & Co., Florence.

Experienced business man, middle aged, desires position to manage or assist in management; remuneration secondary. Address E 182 Times.

Wanted—To sell on commission basis, anything that can be offered at a bargain, and valued at not less than $5,000. X 502 Times Annex.

Wanted—Factory lines to distribute in Vermont, New Hampshire, and the northern counties of New York State. N 508 Times Annex.

Factory lines wanted, to sell in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. X 501 Times Annex.

FOR SALE.

A Fine Site—Last One Available
—For a Large Bathing Pavilion, Hotel and Pier Restaurant.

RYE BEACH

Twenty-five-mile auto ride from New York City. Steamers from New York and New Rochelle, and ferries from Long Island land at pier on property.

The town of Rye derives upward of $26,000 per year rental from its bathing pavilion in the town park, which contains

MOST BEAUTIFUL BATHING BEACH ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

This property is 200 feet on Dearborn Avenue, facing the Town Park and Beach, and has 100 feet front on Long Island Sound, with facilities inside the 200-foot ferry and steamboat landing for a most profitable boat renting and fishing business.

There is at present a two-story frame building, 50 by 100 feet, on the property, equipped with bar, restaurant, candy, and soda fixtures with fine floor for dancing.

This property would only be sold to responsible party or concern financially able to improve it on a large scale for big profits, and would be sold only subject to pier rights and landing privileges of present owners.

ONLY PRINCIPALS NEED APPLY TO

MARINE OPERATING CO., Inc.
Telephones, Whitehall 578-579.
42 Broadway, New York City.

Button mould and die plant complete for covered buttons for sale; wonderful opportunity; must sell this week; no reasonable offer refused. University Button Works, 149 West 36th.

Garage.—Fully equipped and established; auto sales room, repair and paint shop; 22,000 sq. ft., on ground floor; 7th Av., 37th St. and Broadway; rent $13,000 year; price $50,000.

For sale, interest in modern high grade motion picture theatre, seating 1,000; location heart of Manhattan; in operation past six years; required, $10,000; no agents. E 181 Times.

Ladies' tailor shop; west side; modern; profits over $100 weekly; sell cheap. Nemeth's Office, 401 East 80th.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE F. S. L. MFG. CO., FORMERLY known as F. S. L. Cloak and Suit House, of 11 and 81 Avenue B, are now located in their new home, 43-47 West 24th St.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York. Notice is given that OWEN McCAFFREY'S SONS, owner of the steamtug "Bulley," her engines, etc., has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said steamtug on December 12, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel $12,000. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Henry W. Goodrich, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of May, 1919, at 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

COTTON GOODS
Special Sale

Bonita Voile (printed)	39 in. wide	14½
Crayford Percale	36 " "	11½
Progress Stripes	31 " "	13¾
Plain Sec.—		
Ajax Cheviots	26 " "	11½
Prints lights Sec.	24 " "	08½
" darks	24 " "	09½
Essex Flannel	36 " "	16½
Amoskeag Moleskin Flannel	26 " "	14½
Waverly & Manchester stripes	36 " "	13¾
Subcount Percales	36 " "	09½
Amoskeags Pamela, white	25 " "	11¾

Also Large Quantities Other Materials at Reduced Prices

CALBRO MILLS
CALEF BROS.
546-548 Broadway. Spring 814

On the Racks!
Dresses 6.75 to 16.50
Unbeatable Values—
See Them Today.
M. Kirschner & Sons
14-16 East 33d St., New York.

5000 Wash Dresses
For Ladies, Misses and Juniors
$1.50 to 5.50
in white, fancy, printed and colored embroidered designs.
Wire Your Order—Immediate Delivery.
M. WEISMAN & SONS
118 W. 22 STREET

$50,000 IS ADDED TO NEAR EAST FUND

Hippodrome Mass Meeting Hears from Men Who Have Seen the Horrors of Turkish Rule.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS PRAISED

Armenian Children in Native Dress Play on Stage, a Plea That Their Kind Be Saved.

The pitiable conditions among the 4,000,000 starving Armenians, Syrians, Greeks, and other peoples formerly subject to Turkey, were described yesterday by prominent speakers at the Hippodrome, where a meeting was held to open formally the second week of the campaign designed by the American Committee for Relief in the Near East to raise $30,000,000 in the United States. Of this sum New York City's quota is $6,000,000.

The speakers were the ex-Ambassadors to Turkey, Henry Morgenthau and Abram I. Elkus; James W. Gerard, ex-Ambassador to Germany, and ex-President William H. Taft, who acted as Chairman. More than $50,000 was raised at the meeting in cash and in pledges, according to an announcement at the close of the meeting by Mr. Taft. The total amount raised in New York City so far is $2,600,000, it was said.

The appeal of the speakers was heightened by the presence on the stage of four Armenian children, clad in the bright-colored, picturesque costume of their land, with quaint head dresses and long silk garments that reached to the ankles. Three of the children, apparently about 6 years old, amused the audience by their antics, climbing up and down their chairs while the addresses were being made, oblivious of the gaze of 5,000 pairs of eyes. Craig Campbell sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" when the meeting was opened, and several other songs later.

References by the speakers to the League of Nations were enthusiastically applauded and the audience arose several times when the speakers asserted their belief in the benefits that await humanity should the proposal go through.

Mr. Gerard praised Mr. Taft, whom he said the world admired and congratulated for his wisdom and patriotism in standing behind President Wilson. "Mr. Taft was so generous in his advocacy of the League of Nations which we know will bring liberty not only to Armenia but to Syria and to Ireland and all the other subject nations," declared Mr. Gerard.

In calling the meeting to order Mr. Taft said the purpose of the drive was to raise funds sufficient to prevent the Armenians from starving to death before governmental agencies could answer their call for help.

"Armenia is one of the oldest Christian nations," he continued. "It has been subjected for centuries to the cruel government of the Turk. Its history has been one long record of oppression and brutality. They appeal to the Christian world as few peoples do by reason of their dreadful suffering. And now, one of the justifications for the war is that if we have a League of Nations we shall finally be able to give them an autonomous government under a mandatory of their own selection, so that they may work out their national existence and the high qualities of their race."

Mr. Morgenthau said the Turks in their persecution of the Armenians had resorted to the worst atrocities known to history. First the men were disarmed, he said, and then murdered while their wives and daughters and children were forced to leave the homes they had occupied for centuries. Those deported were never permitted to get more than ten or twelve miles from the starting point, he said, where they were massacred by the Turks, the Kurds and the prisoners released by the Turks.

"These dogs sold little children for 80 cents apiece," declared Mr. Morgenthau. "Little girls, 14 to 18 years of age, were sold for 80 cents. I asked that these children be placed on the stage for I wanted you to know that it was such children that were sold for 80 cents. The Turks have destroyed more than 1,000,000 people and have made nearly 400,000 orphans."

It has been the idea as set forth by some persons lately, said Mr. Morgenthau, that Americans wrap themselves up in a cloak and believe that there is no such thing as an Eastern Hemisphere. He asserted that no American could live for a day without his conscience troubling him if he refused aid to such as the Armenians. He wanted Americans to show that they were ready to help their brethren and to assist the weaker ones who needed assistance.

Five dollars a month or $60 a year, he said, would keep an Armenian alive, and he asked how Americans could better show appreciation of the fact that they did not have to endure the sufferings of the Armenians than by helping the starving people.

Had there been a League of Nations five years ago, asserted Mr. Elkus, after Mr. Taft had introduced him, it would not have been necessary to plead for Armenia.

CAUSE OF TRADE LOSSES.

Credit Men Show It to be Mainly Failure to Keep Books.

Believing that $75,000,000 in trade losses can be averted annually if accurate records of commercial transactions are kept, the National Association of Credit Men has prepared for distribution among its 25,000 members a text book which instructs them how to ascertain if they are making money or are in business solely for the benefit of their customers. Thousands of concerns throughout the country are said to be losing money daily and do not know it because they fail to keep posted on their activities, according to the association's Business Service Committee which is composed of some of the foremost merchants in the United States.

J. H. Tregoe, Secretary-Treasurer of the association, says that, if the business men of America had kept real records of their transactions, the commercial losses during the year 1918 would never have amounted to $160,000,000. Prior to last year, the annual losses through bad accounts totalled $200,000,000 per annum. Most business failures occur in cases where merchants have a capital of less than $5,000.

A questionnaire, which was sent out by the association, to learn the cause of business failures, resulted in the receipt of 10,000 answers which declared that the principal cause of trade losses was the failure to keep books. Little realizing that their financial difficulties are due to a lack of informating regarding whether or not they are prospering, most business men attribute their failure to other causes.

"A Business Enterprise" is the title of the complimentary primer mailed to members of the association. It is being circulated solely to impress the merchants of this country with the necessity of equipping themselves with sufficient information to tell whether or not they are making money and so as to be able to take prompt action, if necessary, to avoid bankruptcy. In issuing this text-book the association is co-operating with the Government, bankers, and manufacturers generally who look with marked disfavor upon those merchants who do not keep business records that actually show the true condition of their financial affairs.

The backbone of the system urged by the Business Service Committee, of which H. Uehlinger is Chairman, is the keeping of the accounts through the medium of the checkbook, a simple ledger, and a small file box. The book does not boast of any of the numerous advertised bookkeeping systems. Neither is the association trying to sell anything itself.

Included among the big business men who have reviewed and approved this text-book are David E. Golieb of the New York University; Mark Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue; Freas Brown Snyder, First National Bank, Philadelphia; R. C. B. Adams, National Commercial Bank, Albany, N. Y.; J. H. Tregoe and William Walker Orr, National Association of Credit Men; G. L. Bergen, C. P. A., New York City; A. H. Alexander, Secretary New York Credit Men's Association; H. Uehlinger, Hilo Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. E. Turner, Robert H. Ingersoll & Bo., New York City; J. J. Rooney, Michelin Tire Co., Milltown, N. J.; John D. Murphy, U. S. Internal Revenue Department, Washington, D. C.; Irving L. Jones, International Heater Company, Utica, N. Y., and R. Preston Shealy of Washington, D. C.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Silverman Bros.; A. Silverman, coats, suits, dresses; Commodore.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. S. Bluman, millinery; 621 B'way.
BALTIMORE—L. Singer & Son; S. M. Singer, clothing materials; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—D. Miller Co.; C. Schott, women's apparel, underwear, knit goods; Imperial.
BOSTON—Talbot Co.; G. A. Macomber, piece goods; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; D. W. Edwards, Jr., millinery; 432 4th Av.
BRADDOCK, Penn.—Mendels; A. M. Louis, boys' clothing, dolls; Penn.
CHICAGO—The Fair; A. J. Jennings, mdse. manager; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, imports; 320 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Art Dress Shop; Mr. Cramer, wash dresses; Room 500, 1,170 B'way.
CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Isba, women's cloaks, suits, dresses; A. Proffitt, millinery; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field Co.; C. L. Hosken, domestics; C. C. Bunker, linens, towels, quilts; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; F. L. Millington, upholstery goods; Miss R. Steiner, merino underwear; 44 East 23d.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. H. Hawkins, muslin underwear; J. W. Spence, men's shirts, neckwear, mufflers; W. Chattin, notions; 309 6th Av.
CINCINNATI—Reins & Meiss; H. Meiss, knit goods, hosiery; 17 Madison Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Alms and Doepke Co.; C. A. Klein, hosiery, underwear; 350 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mrs. Moskowitz, suits; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Miller Cloak Co.; P. Miller, coats, suits; Prince George.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Miss S. Cohen, Georgette waists; 116 West 32d.
DALLAS—M. Saul, ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
DALLAS, Texas—R. H. Wile, Spring suits, capes, dolmans; 470 4th Av.
DALLAS—Rose, Rodgers Co.; W. J. Rodgers, ducks, denims; Aberdeen.
DAYTON, Ohio—L. Troxler Co.; R. A. Staley, rugs; 116 West 32d; Woodward.
DAYTON, Ohio—Elder & Johnston Co.; Miss Schetter, waists; Miss Skelly, coats, suits; 230 5th Av.
DENNISON, Texas—Maddin Parks Co.; S. R. Parks, general merchandise; Aberdeen.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; J. M. Bivens, silks, dress goods; 225 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; J. W. Bivens, silks, dress goods; 225 5th Av.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.
EL PASO, Texas—Popular D. G. Co.; M. Meyer, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way; Hargrave.
EVANSVILLE, Ind. — Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. R. Duncan, millinery, furn. goods; 6 W. 32d; Holland.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—E. S. Brown Co.; A. F. O'Malley, women's Spring coats, suits, dresses, skirts, waists, children's wear; McAlpin.
GALVESTON, Texas—Galveston D. G. Co.; S. W. Block, notions, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayers & Co.; R. T. Ramsay, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 225 5th Av.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; Mr. Lloyd, coats, suits; 37 W. 26th.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; H. J. Roberts, dress goods, silks; 1,270 Broadway; Continental.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; G. Reardon, coats, suits, waists; 230 5th Av.; Park Av.
HAZLETON, Penn.—P. Deisroth Sons; A. Y. Deisroth, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.
MILWAUKEE—Ed. Schuster Co.; H. E. Kaestner, carpets, rugs; C. J. Kant, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss M. H. Magnuson, women's suits; Mrs. K. Walsh, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Nachman & Merrtief; J. Nachman, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—J. S. Reeves & Co.; D. F. C. Reeves, domestics, blankets; 320 B'way.
NASHVILLE—Mannie Milder Co.; M. Milder, suits, dolmans, capes, silk dresses, waists; 1,199 B'way.
NEW ORLEANS—C. A. Kaufmann Co.; C. Kaufmann, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—M. Isaacs Co.; A. J. Kaufman, women's garments; L. P. Theriot, mdse. manager, laces, gloves; 1,150 B'way; Somerset.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Parisian Cloak and Suit Co.; Mrs. C. E. Butcher, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—A. Mayerus, piece goods; Park Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss A. Shranz, dressmaking; 1,140 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; Miss M. Gibian, waists; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. Kohnfelder, house furn. goods; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann, Baer Co.; M. M. Dunn, dress goods, silks, white goods; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Frank & Seder; E. F. McDermott, jewelry, leather goods, women's neckwear, veils; 362 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; C. Roof, men's furn. goods; A. McDonald, toilet goods; Miss Gottschall, neckwear, veilings, h'dk'fs; 23 E. 26th.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gladding D. G. Co.; Mrs. E. F. Warner, millinery; 200 5th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Weisberger Co.; Mr. Weisberger, suits; 37 W. 26th.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; H. Lazarus, wash goods; 15 East 26th.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Leopold Adler; F. Kanders, toys, house furn. goods; 1,150 B'way; Broztell.
SHAWNEE, Okla.—Mammoth Dept. Store; P. N. Stuart, general mdse.; 1,170 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; M. L. Salomon, men's clothing; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; S. A. Kahman, hosiery; 56 Worth; Commodore.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney D. G. Co.; Miss A. F. Hall, misses' apparel; 225 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. O. M. Thornton, waists, costumes; 116 West 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Lile, Selzer & Gelber Garment Co.; P. Selzer, cloak, suit materials; Commodore.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney D. G. Co.; F. W. Gausmann, dress goods, linings; 225 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; T. A. Hennigen, ready-to-wear; R. Reich, pile fabric coats; 377 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Marquette Cloak and Suit Co.; H. Frank, infants', juniors', children's Fall coats; 116 West 32d.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Field, Schlick & Co.; J. G. Morrissey, cloaks, suits, furs, shawls; 1,133 B'way; Woodward.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; J. L. Seeley, domestics, dress goods, suits; 15 W. 34th.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; Miss A. Patterson, draperies; 116 W. 32d.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; L. L. Brink, toys; 116 West 32d.
TOLEDO, Ohio—The Lion D. G. Co.; J. Drummond, linens, white goods, blankets; 23 East 26th; Penn.
TOLEDO—The Lamson Bros. Co.; H. A. Buckingham, gloves, umbrellas, women's hosiery, underwear; H. J. Kauffmann, men's furn. goods; V. Dunbar, colored wash goods; 220 5th Av.
TUSCON, Ariz.—Myers & Bloom Co.; M. Bicom, men's furn. goods; Pennsylvania.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; H. Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.
UTICA, N. Y.—A. S. & T. Hunter; M. Fuhrman, notions, jewelry, leather goods; Breslin.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldberg; N. Goodman, boys' clothing; Cumberland.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; J. M. Goldenberg, jobs suits, coats, dresses; 1,140 B'way.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A. Lisner; E. L. Etchison, domestics; E. E. Jordan, rugs; 220 5th Av.; Breslin.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

MODERN SILK COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Modern Silk Company, Inc., jobber in silks at 95 Madison Avenue, by the following creditors: Henry Greenstein, $800; E. Waldman, $250, and C. Rabinowitz, $185. An assignment was made on March 7, 1919.

HENNING YOURSTONE, a salesman of life insurance policies at 2,902 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,766 and assets of $183. Among the largest creditors are E. D. Panlin, $400, and Charles L. Eckerman, $368.

BESTMAID GARMENT COMPANY, Inc.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed here against the Bestmaid Garment Company, Inc., manufacturer of children's dresses and wearing apparel, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by the following creditors: Harry I. Davis, $477; P. A. Kahn, $4, and A. Strauss & Co., $10. Liabilities are said to be over $25,000 and assets about $3,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 9.—A petition in bankrptcy has been filed by Max Feldblum, cloak and suit dealer, Salem. Liabilities, $12,264; assets, $4,026.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed Saturday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Bathelder, Mary A. G.—E. L. Dietrich, Inc., et al.	$108.60
Bryer, Harry—Frankel Brothers	167.53
Barrett, William M., Prest.—M. Jones	1,132.95
Brown, Isabell—A. Diamond	109.09
Bien, Franklin—Ruland & Whiting-Benjamin Corp.	584.20
Cleaveland, Howard B., and Vivian R. De Crow—A. Niedermeyer	1,063.08
Dennen, Charles—Locke & Co., Inc.	274.91
Greenberg Construction Co. and William H. D. North—Goodwin Gallagher Sand and Gravel Corp.	227.00
Helfand, Samuel—N. Y. Railways Co., costs	108.95
Hertz, Harry—Same, costs	108.95
Hanrahan, Patrick—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs	110.45
Jones, Louise—P. J. Gilroy, Inc.	215.43
Kollin, John—Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. of N. Y.	118.74
Kennedy, Roger, (Kennedy Contracting Co.)—Oberholtzer Philadelphia and N. Y. Express Co.	149.67
Levinson, Moses—Brixton Operating Corp.	324.02
Marcus, David, and Fidelity and Casualty Co. of N. Y.—People, &c.	500.00
Mulry, Katherine McG.—Henry K. Tully, Mason and Builder, Inc.	208.91
Morrissey, Annie—E. H. Peck	140.74
Minino, Edward—J. E. Linde Paper Co.	112.19
Mutual Profit Realty Co.—W. T. Fishbough	518.99
Minsky, M. William—R. F. Livingston	226.36
McArdle, Katherine A.—F. E. Kittredge	815.25
Orlando, Anthony A.—S. & A. Realties, Inc.	264.60
Reiber, Max—Madison Glue Mfg. Co., costs	154.85
Rogers, Sarah—N. Y. Railways Co., costs	108.95
Roman, Alfred A.—Northern Trucking Co., Inc	184.77
Sher, Eddie, and Fidelity and Casualty Co. of New York—People, &c.	500.00
Tobias, Richard D.—Textile Publishing Co., Inc	273.94
Trunder, W. Burns, and Leigh Bonsal, receivers—James Beggs & Co., costs	437.94
Tennyson, Marcella—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs	110.45
Weinstein, Julius—E. S. Black	161.51
Wulf, Idel M., William, and Jacob—J. E. Spiegelberg et al.	1,016.14
Weintraub, Morris and Philip, individually and as co-partners under name of Manchester Textile Mill and M. Weintraub & Son—Harris Co., Inc	1,796.74

In Bronx County.

Chrysler, Pembroke C.—O. Herbhold	$534.41
Klipper, Henry J.—T. Miller	86.20
Martino, Domenico—C. A. Hindman et al	10.00
Same—Same	10.00
White Hod Elevator Co.—City of N. Y.	52.72
Wecaw & Co. and William A. Wolff—Commonwealth Bank	8,344.11
Davis, Gertrude R.—G. B. Schneider et al	63.10
Feinstein, Abraham — Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	49.84

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Avri Chemical Co., Inc.—Stanley Jordan & Co., Inc.; June 17, 1918	$8,081.63
Lemport, Julius — Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co.; May 8, 1918	201.70
Schill, Maxwell—Marks Arnheim, Inc.; Aug. 31, 1917	106.91
Urban, Joseph—City of N. Y.; Sept 7, 1916, (vacated)	251.63
Van Beuren and N. Y. Bill Posting Co.—A. T. McKegney; June 26, 1918	1,802.57

In Bronx County.

Chapman, Charles J.—E. C. Feeley, admx., et al; May 29, 1914	$227.33

Auctions.

An Exceptional Collection of
ORIENTAL
and
CHINESE RUGS
to be sold by Public Auction
by SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer.
Public Exhibition
Today, Tomorrow and Wednesday,
March 10th, 11th and 12th.
Public Auction
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
March 13th, 14th and 15th,
Commencing at 2 o'Clock each day,
At 115-117 West 23d St.
(West of 6th Ave.)
By Order of Whom It May Concern.
In individual lots of one each
The Collection of 500
Oriental and Chinese
Rugs and Carpets
Comprising Bokharas, Ispahans, Kermanshahs, Ghorovans, Beloochistans, Keshon Sarooks, Kurdistans, Serrebends, Ferreghans, Daghestans and Many Others in the Most Desirable Sizes and Colorings.
Catalogues sent on request.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
115-117 West 23d St.
'Phones Farragut—9660-61-62.

Now on Exhibition
IN SILO'S
Fifth Ave.
Art Galleries,
546 Fifth Ave.
Cor. 45th St.
and 1 West 45th St.
James P. Silo & Son, Auctioneers.
Tuesday & Wednesday
Mar. 11th & 12th, at 2 P. M.
A Magnificent Collection of
Period Furniture
Sold for the Benefit of the
N. Y. Decorators'
Ambulance Fund
Together with Other Articles, of which a certain percentage will be set aside for this fund.
Thursday & Friday
Mar. 13th to 14th at 2 P. M.
Closing All Consignments
Prior to Removal
This Sale Includes a Remarkable Collection of
Persian Potteries
and Hangings
WE WILL MOVE TO OUR NEW GALLERIES AT NO. 40 EAST 45TH ST., S. W. COR. VANDERBILT AVE., ABOUT MARCH 15TH.

UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE
By Order of the
ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN
IN THE
GRAHAM GALLERIES,
924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City,
The Valuable
FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT
OF A LARGE
STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Wednesday & Thursday,
March 12th and 13th, 1919,
Commencing at 10:30 A. M. Each Day.
COMPRISING
Glassware, China, Sheffield and Silverware, Linens, White Coats, Jumpers, Draperies, Carpets, Mattings, Cocoa and Brussels Runners, Velour and Leather Upholstering Goods, Books, Stationery, Rolltop Desks, Filing Cabinets, Office Partition, Safes, Kitchen Utensils, Hospital equipment, Surgical instruments, &c., Compasses, Ropes all sizes, Hawsers, Cables, Pulley Blocks, Booms and Spars, Anchors and Davits, Ship's hardware, Oars, Motors and Armatures, Canvas Slings, Tarpaulins, Rope Slings, Buffers, Life Belts, Electrical and Wireless equipments, Lanterns, Ship Lamps, Fire Extinguishers and other accessories too numerous to mention.
On View to Time of Sale.
Robt. C. Graham, Auctioneer,
924-926 BROADWAY.

VALUATION $75,000.00
M. GERBER, AUCT'R.
By J. Kaplan and M. Fokschaner,
Sells Wednesday, March 12th,
At Premises, 402 Broadway,
Near Canal St., N. Y. C.,
WHOLESALE STOCK OF
COTTON GOODS
300,000 yds. sheetings, muslins, cambrics, linens, suitings, poplins, pongees, fancy voiles and lawns, sateens, towelings, shirtings and waistings, percales, chambrays, ginghams, imported tickings, etc.
Peddlers' Supplies
All woolen blankets, bedspreads, underwear, towels, bed sheets, etc.
This sale is arranged by J. Handler and I. Finkelson. For more particulars follow Wednesday's paper. Tel. Orchard 4480, 2712, 4482.

Auctions. | Auctions.

BURLING & DOLE, Auctioneers
AT 599 & 601 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Tuesday, March 11th, at 10 o'clock
BY ORDER OF THE
American Woolen Co., and others
1,000 PIECES FINE WORSTEDS
Suitings, Serges, Overcoatings, etc.
Also By Order of a Leading Manufacturer
Peremptory Sale about 2.30 o'clock
50,000 YARDS
FLANNELS and SUITINGS
Adapted to wants of Shirt, Skirt, and Children's and Boys' Clothing Manufacturers.
Terms: Net cash 30 days approved credit.

MILLMAN
Smocks & Middies
The Strongest Line in the American Market
Middies $9.00 to $18 Per Doz.
Smocks $18.00 to $36 Per Doz.
Abe Millman
Successor to Bloom & Millman
20 West 33rd St.
New York

COTTON GOODS
Immediate Delivery
Featuring
—a large variety of attractive Cotton Goods in
Satines *Ginghams*
Percaline *Cotton Serges*
Pongees *Lingeries*
Fancy Brocades *Linings*
Voiles
Percales *Lawns*
and a varied assortment of Cotton Linings for the Dry Goods and Manufacturing trades.
—also, a complete color assortment in
CANTON SILKS
Selena Manufacturing Co.
Converters and Jobbers
9 West 20th Street
Chelsea 9727-9728

Mills, Manufacturers,
Commission Houses, Jobbers—
HAVE YOU SILK SHIRTINGS, SILK MIXTURES OR FIBRE SILK MATERIAL SUITABLE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF MEN'S SHIRTS?
WE ARE OPEN TO BUY THESE DIFFERENT FABRICS IN ALL GRADES AND CHARACTERS, IN ANY QUANTITIES AND ON SPOT CASH TERMS.
WE WILL LOOK AT SAMPLES AT OUR OFFICE AT ONCE.
F. JACOBSON & SONS
580-590 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY

BAHNSEN'S
FINE
JERSEY
CLOTHS
In New Spring Shades Now Ready.
C. Bahnsen & Co.
257 4th Ave., Cor. 21st St.

Silks for Immediate Delivery?
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY OUR SPECIALTY
M.M.Co.
Yes, We Have It
In All Grades and Desirable Colors.
Our Prices are always right.
GEORGETTES
CREPE DE CHINES
CREPE METEORS
WASH SATINS
GEORGINES
PEAU DE CYGNES
SATINS
CHARMEUSE
SILK POPLINS
FAILLE SILKS
TAFFETAS
RADIUM TAFFETAS
FANCY LININGS
M. MARKS CO.
(DIRECT SELLING AGENTS)
354 4th Ave., N. Y. Md. Sq. 9380

SERGE DRESSES
Half Wool
To close out $3.00 NET.
POPLINS from $3.75 up.
TAFFETAS from $4.75 up.
WASH DRESSES $18 Per Doz. up.
QUICK DELIVERY.
ISAAC IPP, 118 W. 22d St.

Get Ready for Big Parade
Jobbers and Retailers: You are invited to see our
NEW VICTORY FLAG.
Also Six and Nine Nation Flags for Immediate Delivery.
VICTORY FLAG CO.,
29-31 E. 22D ST. 722 BROADWAY.

SUITS-CAPES
DOLMANS
Immediate Delivery
DAVE ROSENGARTEN
11 EAST 31ST STREET

Puritan Underwear Manufacturing Co.,
352 Fourth Avenue, New York.

WANTED LINES FOR EXPORT
Our representative leaves for European Allied Countries positively latter part of this month.
A. J. Froes & CO., Inc.,
165 BROADWAY
'Phone Cortlandt 8886

Wormser & Co.
Commercial Bankers
95 Fifth Ave. Phone Stuy. 3360.
Accounts Financed.
Advances on Merchandise.

Auctioneers.
Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.
LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 537 Broadway. Spring 2248.
SAMUEL MARX,
Office and Salesrooms, 115-117 W. 23d St.
Tel. Farragut 9660-9662.

CONTINENTAL FULWOOL FABRICS

CONTINENTAL Fulwool Fabrics, an entirely new departure and one of the biggest things for women's and men's outer garments, are fine woolens made of pure wool on the knitted principle.

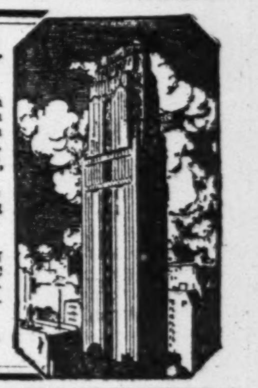
They are guaranteed by the Mills not to *sag* or *lose their shape*, yet they have enough elasticity to give them loft, life and softness.

Their peculiar construction and finish give them durability and maximum warmth with the minimum weight.

There is a choice of many distinctive mixtures, solid colors and silver sheens in all light, medium and heavy weights. Hickson Inc. and M. Roch have designed some exclusive creations in these fine woolens which can be seen with the full line at 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.

C. P. TOOMEY
Salesrooms
225 Fourth Ave., New York

Continental Mills, Inc.
Mills at Philadelphia, Pa.



ANNOUNCEMENT TO BUYERS AND EXPORTERS
RAYMOND D'AIGUY
Lieutenant, Chasseurs a Pied, 19th Battalion, French Army, back from the front, attached to the French High Commission, has kindly consented to talk for 45 minutes on FRANCE, its industrial condition, prospects and needs,
At 5:30 P. M. Sharp on Wednesday, March 12th, 1919,
IN THE AUDITORIUM OF THE
BUSH TERMINAL SALES BUILDING
130 West 42nd Street
through the co-operation of the FRENCH AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE and the SCIENCE ECONOMIC SECTION (The Entente France-America, Commerce, Industry and Science Association) of the FRENCH INSTITUTE IN THE UNITED STATES.
No admission tickets are required. All admissions are subject to the seating capacity of the auditorium.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF CONTRACTORS' PLANT
SEALED BIDS will be received by the undersigned on
MONDAY, MARCH 17TH, 1919, AT 12.00 O'CLOCK NOON,
FEDERAL COURT ROOM, POST OFFICE BUILDING, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
for the entirety, or any section, or any particular parcel, of the plant, lately owned and operated by DAILEY & IVINS in connection with their contract for the removal of street sweepings from the City of New York.

Bids must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, addressed to the undersigned, and either mailed to or handed in at hour and place mentioned. Certified check, drawn to order of undersigned, for at least 25% of amount of bid, must accompany each bid. Bids will be opened and read publicly. Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all and to readvertise. Checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned within twenty-four hours. Plant consists of four distinct parts:—

Plant No. 1 at East side of Rikers Island includes: 1 land hoister, 2 H. K. Porter locomotives, 18 side dump cars, approximately 1,000 tons of industrial track and incidental railroad ties, 3 water tanks, blacksmith shop, forge and other contents.

Plant No. 2 at North end Rikers Island includes: 1 Theo. Smith & Son land hoister, with 4 yard orange peel bucket; 1 H. K. Porter locomotive, 2 scrap H. K. Porter locomotives, 23-12 yard side dumper cars, 1 water boat, about 100 tons industrial track, tool house including all tools, 1 water tank, etc.

Plant No. 3 at Hunts Point includes: 1 land hoister, 5 yard orange peel bucket, 1 extra orange peel, 1 H. K. Porter locomotive, 1 old elevated locomotive, about 400 6 ft. railroad ties, 10 dumping cars, 5 miles railroad track.

Plant No. 4 at Port Ivory on west side of Staten Island, adjacent to B. & O. bridge crossing Staten Island Sound, includes: 1 land hoister, with 5 yard orange peel bucket; 3 H. K. Porter locomotives, 25-12 yard side dump cars, Western Wheeled dump type, about 15 tons car wheels and axles, work shanty and contents including forge, anvil and miscellaneous tools; 1 wooden water tank.

Also 9 scows, each with a capacity of from 350 to 500 tons.

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12TH, 1919, between 9:00 A. M. and 4:00 P. M., the Trustee will provide a tug which will lie at Hunts Point dock to take over to Rikers Island any prospective bidders desiring to view plants there. To reach Hunts Point, take New York Subway to 149th St. and Southern Boulevard, and there take Randall Ave. car to Hunts Point plant. Tug will be at dock only on day stated.

Blanks for bids and other descriptive matter will be furnished upon request.

GEORGE G. TENNANT, TRUSTEE, DAILEY & IVINS, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
ALBERT C. WALL,
1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
ANDREW J. STEELMAN,
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
ATTORNEYS FOR TRUSTEE.

NOTE:—Sealed bids must be addressed to the Trustee, care Federal Court Room, Post Office Building, Jersey City.

New York & Philadelphia
Semi-Weekly Freight
Service
—SAILINGS—
From Pier 44, North River, New York, and from Pier 2, North Delaware Ave., Phila., every Tuesday and Friday at 5:00 P. M.
For rates and other information, apply to
CLYDE LINE
W. H. VIVIAN, General Agent, Pier 2, N. Dela. Ave. Philadelphia, Pa.
W. P. LEVIS, Frt. Traffic Mgr. Pier 36, North River New York City

REAL SERVICE
Service means many things. In fire insurance it should imply painstaking selection of companies; lower rates through expert reduction of hazard; and the personal supervision of an insurance executive, not a clerk. Thus I serve.
REUBEN SAMUELS INC.
Fire & General Insurance
80 Maiden Lane
Phone John 5425

PRIVATE BUILDERS TO TAKE UP SLACK

Congress Appropriation Slump Puts National Construction Program in New Hands.

CO-OPERATION ON COSTS

Entire Federal Influence Pledged to Banks, Manufacturers, and Contractors to Begin Work.

Building material and construction interests returning Saturday from Washington conferences on commodity price adjustments revealed an entire change about in the Government's peacetime construction program.

The failure of Congress to pass the railroad appropriation bill has eliminated millions of dollars' worth of building work from the total that had been counted upon as the first avenue down which the unemployed soldiers could pass to good-paying jobs. As a result the entire influence of all Federal departments will at once be thrown toward creating a substitute avenue of quick employment through the building trades.

Banks are to be urged to immediately change their attitudes regarding building loans, manufacturers are to be encouraged to produce as much material as possible at once, and building interests are to be encouraged to let down the bars on construction so as to permit these building materials to be assembled, thereby giving employment to thousands who otherwise would have found employment on railroad construction work while private building interests were waiting for prices to drop to proportions comparable with individual rather than corporate purses.

The building material manufacturers pledged their full co-operation to this new program to a man. Present were steel, brick, cement, lime, plaster, lumber, and by-products producers, and they agreed to stabilize their respective markets, fix a base price, if possible to hold for a certain definite time, say until July 1, in consideration of Government support in the matter of transportation of raw and finished material, liberal banking facilities, and co-operative allocation of labor as far as possible.

It developed that present basic building material price levels practically in every part of the country were considered minimum, and this belief was generally accepted. "Scalping," as the trade terms market-breaking factors who rush in with a moderate quantity of a given product and, by cutting prices, break the market, and then, when unloaded, withdraw, will be discountenanced by the Federal authorities and legitimate manufacturers and wholesalers during this period of re-employment of returning soldiers, and economic pressure will be brought to bear upon recalcitrant interests who would in any way retard the building program or upset its stability. The whole voice of the conference seemed to be to find out the new base price levels and act accordingly.

Balked by sudden removal of the railroad reconstruction program that the Federal authorities had been counting upon as a means of absorbing soldiers, the Government's attitude at the close of the conference was that of giving full support to private building projects, and in consequence there is every reason to believe that there will immediately develop a turn for the better in general building.

Buying has been light since the first of the month; in fact, much below the quantity for the same period in 1916. The harbor strike and its conclusion in favor of the men will mean that present building material passing through New York Harbor will be stiffened, to say the least. But the attitude at Washington will be that those commodities that were not in war demand will find first favor toward higher levels, while those that had a period of price inflation during the Government emergency will be lowered slightly until the full building market can be appraised.

Notable among such instances include a probable drop in the price of pipe of various kinds about April 1; a continued weakness of from $1 to $2 for tarred felt by the ton; probably a further reaction on certain kinds of hardware; a further drop in insulated electrical wire; possibly a ten or fifteen cent drop in putty, although linseed oil is holding firmly at $1.50 a gallon in less than carload lots. Declines in pipe hangers and specialties have been returned from 10 to 12½ per cent. Buyers in sheet steel are taking from $5 to $7 reduction, showing the weakness of the market. The same tendency as to concessions are to be found in brass goods, and plumbers' woodwork shows similar symptoms on desirable business, although the market is holding firmly.

Basic building commodities here and elsewhere, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports, have apparent support in their present firmness, and it can be stated authoritatively that it is profitless to wait for lower basic building material prices. The Government itself has fixed a $13.50 yard price for common brick, which is $1.50 above the cost estimate of Hudson River manufacturers on which they have based their present wholesale price of $15. There will be no drop in the price of this commodity in either Zone 1 or 2, according to an authorized statement.

The plaster situation covering the entire New England Coast is steady and dealers' quotations are made to cover fluctuations by reason of advance in lighterage, formerly free, plus cartage, which during free lighterage did not figure as high as under present conditions.

The delivered prices for building materials in New York today have been stablized, and these figures will shortly be issued in chart form by the Government as being levels acceptable to Secretary Redfield's committee on price adjustments, not only here but throughout the country.

The difference between the present price of gravel and crushed stone will probably be corrected in this chart. In fact, any price disturbing tendency, either up or down, in the period while the Government is getting the building program of the country under way, will be frowned upon economically.

The 1919 building season opens next week. The market today has all the attributes of the beginning of an important building era. The building material manufacturers, co-operating with the Government, have adjusted their prices as low as it is possible for prices to be dropped on basic commodities; 20,000 building artisans are to be released from army duty next week and the Federal influence is to be used in favor of loans.

WANT PORT TREATY RUSHED

City Club Asks Hylan for Prompt Action to Improve Harbor.

The City Club, through its President, Nelson S. Spencer, has written to the Mayor and the Board of Estimate, asking that prompt action be taken with reference to the projected treaty between New York and New Jersey for the mutual development of the harbor and terminal facilities. At the last meeting of the joint legislative conference having the matter in charge, the conferees acted favorably on a request of Corporation Counsel Burr that the treaty be put up to the city before its adoption. The letter in part says:

"We regard the situation as critical. The artificial legal barrier between the New York and New Jersey portions of the Port of New York has made its development as a unit impossible, and has resulted in interstate jealousies and friction which have injured the commerce of the entire nation.

"New York City has pursued a wise and consistent policy of municipalization and development which has given us a physical equipment unrivaled in the United States. The New Jersey municipalities, because financially weaker and less farsighted, have allowed private interests to monopolize their most valuable waterfront. As a result we hear sometimes the self-complacent and provincial argument that New York has become so powerful and the New Jersey harbor cities so weak that we do not need New Jersey, and have nothing to gain and perhaps something to lose by co-operation under a treaty such as is proposed. We assume that your Honor and the other responsible officials take a broader view of the situation, and that you regard the Port of New York not as a local, but as a great national asset to be developed to its highest efficiency without regard to interstate jealousies.

"On the New York side we have splendid piers, both municipal and private, but practically no well-organized rail and water terminals. In New Jersey the leading trunk lines of the country come to tidewater and stop short. If the State boundary line did not exist, it is unthinkable that we should not have had long ago a network of bridges and tunnels connecting the two sides of the Hudson as we find across the East River. The New York piers and the New Jersey railroad terminals are both essential parts of the harbor equipment, valuable separate, but only really fully effective if organized as a single machine. The proposed treaty would make it possible to develop the port as a unit without regard to whether its component parts were in New York or New Jersey. Until some such plan is agreed upon that ideal is impossible of attainment.

"As the proposed treaty is now drafted it seems to us the rights of the city are fully safeguarded. The treaty would not affect the city's title to its waterfront, nor prevent the control and management of piers through the Department of Docks and Ferries. It would simply superimpose a policy-making body equipped to pass upon the broader problems of port organization and which need be given only such powers as the two States through their Legislatures are willing to delegate from time to time."

When the adoption of the comprehensive scheme of the treaty was halted by the request of the city authorities, Governor Edge of New Jersey served notice that unless prompt action was taken, the Jersey authorities would proceed independently and increase the port facilities on the Jersey shore.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FISS, DOERR & CARROLL HORSE CO., Bankrupt.

Upon the annexed petition of SAMUEL J. GOLDSMITH, the receiver herein, duly verified, and upon all the proceedings had herein, and on motion of OLCOTT, BONYNGE, McMANUS & ERNST, attorneys for the receiver herein, it is hereby

ORDERED, that the creditors of the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company, and all other interested persons, be and they hereby are directed to appear at a Term of this Court to be held in the United States Court House in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of March, 1919, at 10:30 o clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and show cause, if any they have, why the conditional contracts of sale made by the Receiver herein and the Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co., as sellers, and the proposed purchasers of the parcels of real estate known as 325 West End Avenue and 310 West 86th Street, both in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, should not be confirmed, and that the Trustee or Trustees hereafter to be elected or appointed, be directed to confirm said sale, and why such other and further relief as to the court may seem just and proper should not be granted, and why such other or further order as may be just should not be made; and it is further

ORDERED, that a copy of this order be sent by mail, at least ten days before the return day hereof, to each and every creditor of the bankrupt known to the receiver, and to all other persons interested or who might be interested in the sale of the said two parcels, and that it also be published in The New York Times and The Daily Trade Record at least once, ten days prior to the return day hereof, and also upon the return day; and it it is hereby further

ORDERED, that the original of the annexed petition be filed with the Clerk of this Court, so that all persons interested may have access thereto for such information as they may desire, and that they may also apply to Messrs. Olcott, Bonynge, McManus & Ernst, attorneys for the receiver, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for such other information as they may require with respect to the two parcels of real estate affected hereby.

Dated, New York, February 27th, 1919.
JNO. C. KNOX, U. S. D. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CONSTANT, IRVING & COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 25575.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, March 10, 1919, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a stock of tinsel brocaded silk.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 2 Rector Street, New York City.
WALTER S. HEILBORN, Trustee, 31 Liberty Street, New York City.
CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Trustee, 120 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN LEIBOWITZ, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 10, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at R. & L. Garage, 172 East 120th Street, and immediately thereafter at 104 Forsyth Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery, fixtures and scrap iron located at 104 Forsyth Street, and one Studebaker five-passenger 1915 automobile at 172 East 120th Street.

LEWIS H. SAPER, Trustee.
ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Trustee. 51 Chambers Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY F. MINS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, March 10, 1919, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 240 West 27th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of machinery and tools used in a machine experimental shop.

GEORGE EHRLICH, Receiver.
ALEXANDER LEVINE, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, 233 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTCRAFT WAIST COMPANY, Inc., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, March 24, 1919, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of waists, &c.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Trustee.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Trustee, 299 Broadway, New York.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, 283 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26564.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY F. MINS, Bankrupt.

Henry F. Mins was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 14th, 1919. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on March 20th, 1919, at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

VICTORY GARDEN IN PARK.

Demonstration Plot Near Times Sq. Now Showing a Cold Frame.

Park Commissioner Francis D. Gallatin will continue throughout the season the model demonstration "Victory" Garden in Bryant Park, Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue, which was established two years ago when the "war garden" movement began in earnest. A cold-frame demonstration for city and suburban gardeners is now under way in the park. There, growing luxuriantly under glass, with only the heat from the sun, are lettuce, already usable, Savoy cabbage, leeks, and other vegetables, which will be transplanted next month for an early start. Edward G. Miller, Ph. G., the instructor in charge, said yesterday:

"There is still time to start a cold frame. Any old window sash with a few boards will do, providing the sides are well banked up to keep out the drafts and cold. They should be covered at night with an old carpet or mat. In these frames lettuce, cabbage, celery, tomatoes, with other vegetable or flower seeds, can be raised at small expense and transplanted into the garden at the time most inexperienced gardeners begin to plant seeds, or even read seed catalogues.

"A visit to this little interesting demonstration farm will well repay the effort. A garden plan for a plot 20 by 40 feet, with a full description of pertinent garden facts available to New York City and vicinity, has been prepared by the Park Department for free distribution and can be obtained by calling at or writing to the Demonstration Garden, Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue. Postage must be included for mailing. This plan gives a list of the best varieties, when and what to plant, with some don'ts. The plan is carried out practically, so that those following it may, from time to time, compare results by visiting the garden.

"Although the war garden was conceived in times of stress and strain, its continuance by more than 1,600 so-called 'cliff dwellers' in apartment barracks has demonstrated the value as being far in excess of any monetary return."

President Charles Lathrop Pack of the National War Garden Commission, when reviewing the Manhattan results, said:

"The knowledge acquired and the consequent feeling of independence created by the cultivation of their own little plots of land will be an epoch in their lives not soon to be forgotten, even though the little vacant lot gardens may disappear with the progress of building."

Will Not Go with Ford.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., March 9.—Harvey S. Firestone, of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, of Akron, Ohio, denied today by telegraph that he was contemplating any association with Henry Ford in the proposed $200,000,000 company, which is reported to plan the construction of automobiles to sell from $250 to $300. Nobody at the Ford plant in Highland Park seems to know anything definite about Mr. Ford's plans for the new enterprice. George Anderson, assistant secretary, said: "The rumors current the country over are heard at the plant, but nothing in the way of confirmation of the new project has been learned."

It is understood that Mr. Ford is now on his way home from California.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Factory Out of Town

Will pay spot cash for completely equipped plant suitable for manufacture of middy blouses or shirts, preferably one that has had government contracts for middies. May make good proposition as manager to present owner if thoroughly experienced. Give full details. Address, Box 555, St. James Bldg., New York City, N. Y., Room 1619.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS.

FOR SALE, property taken by foreclosure. Will let mortgage stand for five, ten or fifteen years. For full particulars, communicate with Arthur Prager, 56 Pine St., N. Y. John 4929.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YOU NEED A HOME

Send for particulars of our cozy 7-room Brick Homes; glass and screen inclosed porches; ready to occupy; on Brooklyn Subway, 30 minutes from Times Square, 8 minutes from Beaches, 5c. fare.

ALCO BUILDING CO.,
217 Broadway, N. Y. Barclay 4585.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

10 Houses Now Being Built at Howard Beach Estates, L. I.

26 minutes from Penn. Station, 33rd Street, New York City. Will be ready May 1, 1919. Moderate price; easy terms. All modern improvements on premises; 5 minutes from Station. All other particulars at 51 Chambers St., Room 1111.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOUSE and GARAGE
Chester Hill, Mt. Vernon
$11,000

8 rooms, fine lot, with Trees, Porch, Open fireplaces.
Photo Sent on Request.
ANDERSON REALTY CO Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

FOR RENT

Furnished house, Scarsdale, N. Y.; ten-room house, large sleeping porch; garage; fine shade. Will rent about April 1 to September or October. Five minutes' walk from depot. Telephone Scarsdale 52W; Gramercy 1846, Extension 10.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SUMMER RENT

Attractive old Colonial house, fully furnished, 10 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; large yard, 1 acre, with fence around it. Full length window screens throughout. Heat, light, gas, water, all improvements. In beautiful village of Southport, on N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., 50 miles from N. Y. City; $200 per month for not less than 3 months. Address Box 94, Southport, Conn.

FURNISHED HOUSES

GREENWICH, SOUND BEACH,
NEW CANAAN, STAMFORD
ON THE SOUND OR
BACK ON THE HILLS.
GEORGE A. JENKINS,
17 Bedford St. Tel. 1822-4.
STAMFORD, CONN.

FARMS.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

RENT OR LEASE

Eight-acre chicken farm, Patchogue, L. I. Bungalow, pump water and electric lights; outbuildings. Water front. 15 dollars per mo. Address R. Bolton, Cedar Grove, Essex Co., N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SOME
DESIRABLE OFFICES
TO RENT IN THE
Mohawk Building
5th Ave. & 21st St.
Apply to
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY
21 LIBERTY STREET
OR ON THE PREMISES.
Or to E. H. Van Ingen & Co.

Store and Basement at 36-38 EAST 20TH ST.

46x96; fireproof; inside fire alarm system; elevators; immediate possession. Low rental.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan.

A VERY LOVELY HOME TO RENT,
433 WEST 147TH ST.
Block restricted to private houses.
Three-story and basement.
Eleven rooms.
Butler's pantry extension.
Billiard room.
Two baths.
Rent $1,500.
See owner, on premises.

Brooklyn.

30% INVESTMENT.

Two apartments; steam; rents $8,400; price $46,000; cash required, $5,000 or $10,000; investigate. Jackson, 151 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Bronx.

Builders.—Fine corner plot of 4 lots for sale; southeast corner Ogden Av. and 169th St. Joseph Weber, 1,319 Plimpton Av., near 169th St.

Fine two-family brick for sale, West Bronx; steam heat, hot water, electric lights. Weber, 1,319 Plimpton Av., near 169th St. and Ogden Av.

Long Island.

Broadway, Flushing — Owner moving to Pittsburgh, will sacrifice new 7-room house; fireplace, Dutch breakfast room, tiled bath, parquet floors, hard wood, electricity, gas. H. D. Lewis, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 6896.

New York State.

$10,000

is the price of the finest home for that money that overlooks the Hudson River at Nyack. Every detail and photo if you telephone 2596 Beekman.
Howard Goldsmith, 63 Park Row.

New Jersey.

BARGAIN!—Six-room-bath hollow tile stucco dwelling, steam heat, all improvements; large plot; near station; half hour out. Erie, $3,750, easy terms. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau. Telephone 3806 Beekman.

Bargain.—5 rooms and bath; hollow tile stucco bungalow; all improvements; large plot; half hour out Erie; $3,250; easy terms. W. Butscher, 154 Nassau St. Telephone 3806 Beekman.

OWNER GOING TO ENGLAND for business must sell at sacrifice five-room house, completely furnished; tiled bath, hot-air heat, gas, electricity; on top of hill, River Edge Heights, N. J. Paul Delmont, Room 178, 50 Church St., New York City.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath, all improvements; fruit trees, garage; $4,800; 40 minutes. Owner, W. Allan, 503 5th Av.

Two-family house, every improvement; investigate; $8,000. William Harris, 112 Stewart Av., Arlington, N. J.

Houses Wanted.

Modern home, 8-10 rooms, in good commuting distance to Hudson Terminal Building; purchase, all cash. S 212 Times.

Furnished modern 5-7 rooms, within 40 minutes downtown N. Y.; will lease for one year or shorter period; must be reasonable. D 49 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island.

14-room furnished house; rent $800. Telephone 17 Far Rockaway.

New York State.

Lake Champlain.—Sale, (or rent,) small cottage south of Essex, ¾ acre of land, beach; ideal; $2,400. Leaning, 58 North Pearl, Albany, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

133 WEST 72D ST.
MODERN BUILDING SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIANS AND DENTIST.
SINGLE AND DOUBLE SUITE.

377 Broadway, Cor. White St.
Knitgoods Building, 1,400 Sq. Feet.
F. J. GUILFOYLE & CO.,
Tel. Cortlandt 7475. 165 Broadway.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings, all sizes, localities. Tell me your requirements. Ephraim Buchwald, 113 East 129th St.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

ATTRACTIVE
CORNER STORE, 1,186 MADISON AV., $75.

Bronx.

Large corner store, suitable for confectionery, &c.; good neighborhood; rent reasonable. S. E. corner 156th and Courtlandt Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

TO RENT.—OFFICES IN THE DOWNTOWN DISTRICT, NO LESS THAN THREE AND NOT MORE THAN FIVE ROOMS; MUST BE WELL LOCATED AND ATTRACTIVE. ADDRESS WITH FULL PARTICULARS, AMERICAN STEEL COMPANY, PARK BUILDING, PITTSBURGH, PENN.

FIRM OF INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION WISHES TO SECURE A LARGE STORE ON 5TH AV., 34TH TO 53D ST. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST.

Wanted.—One or two light lofts, furniture manufacturing, about 8,000 square feet; will consider equipped plant. B 954 Times Harlem.

Loft wanted, about 1,500 feet; below 14th St.; downtown district preferable; clean building; heat, elevator service; for toilet preparation concern. B 515 Times Downtown.

An export firm wants 1,200 to 1,500 feet of office space in downtown modern building. L 430 Times Downtown.

Desk room with desk and telephone service, located between 34th and 59th Sts. G 17 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Factory, 3-story brick building, 50x95x100; extra high ceilings; fully rented; ground floor adapted for garage, repair or machine shop; Grand Central section. Apply H. Rubinzer, 976 Fox St., Bronx.

For Sale.—Three story and basement brownstone private dwelling. Owner, 172 East 93d St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Sacrifice—Act at once; corner lot of over 5,000 square feet; suitable factory, garage, or warehouse; owner 1,162 East 12th St., Brooklyn. 5014 Midwood.

Factory for sale, contains 34,000 square feet, steam heat, sprinkler system; complete in every detail; must sacrifice. Noah Clark, Inc., 837 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Ten-room frame house; all improvements; particularly desirable for doctor or dentist; prefer dealing with principal. 2,091 Washington Av., southwest corner 180th St., Bronx.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

WONDERFUL CHANCE.

$500 cash, balance $20 monthly and rent buys fine 2-family brick; modern improvements; 20 minutes to Grand Central. Write or call, Electric Store, 199 East 58th St., near 3d Av.

DOUGLAS MANOR, DOUGLASTON.
Houses for sale or rent.
Few bargains in choice building plots. Hughes, Douglaston. Phone Bayside 2770.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Richmond Hill, 8-room house, all improvements; price very low; must be sold at once. Apply Noah Clark, Inc., 837 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Long Beach.—Will sacrifice 100x100 plot on Broadway. Mock, 200 West 101st St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Gentleman's estate, commuting distance, Orange County, at a decided bargain. Mrs. Wentz, 2,238 7th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APT.
238 W. 106th ST. Adjoining Broadway
6 elegant light rooms and bath, rent $1,200 year.
Apply on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

EAST 72D ST. APARTMENT
FIVE ROOMS AND BATH, ALL SUNNY, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; THREE MONTHS OR LONGER; POSSESSION NOW.
Ruland & Whiting-Benjamin
CORPORATION,
36 EAST 58TH ST. PLAZA 4951.

SUMMER HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

SEA GATE, New York Harbor
Furnished Dwellings for the Season
FOR SALE OR RENT
This ideal, perfect rest resort and select seashore residence park convenient by subway service and private boats from Battery, N. Y.
Furnished Houses, Rental $1,000 to $2,000.
Sale prices $10,500 and upward.
WILLIAM P. RAE COMPANY.
192 Montague St., Brooklyn, and on property.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

New Rochelle.—Sale or rent, modern dwelling; hot water heat, electricity; plot about 1½ acre; well located; convenient trains and trolley.
C. F. PORTER, 159 WEST 125TH ST.

Desirable building sites; 50-foot fronts. Write Charles E. Storms, Dobbs Ferry.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Genuine bargain, 6 rooms, bath, plot 50x100; chicken coop, fruit, hot water heat; $3,600; $600 cash buys it; balance less than rent; ½ hour city. J. Stein, Tribune Building. Beekman 3960.

Real Estate for Exchange.

THE BARNETT DECORATING CO., General Decorating and Painting Contractors, 2,356 8th Av. Tel. Morningside 4990. Country work solicited.

Real Estate Wanted.

Want a nine or ten room modern house with garage or barn, also ground space; will take long lease on right house; must be short walk from railroad or car line; gas and electricity essential. Fred J. Ardath, 1,002 Palace Theatre Building.

Sea Gate, (Restricted.)—Will buy from owner 8-10 room house or lots; must be bargain; state location and full particulars; owners only. A. C., Box 105 Times Downtown.

Private house wanted to purchase, 35th to 59th Sts., 6th to Park Avs.; must be bargain. Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., 50 East 42d St.

Want to buy or lease an elevator apartment house in good west side section. Grossman, 3d Av. and 149th St.

Ten-room residence with acre ground; accessible; not above $10,000. K 186 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $27 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Sq. 6160.

57TH ST., EAST.—Furnished apartment, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; adults. K 187 Times.

58TH, (Near Park Av.)—Charmingly and completely furnished apartment, 8 rooms and 3 baths; long or short lease. For particulars phone Gramercy 4463. Responsible parties only.

ATTENTION! — APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath, $17.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

MADISON AV. AND 32D ST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, night and day elevator; chambermaid; high class service; large living room with open fireplace, bedroom and bath, $135 per month. Telephone 896 Murray Hill, extension 5.

MADISON AV., 348, (near 44th St.)—Charmingly furnished 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; free gas; $125 a month. Telephone weekdays, Murray Hill 5771. D 27 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

11TH, (Washington Square.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath, $125; also 9th St., 6 rooms, bath, elegantly furnished, $200. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchens, kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

50'S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, six rooms, two baths, high class building, $200; also 52d, West, attractively furnished apartment, seven rooms, bath, $150. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

50'S, WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, two large rooms, kitchenette, bath, $125; also 80's, near Drive, three rooms, kitchen, bath, $125. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

59TH, 116 WEST, (facing Park.)—Studio apartment, exquisitely furnished; living room 20x25; bedroom, kitchenette, bath. Mason.

59TH, 100 WEST.—Two-room apartment, artistically furnished; kitchenette, bath. 5-F.

69TH ST., 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—Three-room apartments; $95; latest improvements; completely furnished.

80'S.—Six rooms, two baths, charmingly furnished; owner leaving. Cathedral 8876.

86TH, WEST.—Artistically appointed sitting room, breakfast room, bedroom, kitchenette, bath; beautiful view Hudson; $250 including maid service, electricity, gas. Telephone Schuyler 2137 for appointment.

86TH, (the Belnord Apartments.)—Charmingly furnished, 7 rooms, 2 baths. 8876 Cathedral.

113TH, 511 WEST.—Newly furnished elevator apartment; five rooms, bath; to October; $125 month. Apartment 33; seen from 11 to 3.

118, 210 WEST.—(Hotel Cecil); very desirable rooms, with and without private bath; full hotel service; special weekly and monthly rates.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Apartment to let, furnished; furniture for sale; 3 rooms and bath. Morningside 8200. Apartment 2M.

APARTMENT seeking simplified—For Spring and Summer, bargain opportunities. Consult Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Attractive Apartments. Hotel Conveniences At Apartment Rates. Inspection Invited.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110th St., between Amsterdam & Columbus Av.
Fully furnished Apartment rented monthly.
2 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $50 up.
3 Rooms with kitchenette & bath from $70 up.
Telephone Academy 613 for further information.
Linen and maid service if desired.
Two blocks east of Broadway Subway, near 6th and 9th Av. "L." Reference essential.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d. Col. 1077.

EXCEPTIONALLY desirable corner apartment, facing the Drive, seven rooms and foyer; all outside rooms; attractively furnished, including Baby Grand piano, Victrola, &c.; rent $250 per month. Apply 227 Riverside Drive, S. E. cor. 95th St.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—6 all outside rooms; block from subway; strictly high-class bldg.; must be seen to be appreciated; $300 apt.; we will rent at a sacrifice. A. J. O'Dell. Phone Audubon 5400.

THE REGAL APARTMENTS,
55th St. and 7th Av.—New fireproof apartment house; elaborately furnished suites of 1 room and bath, $75 to $80; 2 rooms, bath, $100 to $150; every modern improvement, including maid and valet service; references required. Ownership management.

THE NEW NOBLETON,
126 West 73d St., beautifully furnished two-room suites, with bath; weekly and monthly; reduced rates; near express sub. and "L."

TEN rooms, four master's bedrooms, one large studio; 4 rooms facing river; immediate possession. 8876 Cathedral.

WEST END AV.—SPLENDID APARTMENT, 10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, TO RENT FURNISHED OR SUBLET AND SELL FURNISHINGS COMPLETE. TELEPHONE 2325 ACADEMY.

WEST END AV.—Clean, nicely furnished, two room, kitchenette and bath apartment, $100 per month; lease to Sept. 30; must furnish references. Phone Riverside 5497.

Unfurnished—West Side.

50S, (near 5th Av.)—High-class apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $200; also 30s, (Murray Hill,) 7 rooms, bath; $135. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

75TH, 145 WEST.
Large studio room.

88TH, 56 WEST.—1, 2, 3 rooms, redecorated, electricity, parquet, private house.

94TH ST., 276, (nr. West End Av.)—Two spacious rooms and bath, just completed; $1,100 and $1,200. Tel. Morning. 1114.

100TH, 313 WEST, (Riverside.)—Very high-class, 1 room, bath; $83 month.

161ST, 664 WEST.—6 rooms, 2 baths; rent $90. Inquire Hudson View Const. Co., 900 Riverside Drive, corner 161st.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 333, (Corner 93d.)—The Turin, highest type apartment building; 6, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; rent, $1,800 to $2,700. Owner on premises.

LORING PLACE, 2,322, (University Heights.)—Four rooms, all outside; modern apartment; occupancy March 15. Apt. 1C.

Riverside Drive, near 116th St., $2,400.
Nine large rooms, foyer, three baths.
Living room, (23x16,) silk-hung.
Address Hillenbrand, 1,050 Amsterdam Av.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment, two or three rooms, bath; west, between 60th and 120th; with or without board; state particulars. W. X. Box 18 Times.

Discharged army officer and wife, Southerners, desire room and bath or small kitchenette apartment; will take table board; permanent. Officer, Z 324 Times Annex.

Unfurnished.

4-5-room modern apartment, upper west side, University Heights or Concourse, Brooklyn, by couple; about $45. A. E. Esser, 620 West 122d St.

Three or four rooms, unfurnished, for young couple; apartment, light housekeeping, either Queens, Jersey, New York. D 72 Times.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Two rooms, bath, and kitchenette, neighborhood Washington Sq. or Gramercy Park, by bachelor; must be reasonable price; give full particulars. G 93 Times.

5 or 6 room apartment wanted, east of 5th Av., below 96th St.; any time up to May 1; rent $35-$50. T 215 Times.

Six-room apartment, west side, 80th to 125th St., $60-$75 month, before May 1. B 983 Times Harlem.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $18 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

61ST, 166 EAST.—Exceptionally fine front parlor; electricity, conveniences, select surroundings; telephone, private bath; gentleman.

93D ST., (at Madison Av.)—Exceptionally attractive double and single outside rooms; $7 weekly, upward. Hotel Ashton.

THE HOTEL BELMORE,
northeast corner 25th St. and Lexington Av., (two blocks subway station;) special permanent weekly rates, $7 week up. Madison Square 501.

West Side.

14TH, 246 WEST.—Fine old mansion, large room, private bath. 654 Chelsea.

16TH ST., 51 WEST.—For artistic people, single room, double room, with private bath; open fires, electricity; pleasant, old-fashioned house; restaurant.

51ST ST., Near 5th Av.—Two small rooms, near bath; also large choice room, second floor; private bath. Telephone Circle 239.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

69TH, 66 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, ELECTRICITY; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, double front room; running water, electricity; reference.

69TH, 140 WEST.—Sublet 3-room apt., with maid service, from April 1-Oct. 1; shown after 2 P. M. Spencer Arms, Apt. 126.

70TH, 47 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, beautiful floor, 2 large rooms; everything new; private bath; also one large room.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Modern parlor bedroom; also single room; gentlemen, business couple; references.

70TH, 40 WEST.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST, 62 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED LARGE ROOM, KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE, COMPLETE HOUSEKEEPING, PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY.

73D, 118 WEST.—Attractive suite, 2 rooms, bath. Telephone Columbus 8927.

75TH ST., 259 WEST.—Comfortable bed-sitting room with bath; suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, private bath, kitchenette, large front room, electricity.

75TH, 149 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, large rooms, southern exposure, electricity; $12-$14.

75TH, 226 WEST.—Large, clean, comfortable room; reasonably priced. Speth.

75TH, WEST.—Two rooms, 2 baths; telephone. 3498 Columbus.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Large, well kept rooms, private bath, electricity, hot water; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large sunny front room; attractively furnished, gentlemen; references; reasonable.

77TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished house, electricity, large rooms; $10; telephone.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Neatly furnished room, near bath; southern exposure; gentleman.

78TH, 134 WEST.—Charmingly furnished large room, bath, electricity; excellently kept house.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water; private house.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms, with, without private bath; kitchenette privileges.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; $8-$10; bath; references; private house.

80TH, 116 WEST.—Attractively furnished front parlor; one or two gentlemen; $14.

81ST ST., 27 WEST, (facing park.)—Exceptional rooms, 4 windows on porch; steam; private bath; electricity; maid's service; private house.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, in handsome residence; references required.

86TH, 204 WEST.—Private house, attractive sitting room, two bedrooms; gentlemen. Call P. M., Apt. 4E.

87TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large, furnished room; all conveniences; telephone.

89TH, 320 WEST.—Large, cheerful rooms, running water, electricity, kitchenette privileges.

90TH, 27 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, private bath, steam heat, electricity, telephone.

92D, 50 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished, large, sunny rooms, electric light, private bath; suite $4 to $15.

93RD, 120 WEST.—Newly furnished large, light rooms with baths, steam heat, electric light, telephone service, hot and cold water; gentlemen preferred, also doctor's office.

99TH, 306 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large, attractive front room, high class apartment; private family; references. Apt. 5 West.

99TH, 244 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large, nicely furnished room, running water; moderate. Strouse.

104TH ST., 247 WEST.—Clean, homelike room, electricity, running water, open grate; one or two gentlemen. Academy 3073. Beidler.

106TH, 160 WEST.—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, SUNNY EXPOSURE; APARTMENT 11; CAN BE SEEN MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS, UNTIL 3:30; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

106TH.—Two outside rooms, Broadway corner; kitchen, living room privileges. Academy 2806.

113TH, 621 WEST.—Large, well furnished back room; 3d floor; adjoining bath; $12.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Elegant large, light, warm room, centrally located. Apt. 21.

BROADWAY, 2,314 (84th St.)—Cheerful connecting rooms, running water; splendid opportunity two or three gentlemen. Schuyler 5964. Bondy.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Near 115th.—Large room overlooking Hudson, suitable for two gentlemen, in refined, private family; moderate; telephone between 4-6, Morningside 1339.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (corner 84th St.)—Sunny front room, $10; gentleman. Schuyler 1548.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 640.—Six rooms and bath, $175 month to Oct. Manager.

WEST END AV., 790, (98.)—Large front room, adjoining bath, electricity.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Second floor, 2 rooms, dressing room, bath; kitchenette privileges. Schuyler 1565.

ROOMS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Young man desires room in modern apartment; no other roomers; state location, rental, &c., with telephone. K 188 Times.

Gentleman, 30, wants room with good piano; particulars; reasonable. E 192 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; also small room.

89TH ST. (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, desirable room, excellent table; moderate, convenient location. 'Phone 3286 Lenox.

93D ST. at Madison Av.—Exceptionally attractive double and single outside rooms; complete hotel service; $18 weekly upward. Hotel Ashton.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms, telephone, elevator, complete service, homelike; including meals, $16 weekly up.

West Side.

72D ST., 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 244 WEST.—Single and double rooms, with board; one private bath; ladies only; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Two large double front rooms, private bath, home cooking.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room with dressing room; bath adjoining; steam heated; excellent home table; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Modern private residence; spacious double room, overlooking Hudson; every convenience; single room; exceptional table; moderate.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large double room; first-class Jewish table. Brody, Morningside 2123.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Large, handsome double room; lavatory, shower; excellent board. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter House of High Standard;
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Lovely Rooms; Excellent Chef and Service.
Social Parlors; Comforts; Cleanliness.
Weekly, $14-$20 Per Adult, With Meals.
10 Years Under One Management.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large, double room, private bath, meals; one flight; singles; facing park; electricity; all conveniences.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

Mountain House, Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.—City comforts; country sports; private baths; 45 minutes from 42d St.; $12 and up; capacity 150. Phone 1165 White Plains.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"45 Minutes from Broadway."

Do you know that you can secure a parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with excellent meals for two people, in New York's most beautiful suburb, at an exclusive and homelike apartment hotel, for $35 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel one block from East Orange station. 150 trains a day.

W. T. READE, Prop.

Connecticut.

A quiet and comfortable farm house in Berkshires for fishing and hunting. Mrs. M. H. Roche, Chapinville, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

Thirty cents an agate line.

ARTIST'S MODEL DESIRES POSITION, EXPERIENCED. S 305 TIMES.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, Office Assistant, experienced; best references; moderate salary. L 503 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Three years' experience; some type; neat, accurate; salary $15. L 642 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $12. Miss X., 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, VERY HIGH GRADE; LONG EXPERIENCE; ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING; HIGHEST RECOMMENDATIONS. A 595 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEPER-STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, seven years' experience; competent; best references; salary $30. R 606 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Five years' experience, knowledge typewriting and stenography, familiar with all office details, New York University training. D 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, 5 years' experience controlling accounts; quick, accurate; hard worker. Box 31, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience controlling accounts, desires permanent position. R 664 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, controlling accounts, trial balance, knowledge typewriting; $20; reference. B 550 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, knowledge stenography, typewriting, general office work; salary $16. K 727 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, executive ability; full charge; controlling accounts; trial balances. B 566 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER, full charge of office, experienced; $20; best references. L 502 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, experienced, thoroughly competent assume responsibility; highest credentials; $25. E 184 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience, desires to connect with reliable firm; salary $18. K 178 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of typewriting, experienced; salary $14. Ruth Gluck, 136 West 113th.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry and control accounts; salary $25. R 19 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 3 years' experience; competent, thorough; salary, $18. R 18 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 19, assistant; business school graduate. Advertiser, 1,476 1st Av.

CONSCIENTIOUS and ambitious worker, 5 years' experience; familiar office routine. E 183 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, general office experience; willing, capable, accurate; references. Stationery, 1,879 Southern Blvd.

DRESSMAKER of exceptional ability, taste, style; home or out; competent. K 193 Times.

GOVERNESS, refined, experienced, wishes position with children over 4; references. G 92 Times.

GRADUATE NURSE, going to California 3d week in March, would assist with children or invalid or act as companion to lady for fare or part on trip. Address M. V. Price, 539 Dean St., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 1992.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined Norwegian with boy, 6, capable taking charge small country home. Write Freeman, 530 Gravesend Av., Brooklyn.

MANICURISTS, (two) English, desire positions in downtown salon. S 306 Times.

MASSEUSE, licensed, additional patients. Brook, 211 West 88th. Riverside 3329, (after 1 P. M.)

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients. Jeanette Cannelle, 258 Clinton Av., Newark, N. J. Tel. Waverly 8024.

MASSEUSE, licensed, desires patients; latest methods. La Rue, 17 South St., Newark, N. J.

MIDDLE AGED woman, understands all kinds of work, in American family; good reference. Care Rigney, 100 West 90th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, A1 Figurer, Typist, File Clerk; Christian; $15; 3 years' experience; excellent references. A 590 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER; 8 years' engineering and commercial experience; high class references; salary $25. L., 422 Columbus Av.

SECRETARY, experienced, desires permanent position; well educated, rapid, accurate; references. A 854 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY, expert; accustomed confidential work, 6 years' experience; college education; best references. Telephone 2030 Riverside, or write Apartment 2 West, 310 West 90th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Executive ability; thirteen years' experience assistant bookkeeper and telephone operator; excellent references; salary $30. C. Riesenberger, 208 8th St., West New York, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER and General Office Routine, 5 years' experience; good references; uptown preferred; Gentile; salary $18-$20. K 768 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires position where efficiency is appreciated; 6 years' commercial experience; sterling references; salary $20. H. Spor, 360 West 119th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, refined, high school graduate, over 6 years' commercial experience, efficient; A1 references. K 797 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Capable, refined, industrious, educated, desires position, financial district $25. K 753 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; two years' experience; high school graduate; competent; $15. A. Newman, 1,696 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires connection with a reliable house; best references. V 241 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; thoroughly competent; references; American; $18. R 706 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; 2 years' experience; competent; $15. Loeb, Melrose 8010, extension 83.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, experienced, 18 years old, desires permanent position. N 1211 Times Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience; office assistant; references; American; $15. B 592 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, desires position downtown; competent, willing; four years' experience; 1 year's export experience; references. B 586 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, four years' experience, desires position downtown office; $20. R 504 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; 4 years' experience; salary $18; best references. G 28 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, high school, business school graduate; experienced. M. Rubenoff, 428 East 58th. Plaza 7859.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, experienced, intelligent, desires permanent position; references. R 698 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; high school, secretarial graduate; references; $20. B 981 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, with knowledge of office work; salary $10. Helen Adler, 691 East 135th St.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPORT, IMPORT, Experienced; Oliver machine; $16. K 776 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

Thirty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST. — High school graduate; 1 year's experience. K 718 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires position with export firm; three years' experience; reference. D 71 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, 6 years' experience; efficient; $18. F. L., 1,701 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, competent, 4 years' experience; references. R 23 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced, wishes position. Y. Goldschagg, 902 Hart St., Brooklyn.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Ten years' central office experience. Mary Regan, 270 West 132d St. Tel. Morningside 7375.

PIANO TEACHER.—Paris Conservatory; few more advanced; beginners. Godard, 259 West 112th.

TYPIST, Office Assistant, A1 Figurer, File Clerk; Christian; $15; 3 years' experience; excellent references. A 591 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, experienced, neat, accurate, eighty words a minute; $17. L 638 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (89th.) Riverside 9463.

COOKS and nurses, city, country. Hornig's Agency, 944 3d Av. 4010 Plaza.

COLORED HELP, city, county; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

Thirty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT—EXECUTIVE.

College man with six years' professional public accounting experience, seeks position as office manager or accountant with prominent and conservative concern; thoroughly understands the features of cost and general accounting installations, auditing, &c.; have sufficient knowledge of present income tax, war and excess profits tax law to compute returns intelligently and without question; age 28, married; salary $2,500 minimum; will consider public accounting concerns only where engagement is permanent. Professional, K 758 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, EXECUTIVE. Nine years' experience, university graduate, full charge, office and accounting, mercantile or accounting firm; $40. B 616 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, junior, (22,) collegiate and technical training; forceful correspondent; knowledge corporation, cost accounting, controlling accounts, auditing, commercial law. Energetic, 1,921 3d Av.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, tax reports; arrangements firms without bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Goldwater, 132 Nassau. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, ABLE.—Income Tax Specialist; established 1902; $5 upward; services guaranteed; references. Phone Beekman 998. Friedlander, 154 Nassau.

ACCOUNTANT, semi-senior, 2 years' C. P. A. experience, university training, desires C. P. A. connection. B 577 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Tax expert, books opened, closed; bookkeeping arrangements, $2.50 weekly; service, not fat fees. Alpert Borst, Phone Barclay 8448.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR, (25,) two years' experience, Columbia graduate, desires permanent connection with certified accountants. E 30 Times.

ACCOUNTANT desires work evenings auditing books, financial statements, income tax reports, systematizing. Z 269 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANCY student, 22, bookkeeping experience, would start at bottom in this line. G. Nelson, 438 39th St., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, N. Y. U. graduate, competent, reliable, seeks permanent C. P. A. connection. O 43 Times.

ARTIST, first class black and white and color, for lettering and designing, wishes position. T 354 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books audited, investigated, systematized; statements, tax reports. Accountant, 250 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-AUDITOR, several years' experience, desires connection with accounting firm. T 310 Times.

AN ADVERTISING MANAGER—PLUS.

A man who has directed successful campaigns for a department store, who has managed the advertising of a chain of stores for six years, directed the national advertising of a large coat and suit house, and is at present directing a remarkably successful national dress campaign, is open for a new connection.

He knows the retail selling angle, the national viewpoint, and how to tie the retailer to a national campaign so as to get the utmost co-operation from him.

Thirty years young, married, dependable, constructive; will start at $75.

For appointment write Constructive, 1602 World Tower Building.

ATTORNEY, 42; 10 years' experience; about to terminate war work for Government; executive ability; capable superintending large force of men; open for proposition. Z 320 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, accounting student; 5 years' experience; competent to take charge double entry system, controlling accounts, trial balance, statements, &c.; salary $30. R 684 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (36,) executive ability; take full charge; modern methods; controlling accounts, financial statements, corporation accounting. S 338 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office man, double entry, understanding manufacturing line; up to date; good penman; rapid and accurate; excellent reference. Competent, T 320 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, double entry, controlling accounts, trial balances, etc., contemplates change; salary to start $30. E 195 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance, financial statements; honorably discharged soldier; salary $30. E 197 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Accountant, Cost Man; thoroughly experienced modern methods, all financial statements; $35 week. K 791 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, 21, five years' experience; good penman and typist; excellent references; $18 start. S. M. H., 274 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Christian; age 22; experienced in commercial and banking lines; excellent references; $22. L 584 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Accountant, Office Manager, thoroughly efficient, desires position; modern methods. B 570 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, college man, expert correspondent; best references; salary $150. B 533 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 22, 5 years' experience; A1 references, college education. A 856 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, employed wishes work extra evenings; good penman. D 80 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, (24,) thoroughly experienced; highest credentials. G 82 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Five years' experience; sales and purchase ledgers; also payroll. B 500 Times Downtown.

BOOKS audited evenings; tax advice by Government auditor; moderate charges. K 190 Times.

CARETAKER.—Man and wife; best references; present employed as caretaker. B 185 Times.

CARPENTER wants any kind of work, day or contract. Telephone 1678 Melrose.

CHAUFFEUR, single, city or country; seven years' experience; excellent chauffeur and mechanic; do own repairs; drive any car; strictly sober, honest; best references. Rhinelander 9556, care Niks, 500 East 70th.

CHAUFFEUR, married, 12 years' experience, able mechanic, strictly temperate, careful driver, highest references, wishes position in country, with rooms or cottage. Telephone Greeley 4955.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men, with from 3 to 9 years' references on last position; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10276.

CHAUFFEUR, expert, 8 years' experience, careful driver, polite, A1 references, mechanic, wishes private. Ray Cannella, 2,368 Webster Av.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; 8 years' experience; best references. Thomas Shellly, 54 West 84th St. Schuyler 9852.

CHAUFFEUR.—Ten years' experience foreign, domestic cars; 6 years one employer; unquestionable reference; careful driver. R 24 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private or commercial; 5 years' experience; do all minor repairs. Walsh, 1,125 Park Av.

CHAUFFEUR, 21, wishes position, private or commercial; 3 years' experience on repairs. Deppe, 318 East 89th.

CLERICAL.—Young man, college graduate, desires to connect with reliable firm, clerical capacity; knowledge of bookkeeping. B 518 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL.—Young man, (18,) high school graduate, good at figures, desires position with future; best references. B 599 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Export shipping clerk; ten years' experience; entirely familiar with all detail of shipping to any part of the world. L 560 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR, Etc.—Real estate; experienced; desires position with reliable firm. E 27 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.
Thirty cents an agate line.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, expert detailer, technical graduate, 6 years' experience, wishes extra work. W. C., 199 Shepherd Av., Brooklyn.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, layout, design, developer, long experience. Diplazza, 213 East 107th.

DRAFTSMAN.—Structural, college education; experienced; moderate salary. T 347 Times.

EMPLOYMENT MANAGERS.—Young man, 28, possessing unusual experience in handling of men and jobs, tested enthusiasm for employment management, college training and excellent personality, wants a job with opportunity in employment or efficiency work. L 484 Times Downtown.

EXPORT.—Spanish-American desires position with export house where conscientious work is appreciated; speaks, writes Spanish and English fluently. Vincent Carbonell, 2,083 Lexington Av.

LAWYER, university graduate, scenarioist, business trained, energetic, initiator, needs immediate employment to live. T 372 Times.

MANAGER.—Young man, 8 years' business experience, factory and office manager; qualified bookkeeper; has the energy, ambition, and resourcefulness for your position; salary immaterial; an interview will convince you. H 350 Times.

MANAGER, Correspondent, Bookkeeper, Salesman.—Man, 37, executive ability, solicits position. R 618 Times Downtown.

MANUFACTURERS, real estate owners, chain stores, attention! I want position manufacturing plant or buildings. O 1212 Times Bronx.

PURCHASING AGENT AND COMMISSARY. Young man, 12 years' experience, oceans, lakes and river service; best references; at present employed but desirous of making a change. E 125 Times.

SALESMAN.—Live wire desires connection with reliable concern; can furnish highest credentials as to ability and character. What have you to offer. Producer, D 19 Times.

SALES MANAGER, experienced salesman, wishes connection with reliable firm; will travel; ex-service man, college education. E 194 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 21, high school graduate, wants position; experienced. B 541 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Naval officer, relieved from active service, desires opportunity with firm for advancement. G 83 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced, seeks connection, reliable and legitimate propositions considered. H 345 Times.

SALESMAN, leather goods; wants line, trunks, suit cases, for city. B 985 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Can you use a young man who is clean, honest, industrious, and who has had a thorough stenographic training? If you will, give me a chance; I know I will make good. Will begin at $12. Address Young Man, 36 West 123d St. Telephone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHERS, 11 years' experience, capable acting secretarial capacity, also assisting in other duties, desires permanent position offering future prospects right man; references. W 574 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—25; rapid, accurate; six years' experience; best references. L 587 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Expert; business and legal experience; secretarial, executive ability. L 527 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, 18; also 2½ years' clerical experience; $18. B 615 Times Downtown.

STUDENT desires employment, after 4 P. M.; anything. Box 153, 1,464 3d Av.

SUPERINTENDENT, young man, country estate; best references. Hader, 748 East 179th St., Bronx.

THOROUGHLY versed on tax regulations; can arrange with employer for outside short-time engagement. G 89 Times.

TO MOVING PICTURE PRODUCERS. Young man with original ideas and personality of his own wishes to obtain connection or interview a progressive motion picture director to demonstrate his aptitude for his special kind of work. E 102 Times.

TRAINED NURSE, registered, desires long case; highest references. G 85 Times.

VALET, visiting, Japanese, refined; best references; experienced. Taka, 17 Concord St., Brooklyn.

WINDOW TRIMMER, men's furnishings, open for engagements; high class work. D 79 Times.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN, 20, HONORABLE ARMY DISCHARGE, DESIRES CONNECTION WITH IMPORT AND EXPORT FIRM; SPEAKS FRENCH FLUENTLY; AMBITIOUS OF FUTURE; SALARY SECOND CONSIDERATION; HIGHEST REFERENCES. BOX R 9 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, 21 years, lately discharged from army, high school graduate, second year in college, short experience in export house, slight knowledge of Spanish, would like position in office of export or import house where conscientious service would meet with recognition; desirous of foreign travel immediately, if possible; required references furnished. Address R 20 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) evening college student in engineering, wishes position in line with studies; has had three years' experience in general office work with large corporation; best references. V 237 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) released from service as naval officer; 7 years 'experience as bookkeeper, cashier, auditor, canvasser; college education; wishes position selling. S 876 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, EX-LIEUTENANT, EXPERIENCED SALESMAN, SEEKS POSITION MERCANTILE CONCERN WITH FUTURE; REMUNERATION SECONDARY. T 352 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN (27) desires clerical position with freight forwarding concern; familiar with trucking, also railroad, import, export, shipping, railroad clerk; typist. G 27 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (32,) honorably discharged, desiring to quit legal profession, seeks position with commercial house. K 752 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, law graduate, admitted U. S. courts, desires position, banking, insurance, or business house; excellent references. L 528 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) wishes position; experience in railroad and steamship and export shipping work; good reference. T 316 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, college education, desires clerical position or any requiring mathematical ability; moderate salary. T 846 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, conscientious college accounting student, experienced bookkeeper, correspondent, and detail man seeks responsible position. S 362 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced office work, very rapid and accurate figurer, desires position where good work will bring advancement. K 191 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) college graduate; army discharged; will start at bottom in field with good opportunity. K 742 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (23) desires to connect with reliable firm; prefers position with prospects of learning selling. L 618 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, Christian, desires position with advancement; has clerical experience; references. George Conn, 152 East 94th.

YOUNG MAN, year's experience, as stock clerk in mail order house, wishes to learn shoe business. L 622 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) well educated, good at figures and penman; general office work; $15. S 364 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) ambitious, good education, wishes position with future. K 159 Times.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge office detail, bookkeeping, accurate figurer, desires position. E 103 Times.

YOUNG MAN, attending technical college, junior, wants work after 5:30; four hours daily; anything. Stokes, 217 East 40th St.

YOUNG MAN, 21, army discharge, college graduate, 2 years' business experience; will start at bottom. O 44 Times.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires position; advertising experience, knowledge bookkeeping, stenography. E 191 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, clerical experience, seeks position; reference; downtown preferred. W 577 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 23, desires clerical position; executive ability; accurate; references. B 953 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 26, desires position evenings and Saturday afternoons; anything. D 70 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 18, two years' experience in office, wants position with advancement. M. Goldsmith, 1,339 Intervale Av.

YOUNG MAN, 24, honorably discharged; good business experience; excellent references. B 982 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position at anything; reference. B 984 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) character and refinement, wishes position. Earl, 247 E. 62d.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ARTIST.—Water colors, filling in; quick hand. 10 A. M., Room 811, 1,265 B'way.

BILLING CLERK for hardware house; must understand Underwood billing machine. Eberhart, 1,501 3d Av., (85th.)

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Don't apply unless having several years' experience and capable of taking full charge of office; salary $25 to start. Densen Paper Co., 108 39th St., Bush Terminal, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Manhattan Wash Suit Co., 160 5th Av., requires the services of a competent bookkeeper. Apply by letter only, stating full particulars.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by progressive drug and chemical house; one with knowledge of above line preferred. D 78 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and Cashier.—One with long experience; only first-class need apply. Bowe, 382 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry, for paper house. B E 811 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced. Apply 3 o'clock, 220 Broadway, Room 908.

CASHIER, with knowledge of typewriting; good references necessary; hours from 1 to 9 P. M. Apply between 9 and 10 A. M., Weser Bros., Inc., 87-89 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress wanted. Inquire 52 East 61st St.

CLERKS.

Large corporation requires the services of a number of clerks, between the ages of 16 and 20; must be grammar school graduates; salary to start $10 per week; rapid advancement; write, stating age, education, &c. B 465 Times Downtown.

CLERICAL.—Young woman in office of factory; state experience. Factory, 18 Times.

DESIGNER ON CHILDREN'S COLORED COATS, SIZES 1 TO 10 YEARS; TO THOSE WHO HAVE HELD SIMILAR POSITIONS WITH REPRESENTATIVE CONCERNS WE CAN OFFER LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS; APPLICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. A. E., 808 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DESIGNER, thoroughly experienced; one with original ideas on popular line of children's colored dresses and flappers; steady position; excellent opportunity. S. Rosenman & Co., 18 West 21st.

DRAPERS AND HAND SEWERS. MISS E. K. RICE, 6 WEST 47TH ST.

DRESSMAKING.

HENRI BENDEL, INC.,
10-14 WEST 57TH ST.,
require several competent
WAIST FINISHERS,
SLEEVE FINISHERS,
SKIRT FINISHERS,
AND LEARNERS;
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY;
HIGHEST WAGES; STEADY POSITION.

HALF DAY SATURDAY, ALL YEAR.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING.

Will train 20 young women for positions as automatic telegraph operators; short training course with weekly salary; rapid advancement to $105 monthly; vacation, insurance, benefits, cafeteria serving excellent meals at cost price. Apply all week, in person only, between 9-4, Room 1702, 24 Walker St., (near Canal and Broadway.)

FILE CLERK wanted; competent file clerk in law office; state age, experience, and salary expected. R 650 Times Downtown.

FINISHERS.—First-class waist and skirt finishers wanted. Mrs. Hammond, 20 West 104th.

GIRL for general housework, apartment, two adults; plain cooking; no washing. Graham, 54 West 94th St.

GIRL wanted to take care of two small children. Mrs. Levine, 730 Riverside Drive.

GLOVE BUYER. A splendid position with one of the biggest and best department stores of Baltimore for a woman who can act as buyer of ladies' gloves; must be thoroughly competent and experienced; state references and salary. L 641 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER and mother's helper; 2 congenial women or mother and daughter. 404 West 115th St., Apt. 32.

HOUSEKEEPER and matron for hospital; $60 month; good future. V 244 Times.

HOUSEWORKER and plain cook; good wages, small family. Frankel, 260 Riverside Drive, corner 98th.

LABELERS, (3,) on paint cans; also 2 girls in card room, paint factory; must have some experience in making advertising cards. F. O. Pierce, 30 Tiffany Place, Brooklyn.

LADY.—Refined, educated lady wanted at once in educational department of large incorporated institution; one over 25 or middle aged preferred; must be accustomed to the best social environment and willing to work six hours daily without supervision; best credentials rather than business experience required; will be trained for duties; salary $25 weekly; advancement. B. C., 48 Times.

MAID, refined, for general housework; 2 in family; $50. Mrs. D. Schulman, 109 East 19th St., N. Y. C.

MAID, light chamberwork, mending, and do infant's wash; sleep home if desired. 103 East 84th, Apt. 6A.

MILLINERY.

COPYISTS

ON FINE WORK.

MORE THAN $20 GUARANTEED.

Quick workers earn

$30 AND OVER.

PLEASANT ENVIRONMENT

IDEAL WORKING CONDITIONS.

Also Home Workers Wanted.

C. M. PHIPPS, Inc.,

29-33 W. 38TH ST.

MOTHER'S HELPER or NURSERY GOVERNESS for two boys, one year and four years; refined woman, fond of children; good wages. Write for interview. Mrs. Crowley, Rockridge, Greenwich, Conn.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Young woman for girls 8 and 11 years. Apply Monday and Tuesday mornings, Apt. 101, Manhattan Square Hotel, 77th St. and Columbus Av.

MULTOGRAPH OPERATOR. — Experienced only need apply; permanent position for right party. R 632 Times Downtown.

NURSE, experienced, take entire charge of twins, 1½ years; only one experienced with twins considered. Call between 10 and 12, Room 853, Hotel Majestic, 72d St. and Central Park West.

NURSE wanted for year-old baby; must be English or Scotch and good needlewoman; house in country in Western Maryland; wages $50 per month. Apply Z 258 Times Annex.

NURSE-COMPANION to school children; boy 7, girl 9; good needle woman; must be experienced; reference. Telephone River. 7362 for appointment.

NURSE.—Intelligent, to take care of 5-year-old girl. Apply 9-1, Monday only. Apt. 12A, 330 West 102d St.

NURSE.—Reliable girl; 16 months baby; experience unnecessary. 241 West 108th, 4B.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for manufacturing concern; good penman, billing, accurate at figures and general clerical work; permanent, with advancement; state experience, references, salary expected. L H 240 Times.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,

34TH ST., WEST,

ARE NOW CONSIDERING

APPLICATIONS FROM EXPERIENCED

SALESWOMEN

FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS

AT GOOD SALARIES

IN THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

WOMEN'S COATS,

WOMEN'S SUITS,

WOMEN'S GOWNS,

SEPARATE SKIRTS

AND WAISTS.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.,

34TH ST., WEST,

REQUIRE A NUMBER OF

BRIGHT GIRLS, OVER 16,

TO ACT AS

STOCK GIRLS

FOR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

PERMANENT POSITIONS

AT GOOD SALARIES.

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

RECORD CLERK in large manufacturing concern; must be quick, accurate and capable of making neat figures; answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary expected. B 117 Times Downtown.

SALESLADIES thoroughly experienced on dresses; steady position; excellent opportunity. Aveden, 445 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESLADIES.

We can use several for our various stores; experience not necessary; good chance for advancement; prefer tall girls; must be of neat, clean appearance. Apply at any of the following stores:

LOFT, INC., 149TH AND 3D AV.
LOFT, INC., 29 CORTLANDT ST.
LOFT, INC., 11 EAST 42D ST.
LOFT, INC., EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, (400 BROOME ST.)

SALESLADY, snap fasteners, to call on department and notion stores; commission. R. W., 122 Times.

SALESWOMEN.—A large, busy commercial stationery store has a few vacancies for first-class saleswomen fully familiar with the lines; inside position; good salary; excellent chance for advancement. Apply after 11 A. M. or by letter. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

SALESWOMAN to visit office trade, selling office supplies; commission basis. Apply before 12, Room 1006, 32 Union Square.

SEAMSTRESS for linen room work in hospital; $35 month and full maintenance. V 243 Times.

SECRETARY. — Ambitious young woman; high school graduate; state age and approximate salary; opportunity rests upon her initiative, faithfulness, and interest. Address L. H., 171 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young lady to act as private secretary, who has acted in similar capacity previously; only those with above qualifications need apply. E 188 Times.

STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING.—A large retail stationery store requires the services of a young lady who has a thorough knowledge of this business and is capable of both buying and selling the various items connected with it. S. J., 526 Times Downtown.

STEINBACH COMPANY,
Asbury Park, N. J.
Wanted, experienced saleswoman for infants' wear department; one capable of being head of stock. Apply Room 632 Marbridge Bldg., Broadway at 34th St., Tuesday, March 11, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

STEINBACH COMPANY,
Asbury Park, N. J.
FURNITURE SALESWOMAN.
Wanted a woman capable of selling furniture and of making suggestions to patrons regarding furnishings and decorative matters. Apply by mail or Room 632 Marbridge Bldg., Tuesday, March 11, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced filing and general office work; must be good penman and accurate at figures; $12 to start, advancement; one residing in Brooklyn preferred. Apply Monday morning. Chas. Fischer Spring Co., 473 Kent Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER AND SECRETARY wanted who has some knowledge of bookkeeping and able to do swift, accurate work; state if able to operate dictaphone and all other qualifications; wages $25 weekly to start. D 76 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Opportunity for intelligent girl, graduate of general high school course, who has had some business training; state particulars of education and experience. A 835 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper required. Write, stating experience and salary required, Rolls-Royce, Harris Av., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER who can assist at billing and clerical work; good chance for advancement. Answer, giving particulars, G 91 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent stenographer, neat appearance; permanent position; state age, experience, salary desired. V 136 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—State experience and salary; knowledge bookkeeping required. Machinery, 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Girl of good appearance for office attendant. T. B., 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by mechanical house; must be rapid and accurate; state age, experience, and salary. K 192 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary, first-class; must be capable of assuming responsibilities. Call Room 1650, 50 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent stenographer; neat appearance; permanent position; state age, experience. W 578 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and billing clerk, past 20 years of age; state experience and reference; $15; Christian firm. G 81 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST; salary $50 month. S. Sunetaro, Central Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, REFINED, INTELLIGENT; EXPERT. T 311 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, rapid typist; $8 to $10. Address Hollander, 3 Howard St.

STENOGRAPHER, one with experience in cloak trade. Henry Newman, 19 West 36th.

STRAW
OPERATORS

On small and
Box machines

HIGHEST PAY.

DESIRABLE SURROUNDINGS

LIGHT, PLEASANT WORKROOMS.

C. M. PHIPPS, Inc.,
29-33 W. 38TH ST.

SUPERVISOR of girls at the Jewish Orphan Asylum, Cleveland, Ohio; women of character are wanted; salary $60 and maintenance. Apply, stating references, to supt.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Quick and accurate at figures. Repetti, 514 West 36th.

TYPIST, familiar with bookkeeping, for cashier's department of publicity house. Taper, Inc., 131 East 23d St.

TYPIST, capable, experienced. Vogue Co., 19 West 44th. See Miss McGowan, 14th floor.

TYPIST.—Must be rapid. Hecht Bros., 53-57 West 14th St.

WAITRESS in cafeteria and tea room. 18 West 43d St.

WOMAN, about 35 years, to care for 2 motherless children, ages 3 and 6 years; must be devoted to children; state full particulars and salary expected. Address Box F 100, 437 Marbridge Building.

WOMAN, bright, to learn cost finding in printing office; gentile firm; must be accurate at figures; $15 to start; state qualifications. A 585 Times Downtown.

WOMAN to take charge of dining room; with pleasing personality; references. Mary Augusta Tea Room, 240 West 72d St.

YOUNG LADY, 18-20, as assistant in stock record department; no previous experience is necessary. Call 520 5th Av.; see Mr. Cook.

YOUNG WOMAN to take charge of cut silk stock in first-class silk house; must be well recommended. E. S. C., Box 400, Madison Square Post Office.

YOUNG WOMAN to assist in cafeteria; short hours. 18 West 43d.

Instruction.
Forty-two cents an agate line.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO EARN
$12 TO $30 A WEEK?

Then enroll at once for our inexpensive four-week course in filing and indexing. We secure positions for girls who complete the course. Employers want them because our training is equal to actual business practice. You can take the course without interfering with other work. New afternoon and evening classes start Monday, March 17. Classes limited, so apply at once—write, phone, or call. It is your opportunity for a splendid position with some big concern. Phone Franklin 2261.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR FILING.
Only School Affiliated with a Filing Equipment House. The Shaw-Walker Company, 60 Franklin Street, Near Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented. Why not qualify, when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words a minute by Boyd's Syllabic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, New York, and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

WOMEN ARE NEEDED
in modern business as bookkeepers, accountants, and office executives. Lucrative positions await the trained woman. Proper training is discussed in our free booklet "Opportunities for Women." Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for complimentary copy of this booklet and for details of training classes now forming.
PACE & PACE, 30 CHURCH ST., N. Y.

For Commercial or Professional Life—
THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF
SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction; graduates registered. V. M. Wheat, Director. 35 West 42d St. Phone V-4039 for catalogue.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction; must be over 16 years old; advanced registration and references required.

$15
Monday, March 10, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHERS! Join our Speed Club—dictation from 80 to 175 words. Any time after 5 P. M. DRAKE BUSINESS SCHOOL, Tribune Bldg. Phone Beekman 2723.

STENOGRAPHERS, prepare for civil service examination for 3d grade stenographer. Complete preparation at THE CHIEF SCHOOL, 5 Beekman St., corner Nassau.

HELP WANTED—Female.
Instruction.
Forty-two cents an agate line.

LADIES.—Learn telephone switchboard operating; complete course, $10. Chief School, 5 Beekman St.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, legal, commercial, technical, $18-$30; several beginners, $12-$15; bookkeeper, typists, office assistants; good salaries; registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway. Est. 1897.

FULTON STENOGRAPHIC AGENCY,
93 NASSAU ST. 489 5TH AV.
STENOGRAPHERS. — Legal, Commercial, $12-$25; Long Carriage Typists, $22; Dictaphone Operators.

BROWN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
99 NASSAU. ROOM 600.
STENOGRAPHERS, CLERKS, TYPISTS.

ROSE WEBBER, 1009 Tribune Building.—Stenographers, Typists, Dictaphone, Spanish Stenographers, $10, $35.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers; numerous positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

LANG AGENCY, 115 Broadway.—Stenographers, legal, commercial, file clerks, typists. Call immediately.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Salary $6,000 to $7,000; permanent position as managing and supervising accountant; applicants must have wide experience and successful record as public accountant; state full information in first letter to secure interview; strictly confidential. Z 284 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE. — Young man with experience in the accounting department of a large manufacturing organization; must be familiar with modern accounting methods and systematizing; state age, experience, education and salary expected. A 351 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN.—LARGE WESTERN MANUFACTURER WANTS COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE OF HIS DEALER SERVICE DEPARTMENT. THE MAN WE ARE SEEKING MUST HAVE PRACTICAL FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE OF SMALL TOWN AND BIG CITY RETAIL DEALER CONDITIONS AND ABLE TO SECURE DEALER CO-OPERATION BY MAIL. APPLICATIONS RECEIVED ONLY FROM MEN WHO HAVE HAD PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN SALES PROMOTION WORK COVERING THE ENTIRE COUNTRY. INTERVIEWS WILL BE PROMPTLY GIVEN THOSE WHO FULLY STATE THEIR PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY. A 517 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ADVERTISING MAN
wanted; man familiar with the preparation of advertising literature and the handling of mailing lists. Apply by mail or Room 632, Marbridge Bldg., Tuesday, March 11, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Bright young man good appearance; leading daily. Call 9 Tuesday, 245 Canal St., 2d floor; salary. Joseph.

ARTIST, water colors, filling in quickhand. 10 A. M., Room 811, 1,265 Broadway.

ASSISTANT.—Circulation department of prominent magazine publishing house requires assistant to handle large volume of important correspondence; ability to dictate fluent, persuasive letters essential; salary to begin $30 a week; give experience and references. L 640 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, about 20, with high school education and some knowledge shorthand; excellent opportunity for bright young man with rapidly growing export concern; state nationality and salary expected. W 573 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted for double entry; good handwriting and experience desired; office hours, 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.; all day Saturday. Write or call Mariani Bros., 506 West Broadway.

BILL CLERK.—One who can do typewriting. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th St.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.
Wanted, a thorough and efficient bookkeeper, to take care of private ledgers and act as cashier; only those with experience need apply. E 189 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; must be A1 and accustomed to large business; thorough experience and undoubted qualifications absolutely essential. A 529 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, to take full charge of double entry set of books, also trial balance; good position. Apply between 9 and 10, Weser Bros., Inc., 87-89 2d Av.

BOYS WANTED

in packing department of large wholesale shoe house; excellent chance for advancement to ambitious boys. Apply in person.

McELWAIN, MORSE & ROGERS,
21-29 Hudson St., N. Y.

BOY about 17 years of age, in the stock room of a manufacturing concern, who is willing to make himself generally useful; must be of American descent, furnish references, and state salary expected. Manufacturer, W 569 Times Downtown.

BOY, HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, GOOD PENMAN, TO ASSIST WITH GENERAL OFFICE WORK; SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT YOUNG MAN. MANUFACTURER, Z 241 TIMES ANNEX.

BOY.—Steamship office requires services of bright, ambitious boy; good opportunity for advancement; state age and salary expected. K 794 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted in law office, bright, intelligent boy; opportunity to study law; state age and salary expected. R 651 Times Downtown.

BOYS, three, must be bright, wanted for large clothing house; write full particulars and salary. A 594 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, to take care of stock in retail stationery store; experience unnecessary. Dutton, 681 5th Av.

BOY, for errands, large publishing house; excellent opportunity for advancement. Dutton, 681 5th Av.

BOY, strong, for general work in cloak and suit factory. Abraham Leff, 18 West 21st St., 6th floor.

BOY, to assist in stock of first-class silk house; must be well recommended. E. S. C., Box 400 Madison Square Post Office.

BOY, strong, to make himself generally useful; good salary; call Monday. Laboratories, 259 West 34th St.

BOYS, over 15, errand; also helpers around house departments. R 600 Times Downtown.

BOY Wanted.—Glassman & Barash, 11 West 25th St.

BRANCH MANAGER.
A large corporation has an opening for a live, energetic man with sales and executive ability to fill a position as branch manager in New York county; we manufacture and market an automobile necessity which has a world-wide demand; a necessity that is indorsed and recommended by law throughout the country and has no competition; an aggressive man who is desirous of establishing a permanent and legitimate business of his own and who can invest a very small amount of capital for initial outlay of stock can make at least $500 per month. For interview call at Hotel McAlpin between 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M. Ask for Carl F. Kloepfer.

CASHIER - BOOKKEEPER; WHOLESALE MARKET EXPERIENCE PREFERRED. CONRON BROS. CO., 10TH AV., 13TH ST.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC. — One who has driven a Stearns-Knight; must have city reference from last employer and state by whom previously employed. Y 371 Times Annex.

CHEMIST wanted for research work in metallurgical laboratory under direction; training and experience in electro chemistry or electro metallurgy required; give full particulars in application. Z 270 Times Annex.

CHIPPERS and caulkers, iron, wanted; pay from $5.36 to $6.40 per diem; drillers, pay from $4.08 to $5.44 per diem. Apply Board of Labor Employment, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLERK, hotel; hotel experience not essential; state age and salary. V 246 Times.

COLLECTOR.—Bright, intelligent young man, state where last employed; $15. K 751 Times Downtown.

COMPOSITOR ON SAMPLE CARDS; STEADY WORK. 10 GRAND ST.

CONTRACTORS
silk underwear; steady work all year. Evolit Silk Underwear, 104 5th Av.

CORRESPONDENT.—Office man for establishment manufacturing printed paper products; analytical, good writer of soliciting and sales letters, with experience and initiative to sell goods from desk; state salary and particulars. R 22 Times.

DESIGNER ON CHILDREN'S COLORED COATS, SIZES 1 TO 10 YEARS; TO THOSE WHO HAVE HELD SIMILAR POSITIONS WITH REPRESENTATIVE CONCERNS WE CAN OFFER LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS; APPLICATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. E. A., 808 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRUGGIST, registered, good position open for responsible man. Amsterdam Av., corner 65th St.

ENGINEERING SALESMEN wanted; we are in need of two high-grade salesmen in connection with our engineering and factory sales work; we manufacture gasoline and oil storage systems and have been in business for the past thirty years; men with previous experience in selling such equipment to factories and railroads given preference; salary or commission or both. Address Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

ENTRY CLERK, 18-21; state experience and salary expected. Address in own handwriting, New York Label and Box Works, 511-519 East 72d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DEPARTMENT STORE

and

MAIL ORDER MEN.

One of the largest retail establishments in Greater New York is interested in securing applications from men who have had mail order or department store experience.

It is our intention to train these men in our methods and eventually promote them to assume full charge of a department.

Your reply which will be held in confidence should give your past history, qualifications you possess for these positions, and salary desired. Apply by letter only to A. K. H., Room 61, 8 Wall St., New York.

EXPORT SALES PROMOTION.
Wanted, a man who understands the selling of machinery to European trade by correspondence and catalogue; with your application inclose sample letter, selling me the service or machinery you have sold to the European buyer. Address Tractor, E 109 Times.

GARDENER wanted, single or married, with not more than one child; thoroughly experienced for work on lawns, vegetable garden, hot beds and flower beds; estate about ten acres; gardener's cottage, with electricity and steam heat; located in Westchester County within ten minutes of railway station, not far from Sound; will consider only gardeners of long experience, having held permanent positions to recent date; must have highest references; write fully giving details in confidence; will arrange appointment. Address Box B 554 Times Downtown.

HOTEL FRONT OFFICE CLERK.—MUST HAVE HOTEL EXPERIENCE. HOTEL EMPIRE, BROADWAY, CORNER 63D ST.

MAN who thoroughly understands the manufacturing of skeletons for pocket knives; must be capable of handling help and know the business from start to finish; exceptional opportunity for the right party; all communications confidential. Z 255 Times Annex.

MANAGER.—GENERAL PHARMACEUTICAL MANAGER WANTED FOR LARGE FACTORY; MUST BE ABLE TO TAKE THE PLACE OF OWNER, RETIRING, HAVE BROAD SCOPE, PHARMACEUTICAL KNOWLEDGE, AND EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY, KNOW SOMETHING OF THE RETAIL TRADE WANTS AND COME WELL RECOMMENDED; SALARY STARTING ONLY $400 MONTHLY, BUT THE RIGHT MAN, WITH STOCK INTERESTS GRANTED WHEN HE MAKES GOOD, SHOULD EASILY MAKE $15,000 TO $20,000 YEARLY; THIS POSITION IS ONE OF GREAT TRUST AND RESPONSIBILITY AND CAPABLE OF BEING FILLED BY FEW. PLEASE GIVE FULL QUALIFICATIONS. ANSWERS TREATED IN THE STRICTEST CONFIDENCE. ADDRESS MANAGING DIRECTOR, D 77 TIMES.

MANAGER.—For mens and ladies' wearing apparel, installments; must be a thoroughly experienced buyer; state salary. Box Z 322 Times Annex.

MANUFACTURER
AND A1 SHOP MAN
FOR OUT OF TOWN WANTED BY A LARGE FIRM MANUFACTURING MIDDY BLOUSES; ONLY THOSE POSSESSING THE FOLLOWING QUALIFICATIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED; OTHERS WILL WASTE TIME BY APPLYING.
1. THOROUGHLY SCHOOLED AND EXPERIENCED MIDDY BLOUSE MANUFACTURER.
2. WHO CAN ACCEPT POSITION AS MANAGER OF OUT-OF-TOWN FACTORY.
3. WHO HAS PROVED MANAGERIAL ABILITY IN THIS LINE.
WILL ALSO BUY COMPLETELY EQUIPPED PLANT, IF YOU HAVE IT FOR SALE; ALL COMMUNICATIONS IN STRICT CONFIDENCE. ADDRESS BOX XX, OLECK ADVERTISING AGENCY, 1,183 BROADWAY, N. Y.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man of about 22 years to keep small set books and do stenographic work. For appointment phone Vanderbilt 2552.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, bright, accurate, good penman, experienced. Call P. S. S. & Co., 20 East 20th.

OFFICE BOY.—Intelligent boy wanted in a woolen commission house. Address, giving age and reference, V 153 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.—I want a young or middle-aged man, competent to take charge of my office as confidential manager; must have practical working knowledge of bookkeeping; must also have good personality and be able to handle visitors in a business-like way; state age and experience fully and salary at which you are willing to start. G 78 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER.—Competent to take charge of office of securities company as confidential manager; Wall Street experience preferred; write fully your experience, age, and salary expected. G 79 Times.

OPTICAL, a good opportunity is offered a young man who has had some optical experience; must be able to measure frames and lenses. V 157 Times.

PATTERNMAKER CUTTER, experienced ladies' silk underwear; open shop; splendid opportunity for good man to connect with large house. V 189 Times.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SALESMAN.—Young man as assistant in photographic department of high class optical establishment; good opportunity for an ambitious young man even of limited experience in this line; salary. V 158 Times.

POSITIVE CHARACTER, salesman ability, not a merchandising proposition but requiring salesman qualifications, to reach new clientele; not specially classified as philanthropic work, but offering opportunity to render constructive missionary and social service, with civic, economic, educational, and religious bearing; no commission; straight salary; amount determined by industry and ability; work in New York City or State; age 25-40 preferred; references as to character, integrity, ambition, resourcefulness, dependability, and general standing; specify age, education, experience, and Church relations. E 167 Times.

RAINCOAT MANUFACTURER, competent to direct manufacture of all kinds of waterproof garments; out-of-town position with growing concern. B 980 Times Harlem.

SALESMEN WANTED.
Thoroughly experienced, to sell fresh picked oranges and grapefruit by the box; only those able to sell by telephone; $15 weekly and commission; bond or cash security required. The Allied Fruit Co., 106 West 57th St.

SALESMEN.—A large, busy commercial stationery store has a few vacancies for first-class salesmen fully familiar with the lines; inside position; good salary; excellent chance for advancement. Apply after 11 A. M. or by letter, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

SALESMAN, selling cartoon features to newspapers; sell original zinc etchings of excellent 2-column series Phila. Telegraph, Albany Journal, &c., used features; 25% of proceeds. Robert Bellet Restaurant, 218 East Broadway.

SALESMEN.—Largest children's colored wash dress manufacturers open to be represented for the coming Fall season; all territories; side line; commission basis. A 542 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN acquainted exporters or knowing returning foreigners intending take along food articles; liberal commissions. Manufacturers, Exporters' Alliance, World Building.

SALESMAN.—If you can sell rubber tires a future is assured you with a progressive tire company; drawing account against commissions. A 513 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Hosiery and underwear, local representative with strong following; also side line for road men; salary and commission. A 524 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to sell popular and high-class lamps and silk shades; commission basis; traveling; excellent opportunity for right man. A 853 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, to solicit insurance; we have a good proposition for a good man; state particulars. Box V 138 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for Southern territory, to carry a full line of skirts as side line; commission basis; only live wire man with established trade need apply. V 162 Times.

SALESMAN to sell paper boxes who is acquainted with consumers of paper boxes; salary or commission. Z 279 Times Annex.

SALESMEN wanted, salary and commission, to sell Eagle ink. Eagle Ink Co., 111-117 East Houston St.

SALESMAN, woolen, dress goods; one capable of conducting a department; salary and interest. B. H., 257 Times.

SALESMAN, calling on gent's furnishing stores, traveling, to carry men's neckwear as side line; good commission. V 240 Times.

SALESMAN. — Snap fasteners, export and jobbing trade; will meet and beat competition; commission. J. K., 124 Times.

SALESMAN, thoroughly experienced; wholesale grocery. R 291 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMEN,

EXPERIENCED, TO SOLICIT MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTION FOR WELL ADVERTISED PROPOSITION; BIG COMMISSIONS AND LIBERAL DRAWING ACCOUNT TO THOSE ABLE TO FURNISH GOOD REFERENCES. MR. JACOBSEN, 8TH FLOOR, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

SALES EXECUTIVES,

AN OPPORTUNITY!

We are in need of trained sales executives, between the ages of 30 and 40, American-born citizens, for responsible positions in this country and abroad.

Preference will be given to men who are now successfully engaged in managing sales forces or who have previously had successful careers in this kind of work.

In replying state, approximately, the salary you require.

Written applications only will be considered. Please do not call in person.

Committee on Personnel,

Vacuum Oil Co. 61 Broadway,
New York.

SALESMEN.

Opportunity this week to connect with national publishing organization; our salesmen are making from $40 to $75 weekly (commission basis,) according to their efficiency; we offer to men coming out of service a splendid chance to make good in civilian life; you may be just the man we need; rapid advancement and a permanent position for all who make good. Apply 10 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M., Room 1,613, 220 West 42d St.

SALESMEN.—Exclusive time of three real salesmen wanted to represent large tire and tube manufacturer in city and nearby territory; also local man wanted for Newark and Philadelphia; commission basis; same commissions paid on mail orders, and the repeat business is good; live men with courage and grit will earn a future to be proud of; successful men only need apply; no room for drifters. For appointment with local sales manager, write, stating qualifications, B 977 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN.—We have responsible position for man over 30, with good references; our representative earning over $100 weekly selling stock of old established financial institution with long record of dividend payment, which is raising additional capital to handle rapidly expanding business; commission; if you are employed and cannot call during day, call evenings after 7:30. Suite 160, 1 Madison Av.

SALESMEN.—Financial house, representing large Western bank, member Federal Reserve System, exceptionally strong New York connection, can use a few high-grade men to place its bank stock; this is an unusual offering, and holds out large earnings; commissions. Call 1,834 Broadway, Room 208, corner 61st St.

SALESMAN for wall paper and cretonne designs, N. Y. City; must have artistic ability; salary. Box G. M., 324 3d Av.

SILK SALESMAN Wanted.—Straight commission; only experienced need apply. V 242 Times.

SKILLED OR TECHNICAL MEN seeking employment in South or Central America, Porto Rico, Cuba, Philippines, or Spain can reach over 15,000 possible employers in these countries through the "Want" columns of Ingenieria Internacional, published in Spanish, at 475 Tenth Av., New York; rate 5 cents a word.

SOLICITORS, advertising, high-grade; fine commission; La Revue Americaine. The New France, 1605, 220 West 42d St.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER.—No English knowledge necessary. 2505 Woolworth Bldg.

STEINBACH COMPANY,
Asbury Park, N. J.

Outside Man for
Furniture Department.

Experienced man for selling furniture, floor coverings, linens, &c., for Contract Dept. 2. Apply, by mail, or Room 632 Marbridge Bldg., Tuesday, March 11, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

STEINBACH COMPANY,
Asbury Park, N. J.

Wanted, experienced salesman for clothing department. Apply Room 632 Marbridge Bldg., Broadway, at 34th St., Tuesday, March 11, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

STENOGRAPHER.—Alert, experienced, well-bred stenographer wanted by large mining company; must write clean copy and understand correct punctuation; one with some bookkeeping knowledge preferred; salary, $27. Write full particulars of age, experience, religion, &c., to Purchasing, Box L 551 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, 18-20, to learn automobile tire business; must be accurate and rapid transcriber; moderate salary to start with advancement as capability is shown. Call Racine Rubber Tire Co., 10 Central Park West.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, salary $100 per mo.; reply, stating in detail education and experience; discharged soldier preferred. A 543 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of simple bookkeeping for small selling office; reply, own handwriting, full details. T 386 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN, experienced in sale of stock of automobile finance companies, to take charge of New York City office for issue of 10% preferred; ample territory and co-operation for man able to organize sales force quickly; large commission; state full particulars. Integrity Finance Company, 1304 Finance Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn.

STOCK SALESMAN
experienced selling rubber tires stock; advertised proposition; leads furnished; liberal commission. H. T., 807 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN, 4, wanted, experienced with clientele; expenses paid, or salary and commssion. Stock, B 551 Times Downtown.

STORE SUPERINTENDENT.
One of the most progressive department stores in Greater New York desires to employ a man of great ability, who has shown his hand and made his mark as a general store superintendent. The man we seek must be fully qualified to handle a large number of employes, have ample executive ability to do things without direction. To sum it all up, we want a real superintendent. Give full particulars in first letter, absolutely confidential. R. R., B. 156 Times.

TEN UNIFORM MEN
can find remunerative employment, increasing compensation, with financial institution doing million month in New York City placing "Income Contract"; salary or commission; only high-class men need apply. Call 111 Broadway, Room 1130, 11 to 2 o'clock. Mr. Waddell.

VALET-BUTLER to take charge of bachelor's apartment; must be able to do plain cooking; unmarried man desired; state qualifications, by whom last employed, and length of time; city references. Address Y 801 Times Annex.

WANTED.
1. Manager chain store.
2. Shoe salesman.
3. Bookkeeper; store 25 miles from city.
Apply after 3 P. M.
I. Tachna, 920 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD ADDRESS AND EDUCATION, IN PROMINENT REAL ESTATE OFFICE; EXPERIENCE NOT ESSENTIAL. K 799 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN as messenger; must understand switchboard; hours 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. one week; 12 noon until 10 P. M. alternate week; one day off each week, but not Sunday; salary to start $40 per mo. and meals. Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th.

YOUNG MAN wanted in the office of a New York Stock Exchange house; 18 to 20 years of age, as a runner; must have had experience and furnish first-class references. Address K 795 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18, TO ASSIST IN CREDIT DEPARTMENT AND OFFICE LARGE COTTON GOODS HOUSE; CLOSED SATURDAYS; OPPORTUNITY; STATE SALARY AND EXPERIENCE. A 593 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, over 16, do light inside cleaning work. L 518 Times Downtown.

Instruction.
Forty-two cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPING. — Advanced class forming now; systematic review. Y. M. H. A., 92d St. and Lexington Av.

RADIO.—Instruction with complete equipment; nominal fee. Y. M. H. A., 92d St. and Lexington Av.

HELP WANTED—Male.
Instruction.
Forty-two cents an agate line.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.
THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUR POWER TO MARSHAL YOUR THOUGHTS LOGICALLY AND COHERENTLY when you speak to others, is the work of the new Saturday afternoon class in Public Speaking to be organized at Pace Institute, 30 Church St. The opening session will be held on Saturday, March 15, from 2 to 3:45 P. M. Attend, without obligation, and observe our methods of instruction. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1465) for booklet "Talking to Others" and for complimentary admission card to the first session on March 15. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

ARE YOU MAKING
ALL YOU SHOULD—
all your ability deserves? Discover your weak points and strengthen them. Find your strong points and use them to greater profit. The Merton course in Character Analysis teaches you to read yourself and others. Write or phone Chelsea 4054 for Booklet "B" and full details.
Merton Institute, 96 5th Av., New York.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for booklet and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

For Commercial or Professional Life—
THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF
SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction; graduates registered. V. M. Wheat, Director. 35 West 42d St. Phone V-4039 for catalogue.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

$15
Monday, March 10, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

50 PER CENT REDUCTION.
One course International Correspondence School to sell; any subject. K 782 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
Fifty cents an agate line.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS.
AUSTRIAN DAIMLER SPORTING 4-PASS.
CADILLAC VICTORIA 1917 COUPE.
CADILLAC 4-PASS., 1917 SPORT MODEL.
CADILLAC 7-PASS. 1915 TOURING.
CADILLAC 5-PASS. SPECIAL SEDAN.
PACKARD 1918 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
DISBROW SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON SEDAN 1917 SPECIAL JOB.
MERCER 4-PASS., 1917; LIKE NEW.
STUTZ 4-PASS. 1917, VICTORIA TOP.
BE SURE IT'S HARRIS.
1700 BROADWAY. PHONE CIRCLE 1582.

BARGAINS IN HIGH-CLASS USED CARS.
1918 NASH 7-passenger touring.
1918 NASH 5-passenger touring.
1916 PEERLESS 7-passenger touring.
1916 OVERLAND 7-passenger touring.
1917 KISSEL KAR Sedan.
1918 CROW Elkhart chummy roadster.
1917 MITCHELL chummy roadster.
L. A. D. MOTORS CORP.,
1,491 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.
Telephone Prospect 5134.

BUICK 1918 Coupe; like new.
BUICK 1918 7-Passenger Touring.
CADILLAC 1917 7-Passenger Touring.
HUDSON 1917 4-Pass. Sport Model; Spec.
MARMON 1917 7-Passenger Touring.
MERCERS, 1917, 4 and 5 Passengers.
PIERCE-ARROW 1918 "38" Landaulet.
HERMAN N. KARP, INC.,
1,676 Broadway. Circle 65. Open Evenings.

BUICK 1917 TOUR., 5 pass.
WHITE 1916 TOURING "SPECIAL."
CADILLAC 1915 TOURING.
HUDSON 1917 Sedan. Many Extras.
COLE USED CAR DEPT.,
226 West 56th. (Elevator.) Fourth Floor.
HARRY A. BRENNER, Mgr.

BUICK.—Late 1916 7-passenger touring; perfect mechanical condition; original paint; six very good tires; run only 8,500 miles; bargain at $850. De Lamater, 1,677 Broadway. Circle 1246.

BUICK 1918 touring car; in excellent condition; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 Sedan. Exceptional bargain. 1778 Broadway (57th), one flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC 1918 SPECIAL 7-PASS. SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 SPECIAL SPORTING—4.
CADILLAC 1917 4-PASS. ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
DANIELS 1917 SPORTING ROADSTER.
PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood, 4-Pass., Sport.
CHANDLER 1918 TOURING.
MERCER 1918 4-PASS. SPORT.
BIDDLE 1917 SPORTING 4.
MERCER 1917 SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
STUTZ 1918 SPORTING FOUR.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
ROAMER 1918 TOWN BROUGHAM.
HUPMOBILE 1917 SPECIAL BROUGHAM.
S. G. V. 1915 FLEETWOOD SPORTING—4.
OWEN MAGNETIC 1917 LANDAULET.
MURRAY 1917 7-PASS. TOURING.
ISOTTA FRASCHINI SEDAN, LATEST Imp.
FIAT FLEETWOOD, LATEST Importation.
D. C. BURRELLE,
1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 158.

CADILLAC 1918 7-Pass. Touring.
CADILLAC 1918 LANDAULET.
CADILLAC 1918 VICTORIA.
CUNNINGHAM 1917 4-passenger.
HUDSON 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
LIBERTY 1917 TOWN CAR.
PACKARD 1918 Fleetwood Runabout.
PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood 4-passenger.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 SPORT 5-PASS.
CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA.
DODGE 1917 SEDAN.
PACKARD 1917 RUNABOUT.
MARMON 1917 CHUMMY.
MERCER 1916 TOURING.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE CO.,
10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

CADILLAC 1917 4-passenger roadster, wire wheels; exceptionally fine car. Lincoln Square Tire Co., 1,900 Broadway. Columbus 9693.

CADILLAC 1917, 4-passenger sport model touring, wire wheels; shoes like new; excellent shape. Oberweger, 136 West 52d.

CADILLAC 1918 coupe; 1917 sedan; 1918 touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 Touring. Price reasonable. 1778 Broadway (57th), one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC runabout, 1919, painted maroon; run about 2,500 miles. Telephone 2515 Astoria.

CHEVROLET coupe, 1918 model, in perfect order, run about 1,100 miles. Call at Manhattan Storage Co., 52d St. and 7th Av.

COLE CARS. ALL MODELS.
Tourings, Sportsters, Chummy Roadsters.
Many Other Makes. Trades Considered.
COLE USED CAR DEPT.
226 West 56th (Elevator) Fourth floor.
HARRY A. BRENNER, Manager.

DODGE 1917 sedan, condition like new; wire wheels; $1,100. Russell & Downs, 124 West 54th. Telephone Crcle 1740.

FORD sedan, 1919 model, slightly used, demountable rims; dome light gray and Davis self-starter; new tires. Janssen Piano Co., 82 Brown Place. Phone Melrose 389.

FORDS, 1919 models, with self-starter; prompt delivery; easy payment terms; no financing charges. K 1208 Times Bronx.

HUDSON 1918, 4-passenger touring; excellent shape; also 1917 Hudson raceabout speedster, wire wheels. Oberweger, 136 West 52d.

HUDSON 1918 cabriolet; 1918 touring; 1917 speedster; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 Touring. Wonderful condition. 1778 Broadway (57th), one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON 1916 cabriolet; beautiful shape. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON 1918 four-passenger Sport. 1,778 Broadway (57th), one flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON 1917 Sedan; also town car. 1,778 B'way, 1 flight. Circle 1417.

KING 5-passenger, excellent condition, 6 shoes, $300. Lexington Motor Co., 1,850 Broadway.

LEXINGTON; demonstration; run 5,000 miles; guaranteed. Lexington Motor Co., 1,850 Broadway.

LEXINGTON 5-passenger late 1916; perfect mechanical condition. Phone 3921 Tremont, evenings.

LOCOMOBILE touring car, 1916 model No. 38; recently overhauled at factory; excellent condition throughout; four nearly new tires; two extra; very low price. Z 243 Times Annex.

LOCOMOBILE 1917 LIMOUSINE.
WALLACE, 236 West 59th St.

MARMON 1917 sedan; 1917 touring; 1917 chummy; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MERCER 1916, 4-passenger touring, Victoria top; condition like new. Russell & Downs, 124 West 54th. Circle 1740.

OLDSMOBILE 1918 7-passenger, all new tires; bargain. Lincoln Square Tire Co., 1,900 Broadway. Columbus 9693.

OLDS 1918 Cabriolet 4-passenger, perfect condition. Lexington Motor Co., 1,850 Broadway.

OVERLAND AND WILLYS-KNIGHT.—5 and 7-pass., 4 and 6 cyl.—Tourings, Coupes, Sedans; reconditioned, guaranteed; part payments if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., 1,224 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Phone Bedford 8800; open evenings.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS.
Reconditioned and guaranteed; prices very reasonable. WILLYS OVERLAND CO., Broadway and 50th St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
Fifty cents an agate line.

CERTIFICATE OF STOCK IN THE COOK & BERNHEIMER COMPANY, issued in the name of J. H. Collins, as follows: No. 129, dated June 13th, 1891, for one share of the preferred stock, having been lost, notice is hereby given that application has been made for issue of new certificate.
J. H. COLLINS.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.
Fifty cents an agate line.

PIERCE ARROWS.

Several very recent models now ready—guaranteed mechanically as we do new cars; always ready to furnish information about used Pierce Arrows.
ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
416 Central Av., Newark, N. J.
TELEPHONE MULBERRY 4000.
PIERCE ARROW DISTRIBUTORS.

PIERCE-ARROW 38 h. p. vestibule suburban, late model, recently overhauled and repainted by a leading firm; excellent condition; tires all excellent and one new spare; price $4,000. Apply Pierce-Arrow, K 102 Times.

PIERCE-ARROW (1918) Landaulet, 38 H. P.
PACKARD (1918) Limousine, 3-35.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "66" coupe; "48" touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

RENAULT Landaulet-Brougham town car. 12-18 H. P.; price $2,000. Vanderbilt 2626.

REO, late 1917 touring, 6-cylinder, 7-passenger; in excellent condition; extra shoe; bargain. 352 East 149th St.

ROLLS-ROYCE landaulet; Bosch starting and lighting. 2899 Vanderbilt.

SELECT USED CARS.
1918 WHITE 7-PASS. TOURING.
1918 APPERSON CHUMMY ROADSTER.
1918 HUDSON 7-PASS. TOURING.
1917 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 MARMON CHUMMY.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 CADILLAC TOURING.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 55TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1808.

STEARNS KNIGHTS.
OVERHAULED, GUARANTEED.
CLOSED AND OPEN MODELS, 4 AND 8 CYL.
PRICES VERY REASONABLE.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 WEST 55TH ST. COLUMBUS 7600.

STUTZ, 1918, runabout, excellent condition, fully equipped and guaranteed. See Joe Helbig, Garage, 920 Union St., Brooklyn.

TAXI MEN, ATTENTION.—1917 Willys-Knight limousine, perfect condition; price reasonable. DeLamater, 1,677 Broadway. Circle 1246.

USED CARS WHICH ARE WORTHY
OF INVESTIGATION.

2 DODGE BROTHERS touring cars.
1 DODGE BROTHERS jitney bus.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 APPERSON touring	$400
2 FORD deliveries, each	300
2 FORD deliveries, each	325
1 FORD delivery	250
1 FORD touring with Winter top	300
1 FORD touring	310
1 FORD touring	400
1 OVERLAND chassis	150
1 OVERLAND touring (1918)	600
1 PAIGE roadster	200
1 VIM delivery, Model D 20	275
1 VIM delivery, Model D 20	400

COLT-STRATTON COMPANY,
109 West 64th St. Tel. Columbus 7100.
Fifth Floor.

WINTON, Model 33, Light Six touring car; overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

1918 PACKARD Touring, equal to new.
1917 CADILLAC Chummy 4 pass.
1916 CADILLAC 8 pass. "Victoria."
1917 STUTZ 16 valve Speedster.
1917 STUTZ 4 pass. Touring.
1917 McFARLAN 7 pass.
1917 HUDSON Sedan.
1918 CHALMERS Sedan.
LOBELL ABORN CO.,
269 West 55th St.
Three doors west of Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

KNOX five-ton chain-driven truck for sale; equipped express body, dual rear tires; good mechanical condition; photograph and full description furnished upon application; price $1,000. W. D. MacMillan, Jr., P. O. Box 265, Wilmington, N. C.

PACKARD trucks; three to seven tons; six months old; all kinds bodies; will sacrifice. E 151 Times.

Automobiles to Rent.

Automobile busses for hire; capacity twelve to sixteen passengers; also Packard twin six limousines; inquiries solicited. Naughton Mulgrew, 153 East 53d. Phone Plaza 2100.

BIANCHI.—Beautiful town car for rent by month or week; owner driver; best references. Address C. Cristiani, 110 West 56th. Phone Circle 1635.

PACKARD Twin Sixes to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 W. 43d. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD, late model, private appearance; hourly calling $3; monthly preferred. Circle 1868.

PACKARD 1917 twin sixes brougham to hire; trip, day, week, or month. Circle 2471. Avidans, 147 West 54th.

CADILLAC.—Classy 7-passenger limousine; $3 hour; day, week, month. Columbus 5639.

RENAULT landaulet, brougham, town car; chauffeur and livery. 2899 Vanderbilt.

PACKARD limousine for hire by week or month; latest model. Riverside 1627.

WHITE town landaulet, private, for monthly; late model, splendid appearance; owner drives; best references. Minogal, Phone Columbus 9021.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED by private party, Cole or similar make, touring or sedan; give complete description and price. W 575 Times Downtown.

FRANKLIN small sedan wanted; good condition; recent model; state full terms. V 129 Times.

WANTED—Automobiles, late models; absolutely highest cash price paid. Herman N. Karp, Inc., 1,676 Broadway. Phone Circle 65.

AUTOMOBILES wanted of all descriptions; get our offer before selling elsewhere. Bronx Automobile Co., 440 East 149th.

Touring car or runabout, any good make; call anywhere. Telephone 5412 Fordham.

Cadillac, Pierce, Mercer or Stutz. Room 201, 527 5th Av.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 235 W 57th St., at Broadway. 20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue 1.

AUTO INSTRUCTION.—We teach repairing and driving; short time; private ladies' driving and mechanical course. American Auto School, 726 Lexington Av., (59th.) Plaza 4016.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50 St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $50.50.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.
1,121 BEDFORD AVENUE, DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE.
Fifty cents an agate line.

For sale cheap, owner leaving for Europe, new 10 h. p. Worthington kerosene engine, Davis-Bournonville and Monarch low pressure acetylene generators. O. S. de Causse, Room 333, 42 Broadway, city.

Ladies' dress shop, best section Washington Heights; store with or without lease; good reasons for selling. Z 323 Times Annex.

Addressing machine (Belknap) with motor in good running order; a bargain. The Magazine of Wall Street, 42 Broadway.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-visible, three months, $4.
Visible, three months, $7.50 and up.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4735.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted.—Comptometer, Burroughs, Monroe, Calculating and Adding Machines. I offer for sale and rent, Comptometer, Calculating and other Adding Machines, with or without operators, by the day. John E. Ranson, 30 Church St., Room 101, ground floor.

Will buy entire plants or stocks merchandise, machinery, automobiles, tires, &c.; cash. V 26 Times.

Wanted at once, 40 or 50 foot launch; will buy or hire. Phone Bryant 1067.

Government Sales.

SALE OF PIPE LINES—Material Disposition Section, Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A., 19 West 44th Street, New York City.—Sealed bids are requested for water, steam, and gas pipe lines that have recently been laid underground at the plant of the Astoria Light, Heat & Power Company, Shore Road and Winthrop Avenue, Astoria, L. I. These pipes will have to be removed by the bidder. Bids made on Form M. D. 19, obtainable from this office, which contain complete information as to quantity, size, and location of these pipe lines, will be received until 3 P. M., March 12, 1919.

STRIKERS HOLD OUT ON COASTWISE SHIPS

Refuse to Accept Railroads' Terms to Work on Lines Controlled by Government.

REFER PROPOSAL TO UNIONS

Want Same Terms Accepted by Independent Companies Before Considering a Settlement.

The Strike Committee of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, representing the seven organizations of harbor workers, refused yesterday to settle the strike against the Government-controlled steamship lines on the same terms that were agreed upon between the strikers and the railroads.

H. B. Walker, Federal Manager of the coastwise lines for the Railroad Administration, met the committee yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Marlborough and urged them to return to work for the lines under his control on the same terms which had been accepted from the railroads. The members of the Strike Committee did not balk at the terms, but were unwilling to settle with the steamship lines under the Railroad Administration until the same terms were accepted by the independent steamship lines. The steamship companies represented by Mr. Walker were the Southern Pacific, the Old Dominion Line, and the Ocean Steamship Company. The strikers want the Ward, Mallory, and Clyde Lines and the New England Steamship Company to agree to the terms before settling with the ships under Government control.

The members of the Strike Committee agreed to refer the proposal to the seven organizations belonging to the Marine Affiliation. A vote will be taken today by the individual unions to decide whether they shall return to work on the Government controlled lines in the absence of an agreement with the others.

James L. Hughes, Conciliator for the Department of Labor, who was active in bringing about the partial settlement of the strike last week, will interview the executives of the independent steamship lines and endeavor to persuade them to accept the terms under discussion.

The private boat owners continued yesterday in an unyielding attitude, asserting that nothing could induce them to agree to the terms granted by the Government, which they denounced as excessive to a point which would bankrupt private concerns.

The effect of the strike began to be felt more and more severely yesterday by ocean and coastwise shipping. The Caronia of the Cunard Line, which should have sailed on Saturday night, has had its sailing date postponed until Wednesday because of lack of coal. Difficulty has been found by the same line in getting coal for the Mauretania. It is doubtful whether either of these large boats and any of a number of smaller ones will be able to sail next week.

The chances of getting coal were lessened by a resolution adopted unanimously at a meeting yesterday of the District Council of the International Longshoremen's Union, who voted not to handle freight on any of the boats of private boat owners against whom the strike was in force.

The delay in sailings due to lack of coal is not the only loss to the steamship lines. The problem of getting cargo on board has been rendered difficult and costly, and a loss of several hours is occasioned on each arrival by the inability to get tugs in making a berth. Steamship captains are now obliged to keep their ships in the bay for several hours after arrival until the time of slack tide, when they can steer big ships into their piers without the help of tugs.

The lightermen and engineers announced yesterday that they had laid an assessment of $2 a day on all their members who were at work to provide for their members who were on strike. In the other unions it was reported that salaries would be shared about equally between the men earning them and the men on strike.

The Lapland of the White Star Line, which was originally to have sailed on Saturday, will not get away today, it was announced last night. Tomorrow is now the tentative date set for the sailing of this ship, but further postponements are probable.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—String of pearls, platinum clasp, small diamond one side, pearl other side, somewhere between Madison Square Garden, 7th Av. and 92d St.; liberal reward. V 247 Times.

LOST—A PARROT.
Green and yellow Macaw parrot, in neighborhood of 147 East 19th St.; generous reward. Return to Robert W. Chandler, 147 East 19th st. Gramercy 5158.

LOST—Parcel, containing book, on Franklin Av. car, New York bound, leaving Park Circle 6:30 A. M., Wednesday; liberal reward to finder. Kindly communicate with A 527 Times Downtown.

LOST—Sealskin muff, left in taxicab on March 6, 4:45 P. M., north side of Pennsylvania Station. Finder please return to Richard W. Lehne, 26 East 45th, and receive reward.

LOST—Quantity of cigar Internal Revenue stamps, on Broadway car, near Broome St., Friday morning, 11 o'clock; reward. Lincoln Bros., 466 Broome St., New York.

LOST—March 6, bet. Grand Central Station, Lord & Taylor's, Y. W. C. A. cafeteria and Gimbels, wrist watch; maker Hufnagle. Call Mad. Sq. 17. Reward.

LOST—RECEIPT BOOK of American Express Co., Friday, on 23d St., between 4th and 6th Avs.; reward. Phone 6307 Gramercy, or write V 181 Times.

LOST—58th, 7th Av., New Amsterdam Theatre, old fashioned gold brooch, large opal surrounded by small diamonds; liberal reward. Telephone Circle 3808.

LOST—Saturday, near Pennsylvania Station, portfolio containing cables and letters; finder please return and receive reward. 780 Park Av., second floor.

LOST—Pearl and diamond chain bracelet, platinum setting and filigree work, in or about the Waldorf-Astoria; liberal reward. 1182 Waldorf.

LOST—Between 58th and West 85th Sts., diamond and pearl lavalliere; suitable reward. Box J. K., 400 Times Office.

LOST—Skunk muff, belonging to set, in taxi, Wednesday evening; reward. Phone Lenox 1260.

$1,000 REWARD,
no questions asked, return diamond brooch with large square emerald in centre, lost March 3, between 5th Av. and 45th St. and Madison Av. and 46th St. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

$50 REWARD—No questions asked, return American flag pin of diamonds, rubies and sapphires, lost March 3, vicinity of 5th Av. and 45th St. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$50 REWARD
for the back of a lady's watch, black enameled disk, with one good-sized diamond in centre, lost in shopping district Friday afternoon. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$200 REWARD
for return of flexible diamond bracelet, set in platinum, lost Wednesday afternoon, Stauch's restaurant. Telephone 767 Coney Island.

$25 REWARD for return of eagle brooch service pin, 3 sapphire stars, lost Saturday between Plaza Hotel and Grand Central Station. Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

$500 REWARD for necklace of 67 pearls, with diamond and platinum clasp, lost in New York, March 2.
Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND—In Manhattan, Thursday evening, valuable pin. Communicate V 116 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Coal black cat, wearing red collar, with 2 bells; reward. Stevens, 527 West 121st St. Tel. Morn. 5271.

PACIFIC SHIPYARDS STRIKE CALLED OFF

Men to Return to Work Tuesday in Seattle, Tacoma, and Aberdeen.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 9.—The strike of 40,000 shipyard workers, in effect since Jan. 21 in Seattle, Tacoma and Aberdeen, was formally declared off tonight by strike leaders, following a canvass of votes cast in the referendum taken during the last three days.

The men are to return to work Tuesday morning under working conditions and wages prevailing when the strike was called.

GOVERNOR SMITH DENIES IT.

Has No Idea of Running for United States Senator, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 9.—Governor Smith smiled broadly when he read in two New York newspapers that a report was current in New York to the effect that he might be a candidate for United States Senator next year instead of standing for a renomination. The report had it that in this case Lieut. Gov. Harry C. Walker of Binghamton would be a candidate for Governor.

The Governor said that he had not any intention of being a candidate for United States Senator.

"There is nothing to the story," he told reporters. "The one job I have is right here, and it is to serve the interests of the people of this State as well as I know how. That job keeps me busy."

PEACE MEETING IN LONDON.

Straus and Holt to Attend an Unofficial Conference There.

PARIS, March 9, (Associated Press.)—The Greek Premier, Eliptherios Venizelos, Léon Bourgeois of France, and Oscar Straus and Hamilton Holt of New York left Paris today to attend a meeting of the Society to Enforce Peace which will be held in London this week.

It is said that the meeting has no connection with the Peace Conference, although it is expected that resolutions will be adopted suggesting to the Conference certain amendments to the League of Nations plan as it now stands.

OPPOSITION GROWS TO CLARK AS LEADER

Mays Says Ex-Speaker Uttered Slur Against League of Nations Plan.

WANT WILSON SUPPORTER

Reorganizers Emphasize Necessity of Having as Leader Some One Loyal to Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Opposition to Champ Clark for Democratic floor leader in the next House, because of his fight against the Selective Draft bill and his reputed unfriendliness to the League of Nations covenant in its present form, has gained headway, according to leaders in the insurgent movement known as the Democratic Reorganization Committee.

Two meetings were held before Members of Congress dispersed, and after the last of these THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent was told by a member of the Executive Committee that sixty-four members of the eighty-seven necessary to control the minority caucus had pledged opposition to Mr. Clark. This officer asserted that the movement had the support of three Cabinet officers—Postmaster General Burleson, Attorney General Palmer, and Secretary of Labor Wilson. Secretary Daniels, he said, was expected to aid if his influence was found necessary.

The reorganizers assert that Mr. Clark is not friendly to the Administration and that the next Congress will demand a man for leader who is loyally behind the President and completely represents "advanced Democracy."

Alleged Slur on League Plan.

Representative James H. Mays of Utah, a member of the Executive Committee, tonight issued a statement in which he charged ex-Speaker Clark with having said that "Wilson's League of Nations has as much chance of being ratified as you have of being Pope of Rome." Mr. Mays asserts that the Democrats in the House "cannot afford, by their votes, to approve sarcastic antagonism to the League of Nations," and predicts that "the people will rebuke their servants who go counter to the earnest determination of the President to crystallize the hopes and desires of the civilized world into a living covenant of peace."

"The declaration signed by the Reorganization Executive Committee," Mr. Mays continues, "clearly expresses the purpose of the organization. It is constructive. I joined the movement because it appeared to me imperative that we install leadership in harmony with the Administration. We want a Steering Committee to steer the Democratic Party away from the rocks of defeat. Upon this committee all parts of the country should be represented, thus emphasizing the national character of the party and avoiding the tendency to sectionalism.

"This steering committee should have as a leader one who would be free from other committee business or obligations; who would be willing to fight for the Administration, not necessarily subservient, but certainly not antagonistic.

"This is no time to put jealous enemies or soreheads in charge of the party leadership. We will have enough of that on the other side. We want a leader who will not inwardly rejoice at the abuse of the President.

"I was elected upon the declaration that I would sustain the President; assist him, rather than hinder by carping criticism. I have heard from my people. In mass meetings and in the State Legislature, the people and their representatives have overwhelmingly voted their approval of the President's efforts to establish permanent peace."

In Same Position as Republicans.

The Democrats are in about the same position as the Republicans, desirous of finding a new floor leader. The Republicans failed in their efforts. Representative F. H. Gillett was selected as the caucus nominee for Speaker, but the Mann-Cannon forces captured control of the Committee on Committees and are now carrying out the seniority succession rule. This indicates that there will be no change in the party direction of affairs and that Mr. Mann, if he can be prevailed upon, will be floor leader for the Republicans in the next House.

Conservative Democrats who have been approached have declined to be associated with the reorganization element. They say that Mr. Clark is the best fitted man for leader, and that, under seniority succession, which they intend to follow, Mr. Clark is entitled to the floor leadership. So far as known the reorganizers have not gained any support from Georgia, Alabama or Texas, which States are considered necessary to obtain control of the Democratic caucus. Reorganizers, however, assert that Postmaster General Burleson will succeed in influencing a majority of the members from Texas, and that enough accessions will be obtained from other States to control the Democratic caucus.

During the next six weeks the reorganizers intend to conduct a campaign against Mr. Clark, who has already announced in a public speech here in discussing his prospective candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President that "Barkis is willin'."

Mr. Clark is visiting his daughter, Mrs. James Thompson, in New Orleans, and for that reason no statement could be obtained from him regarding his alleged remark about the League of Nations.

CUMMINGS ARRAIGNS SENATE REPUBLICANS

Injured Government by Filibuster Out of Spite Toward Wilson, Democratic Chairman Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Homer S. Cummings, recently elected Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, makes the charge, in a statement issued here tonight, that the Republicans in the closing days of the recent session of Congress were "determined, if possible, to create a situation in which the Government would suffer and thereby coerce the President into immediately calling an extra session of Congress."

"They knew," he said, "that if an extra session of Congress should be called at once the President could not return to complete his great task at the Peace Conference. The Republicans, therefore, sought to cripple the Government, force an extra session of Congress and prevent the President's return to Paris, solely that they might promote their partisan purposes and embarrass him. Only this Republican hostility to President Wilson, personal and political—not sincere objection to the legislation before them—could have prompted them in depriving the Government of authority and money required to operate with the highest efficiency. These Republican leaders assumed a heavy responsibility in preventing the passage of appropriation bills, as well as the necessary reconstruction measures."

Mr. Cummings asserts that as a result of the filibuster in the Senate, legislation was so blocked as to seriously interfere with post-war reconstruction, the demobilization of troops, unemployment work and operation of the railroads under Government control. He credits Secretary Baker with the statement that, as a result of the failure of the Army bill, a number of men will have to be retained in the service whom the War Department was anxious to demobilize. The aggregate amount of appropriations held up was $3,000,000,000. Mr. Cummings asserts, adding that one result of the filibuster will be "felt by practically every man and woman in the tax of 10 per cent. on the sale of semi-luxuries." Mr. Cummings asserts that the Democrats attempted to repeal this provision of the revenue act, but that this was made impossible by the filibuster. The army appropriations of $1,238,282,967, he said, were needed by the War Department to continue its provision for the American forces overseas and hasten the return of soldiers to peaceful pursuits.

SAYS SERBIA IS STARVING.

Head of Red Cross Mission Tells of Bulgarian Atrocities.

Serbia, from Belgrade on the north to Monastir on the south, was described yesterday as both an economic and physical ruin by Dr. Louis I. Dublin, a statistician of New York, who has just returned here from a mission in the service of the American Red Cross which carried him into Italy, Greece, Serbia, and Jugoslavia.

Dr. Dublin, who was engaged in a health survey, declared that in every one of the countries ravaged by the enemy the number of deaths from disease in the civilian population far outnumbered the war casualties. As an example of this he mentioned Italy, where, he said, nearly 800,000 civilians died from the influenza epidemic.

Serbia, he added, has suffered worst of all, and he estimated it would take fifteen or twenty years to restore her to her normal condition. "The epidemic of typhus fever in 1915," he said, "caused 150,000 deaths, including more than 100 of the country's physicians. In Belgrade alone in 1917 tuberculosis killed 1½ per cent. of the population, and it is safe to estimate that 10 per cent. of the civilian population died each year during the occupation period. In a nation of 5,000,000 a loss of 30 per cent. in the total population is a pretty serious matter, but it is worse when it is considered that of the remaining 3,500,000 practically 75 per cent. of them are in a sub-normal condition from starvation, suffering, and disease.

"The Bulgarians, immediately after their occupation of Serbia, segregated the best specimens of Serbian manhood, womanhood, and childhood and drove them out of Serbia into Bulgaria, where they worked them mercilessly. They worked women and mere children on the roads. They paid them a pittance, not enough to live on. In my trip through Serbia I encountered thousands of them coming back and they were just emaciated rag bags. The eyes of many children showed trachoma. In most instances, the returning Serbians walked along the roadsides exhausted, sleeping until they found strength to go on again, living on crusts of black bread and perhaps a little goat's milk."

Dr. Dublin declared that clothes were one of the chief needs of Serbia, because the entire peasant population was "a mass of rags." Railroads and rolling stock also are needed, he asserted, as well as food. Referring to the conditions of Greeks in Macedonia, Dr. Dublin said that when the Austrians and the Bulgarians broke through into Saloniki they segregated 120,000 Greeks from the population and drove them to Bulgaria, where they treated and worked them like slaves. Only 85,000 of these came back, he said, and they were so weak that it will be a long time before they regain their normal health and working capacity.

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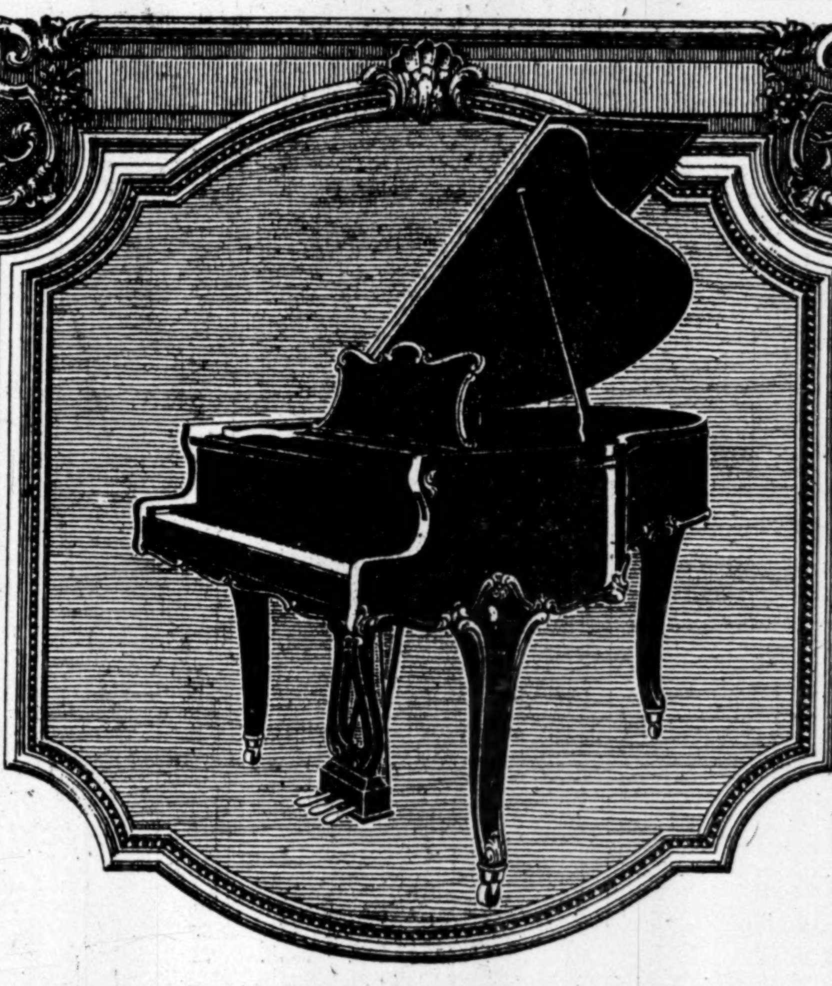

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Alkaline dentifrices are always harmful and often dangerous, both to teeth and general health. That is because they check the flow of *Saliva*. Saliva is Nature's only agent for destroying acids of food decay.

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It contains a mild fruit acid which stimulates the flow of saliva.

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